A. D.

967 The council of Rome, December, under Otho I. and II. on diſcipline.
968 of Rome, by John XIII. in favour of the Biſhopric of Minden.
969 of England, by Dunſtan, under Edgar, againſt the incontinence and other vices of the clergy.
969 of Conſtantinople; conference between the Catholics and the Jacobites.
971 of Rome, by John XIII. in favour of the abbay of Mouſon.
971 of London, in favour of the abbay of Glaſton.
971 of Compoſtella, in Spain, Nov. 29. on the election of the Archbiſhop of Tarragona.
972 of Mount St Mary, dioceſe of Rheims, in favour of the abbay of Mouſon.
973 of Marzaille, dioceſe of Parma, by Honeſtus, on the differences between ſeveral biſhops in Italy.
973 of Bath, in England; Edgar crowned there.
975 of Rheims, in France, by Stephen a legate; Thibaut excommunicated.
975 of Conſtantinople, againſt Baſil the Patriarch.
975 of Winchelter in England, in favour of the Monks.
978 of Caln, in England, in favour of the Monks.
979 of Ingelheim, under Otho; regulations on diſcipline.
983 of Rome, againſt Simoniacs.
987 of Rheims, Jan. 13.; Arnold, ſon of Lothaire, excommunicated.
988 of Rheims, Jan. 23.; Arnold elected Archbiſhop.
988 of Landaff; Arthmail excommunicated for murder.
989 of Rome, by John XV. concerning Adelbert, Biſhop of Prague.
989 of Caroſe, dioceſe of Poitiers, in favour of this abbay.
990 of Narbonne, in France, by Ermengaud, againſt the uſurpers of the goods of the church.
991 of Rheims, June 17. by Seguin; Arnold depoſed.
992 of Aix-la-Chapelle; marriage during Advent approved of.
993 of Rome, Jan. 31. by John XV.; Uldaric canonized.
993 of Rheims, by Gerbert, againſt the uſurpers of the goods of the church.
994 of Anſe, near Lyon, by Burchard, on diſcipline.
995 of Mouſon, June 2. by Leo a legate, againſt Gerbert, Archbiſhop of Rheims.
996 of St Dennis, in France, May, concerning tythes.
996 of Rome, by Gregory V.; uſurpers of the goods, &c. excommunicated.
997 of Pavia, in Italy, by Gregory V.; John XVI. and Creſcentius excommunicated.
998 of Ravenna, May, by Gerbert, on diſcipline.
998 of Rome, May, by Gregory V. againſt Robert King of France.
999 of Gneſne, in Poland, under Otho III. in favour of ſome biſhoprics erected in Bohemia, &c.
999 of Quedelimburg, in Germany, againſt Geſilier archbiſhop of Magdeburgh.
1000 of Poitiers, in France, January 13. on diſcipline.

The ELEVENTH CENTURY.

1001 of Rome, Jan. 6. under Silveſter II. in favour of Biſhop Hildeſheim.
1001 Francfort, on the ſame ſubject.
1002 of Rome, Dec. 3. on the exemption of the abbay of Perous.
1003 of Thionville; the marriage of Conrad condemned.
1007 of Rome, under John XVIII.; the church of Bamberg erected into an epiſcopal ſee.

A. D.

1007 The council of Francfort, on the ſame ſubject.
1009 of Enham, in England, on diſcipline and manners.
1012 of Coblentz, in Germany, againſt ſome ſeditious biſhops.
1012 of Leon, in Spain, July 25. by Alfonzo V. on diſcipline.
1014 of Ravenna, in Italy, April 30. by Henry II.; Adelbert expelled from that ſee.
1015 of Milan, in Italy; Biſhop Alric depoſed.
1016 of Ravenna; the clergy, ordained by Adelbert, ſuſpended.
1018 of Nimeguen, in Picardy, March 16. on the poſition of the elements during maſs.
1020 of Bamberg, by Benedict VIII. on the privileges of this church.
1020 of Pavia, in Italy, Aug. 1. by Benedict VIII. on the reformation of the clergy.
1020 of Toulouſe, in France, againſt enchanters.
1022 of Selingſtad, in Germany, on diſcipline.
1022 of Orleans, in France, by Leotheric, againſt Manichaeans.
1022 of Aire, in Burgandy, by Leotheric, in favour of King Robert.
1023 of Mentz, in Germany, by Aribon; diſorders corrected.
1023 of Poitiers, in France, on St Martial.
1023 of Pampelona, in Spain; the Epiſcopal ſee re-eſtabliſhed.
1025 of Anſe, in France, on the ordination of the Monks of Clugny.
1027 of Conſtantinople, Nov. by Alexis, on diſcipline.
1029 of Conſtantinople; Abdo, Patriarch of Antioch, condemned.
1029 of Palith, near Mentz; the archbiſhop reconciled with the biſhop of Hildeſheim.
1029 of Limoges, in France, on the apoſtleſhip of St Martial.
1031 of Bourges, in France, Nov. on the ſame ſubject.
1034 of Arles and Lyons, on the correction of abuſes.
1036 of Tribur, in Germany; canons on diſcipline.
1038 of Rome; Aribert of Milan depoſed.
1039 of Rome, by Benedict IX.; Bretiſlas, Duke of Bohemia, condemned to build a monaſtery.
1040 of Vennis, in France, on diſcipline; the truce of God confirmed.
1042 of Ceſena, in Italy, for the eſtabliſhment of a community of clergymen.
1042 of St Gilles, in Languedoc; the truce of God confirmed.
1043 of Narbonne, in France, March and Auguſt, by Guifred, againſt uſurpers of the goods of the church.
1043 of Conſtance, in Germany; peace eſtabliſhed.
1044 of Rome, by Benedict IX. on the church of Grado.
1046 of Sutri, near Rome, by Henry III.; Gregory VI. renounced the pontificate.
1047 of Rome, Jan. by Clement II. againſt Simony.
1047 of Germany, on the ſame ſubject.
1048 of Sens, in France; the foundation of the priory of Provins confirmed.
1048 of Worms, in Germany, Pope Leo IX. elected.
1049 of Rome, April 11. by Leo IX. againſt Simoniacs.
1049 of Pavia, on the ſame ſubject.
1049 of Rheims, in France, Oct. 3. by Leo IX. on diſcipline.
1049 of Mentz, Nov. by Leo IX. againſt Simoniacs.
1049 of Rouen, in France, againſt Simony.
1050 of Siponto, in Naples, by Leo IX.; two archbiſhops depoſed for Simony.
1050 of Rome, May 2. by Leo IX. againſt Berenger.
1050 of Brionne, in Normandy, Aug.; a conference between Berenger and the Catholics.

A. D.

1050 The council of Vercelli, in Italy, Sept. 1. by Leo IX.; the herefy of Berenger condemned.
1050 of Paris, Oct. 17. by Henry, on the fame fubject.
1050 of Coyanza, in Spain, by Ferdinand I. on difcipline.
1050 of St Gilles, in favour of the truce of God.
1051 of Rome, by Leo IX. againft Gregory bifhop of Vercell, an adulterer, and againft Simony.
1052 of Bamberg, in Germany, by Leo IX.; the privileges of this church confirmed.
1053 of Mantua, by Leo IX.; interrupted by refractory bifhops.
1053 of Rome, by Leo IX. in favour of the Patriarch of Grado.
1054 of Conftantinople, June, by Michael; the Pope's legates excommunicated.
1054 of Narbonne, Aug. 25. on difcipline.
1054 of Barcelona, in Spain, Nov. 20. againft the ufurpers of the goods of the church.
1055 of Mentz, March; Pope Victor II. elected.
1055 of Florence, in Naples, by Victor II.; abufes corrected.
1055 of Lyons, in France, by Hildebrand, againft Simony.
1055 of Tours, in France, by Hildebrand; Berenger received into the communion of the church.
1055 of Lizieux, in Normandy; Malgerius depofed.
1055 of Narbonne, Oct. 1. againft ufurpers of the goods of the church.
1056 of Compoftella, in Spain; regulations on difcipline.
1056 of Landaff, in Wales; the royal family excommunicated.
1056 of Toulouſe, Sept. 13. againft Simony.
1056 of Cologne, in Germany; Baldwin and Henry reconciled.
1057 of Rome, April 18. by Stephen IX.; the bifhop of Narbonne excommunicated for Simony.
1058 of Sienna, in Italy, Dec. 28.; Pope Nicolas II. elected.
1059 of Sutri, near Rome, by Nicolas II.; Benedict X. depofed.
1059 of Rome, Jan. 18.; the Pope crowned by Hildebrand.
1059 of Amalfi, in Naples, May, by Nicolas II.; the Normans reconciled to the Pope.
1059 of Beneventum, Aug. by Nicolas II. on civil and eccleſiaſtical affairs.
1059 of Arles, in France; Berenger complains of having been unjuſtly excommunicated.
1060 of Vienne, in Dauphiny, Jan. 31. againft Simony.
1060 of Tours, on the fame fubject.
1060 of Jacca, in Spain, by Ramius, on difcipline.
1061 of Rome, by Nicolas II. againft Simony.
1061 of Slefwic, in Lower Saxony, by Adalbert, concerning the new fees erected in Denmark.
1062 of Arragon, in Spain, June 25. concerning the election of the bifhops of Arragon.
1062 of Olbori, in Germany, in favour of Alexander II.
1063 of Rome, May 9. by Alexander II.; Peter, bifhop of Florence, accufed of herefy.
1063 of Chalons, on the Saone; many abufes corrected.
1065 of Rome, by Alexander II.; the conſanguinity to be reckoned by the canon, not by the civil law.
1066 of Weſtminſter; a charter granted for the privileges of this abbay.
1066 of Conſtantinople, by Xiphilinus, againſt inceſtuous marriages.
1067 of Conſtantinople, againſt thoſe who, after having been betrothed to one, ſhall marry another.
1067 of Mantua; the Pope purges himſelf of Simony.
1068 of Gironne, in Spain; the truce of God confirmed.

A. D.

1068 The council of Barcelona, in Spain; Gothic rites abrogated.
1068 of Aufch, in Vaſconia; one fourth of the tythes ordained to be paid to the cathedral.
1068 of Toulouſe, in France, againſt Simony.
1069 of Spalatro, in Dalmatia; the uſe of the Sclavonian language prohibited in divine ſervice.
1069 of Mentz, in Germany, October, on the repudiation of Bertha, wife of Henry IV.
1070 of Winchefter, in England, againſt Stigand, uſurper of the ſee of Canterbury.
1070 of Rome, by Alexander II. on the foundation of the abbay of Viſſegrad.
1070 of Windſor, in England, on the degradation of ſome prelates.
1071 of Mentz, Aug. 15.; Charles, bifhop of Constance, accuſed of Simony.
1072 of Chalons, on the Saone, in favour of the Roman canons.
1072 of England; the Primacy of Canterbury confirmed.
1073 of Erford, in Germany, on the diviſion of certain tythes between Henry and the archbiſhop of Mentz.
1073 of Rouen, in France, by [illegible] that had been raiſed in the church of [illegible].
1073 of Chalons on the Saone, Oct. 19. by Girard, againſt Simony.
1074 of Poitiers, in France, Jan. 13. by Girard, on the Euchariſt.
1074 of Rome, againſt Simony, and the incontinence of the clergy.
1074 of Rouen, by Gregory, a legate, on diſcipline.
1075 of Rome, Feb. 24. againſt inveſtitures and the incontinence of the clergy.
1075 of London, by Lanfranc, on the reformation of manners.
1075 of Spalatro, in Dalmatia, Nov. on diſcipline.
1076 of Worms, in Germany; Gregory VII. depoſed by King Henry
1076 of Rome: King Henry excommunicated by the Pope.
1076 of Winchefter, in England, April, by Lanfranc, on the incontinence of the clergy.
1076 of Tribur, near Mentz, Oct. 16. on Henry's depoſition.
1076 of Salon, in Dalmatia; Demetrius crowned King of Dalmatia.
1077 of Forcheim, in Franconia, March 13.; Rodolph elected King.
1077 of Dijon, in Burgundy, July, againſt Simony.
1077 of Autun, in Burgundy, Aug. 15. againſt Simony.
1077 of Beſalu, in Catalonia, Dec. 6. againſt Simony.
1078 of Poitiers, January 15. on diſcipline.
1078 of London, by Lanfranc; biſhops eſtabliſhed in ſeveral cities; the biſhop of Worcester depoſed for ignorance.
1078 of Rome, by Gregory VII. concerning Henry and Rodolph.
1078 of Rome, by Gregory VII. Nov. concerning Berenger, Henry, &c.; regulations on diſcipline.
1079 of Toulouſe, Biſhop Picard depoſed for Simony.
1079 of Lyons, in France; Manaſſeh of Rheims depoſed.
1080 of Rome, by Gregory VII. March 7.; Henry IV. excommunicated.
1080 of Utrecht; Pope Gregory VII. excommunicated
1080 of Wirtzburg, in Germany; Henry IV. reconciled to the church.
1080 of Burgos, in Spain, by Richard; the Gothic ceremonies abrogated

A. D.

1080 The council of Lillebonne, in Normandy, by William the Conqueror, on diſcipline.
1080 of Mentz; Pope Gregory condemned; the election of the Anti-Pope confirmed.
1080 of Avignon, in France; Achard, 4 other prelates, depoſed.
1080 of Brixen, June 23.; Gregory VII. depoſed.
1081 of Pavia, in Italy, March; the election of the Anti-Pope confirmed.
1081 of Rome, May 4. by Gregory VII.; Henry and his adherents excommunicated.
1081 of Iſioudun, near Bourges, May 18.; the clergy cenſured for want of reſpect to the Pope's legate.
1083 of Rome, by Gregory VII.; Henry receives the Imperial crown from the Anti-Pope while Gregory was abſent.
1084 of Rome, by Gregory VII.; the Anti-Pope, Emperor, &c. excommunicated.
1085 of Rome, by the Anti-Pope, January; the foregoing excommunication declared to be null.
1085 of Quedelimburg, in Germany, againſt Henry.
1085 of Mentz, in Germany, April 29. by Henry, againſt Pope Gregory.
1085 of Compeigne, in France, in favour of the abbay of St Corneille.
1087 of Capua, in Naples, March 21.; Victor III. elected.
1087 of Beneventum, in Naples, Auguſt, by Victor III.; the Anti-Pope depoſed.
1089 of Rome, by Urban II againſt the Anti-Pope.
1089 of Amalfi, in Apulia, againſt Simony, and the luxury and incontinence of the clergy.
1090 of Toulouſe; divers abuſes corrected.
1091 of Narbonne, in France, againſt Simony.
1091 of Beneventum, March 28. by Urban II. againſt the Anti-Pope, and on diſcipline.
1091 of Leon, in Spain; the ritual of St Iſidore ordained to be obſerved.
1091 of Etampes, in France, againſt the ordination of Ives of Chartres.
1092 of Soiſſons, in France; Roſcelin of Compeigne abjured Tritheiſm.
1092 of Rheims, in France, againſt Robert Count of Flanders.
1093 of Canterbury in England; Anſelm conſecrated.
1094 of Rockingham, in England, concerning Anſelm.
1094 of Conſtance, by Gebehard, on diſcipline.
1094 of Rheims, Sept. 17. concerning King Philip's marriage.
1094 of Autun, Oct. 16.; the Anti-Pope, Henry, and Philip, excommunicated.
1095 of Placentia, in Italy, againſt Henry IV. and the hereſy of Berenger.
1095 of England, againſt Anſelm, who had acknowledged the Pope without the conſent of the King.
1095 of Clermont, in Auvergny, Nov. 18. by Urban II.; Philip excommunicated; the truce of God confirmed.
1096 of Rouen, February; the decrees of the foregoing council of Clermont examined.
1096 of Saintes, in Aquitaine, March 2. by Urban II.; faſting ordained during the feſtivals of the Apoſtles.
1096 of Tours, by Urban II.; the decrees of Clermont confirmed, and abſolution refuſed to Philip.
1096 of Niſmes, in Languedoc, July, by Urban II. on diſcipline; King Philip abſolved.
1097 of Ireland; the church of Waterford erected into an Epiſcopal ſee.

A. D.

1097 The council of Rheims, in France, by Manaſſeh II. concerning Robert, abbot of Remi.
1097 of Girone, in Spain, Dec. 13. in favour of the eccleſiaſtic liberty.
1097 of Bari, in Naples, October, by Urban II. on the reunion of the Greeks.
1099 of Rome, April 25. by Urban II. on diſcipline.
1100 of Lambeth, in England, by Anſelm, concerning the marriage of Henry I.
1100 of Valence, in Dauphiny, Sept. 30. Nerigaud, biſhop of Autun, depoſed for Simony.
1100 of Poitiers, in France, Nov. 18.; Nerigaud depoſed; Philip and Bertrade excommunicated.

THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

1102 The council of Rome, March, by Paſchal II.; an anathema pronounced againſt hereſy.
1102 of London, September, by Anſelm, againſt Simony.
1103 of Milan, in Spain; the archbiſhop accuſed of Simony.
1104 of Rome, by Paſcal II.; thoſe who favoured laic inveſtitures excommunicated.
1104 of Troyes, in France, March 28. by Richard; the biſhop of Senlis vindicated from the crime of Simony.
1104 of Baugenci, in France, July 30. by Richard, a legate, on the affair of Philip and Bertrade.
1104 of Paris, Dec. 2.; Philip and Bertrade abſolved.
1105 of Rome, March 26. by Paſcal II. againſt the inveſtitures.
1105 of Rome, May; Groſſolan abſolved.
1105 of Quedelimburg, in Germany; Simony, and the incontinence of the clergy, condemned.
1105 of Mentz, in Germany, Henry IV. reſigns in favour of his ſon.
1105 of Florence, by Paſcal II. againſt the biſhop, who had ſaid that Antichriſt was already born.
1106 of Poitiers May 26.; a cruſade publiſhed.
1106 of Liſieux, in France, Oct. by Henry I. of England, for the peace of Normandy.
1106 of Guaſtalla, on the Po, Oct. 22. by Paſcal II. againſt the inveſtitures.
1107 of Troyes, againſt inveſtitures, Simony, &c.
1107 of London, Aug. by Anſelm, againſt the inveſtitures of the laics.
1107 of Jeruſalem; Gibelin elected Patriarch.
1108 of London, againſt the incontinence of the clergy.
1108 of Benevento, in Naples, Oct. 12. by Paſcal II. againſt the inveſtitures of the laics.
1109 of London, in the cauſe of the archbiſhop of York.
1110 of Rome, March 7. by Paſcal II. in favour of Epiſcopal authority, againſt inveſtitures.
1110 of Cologne, in Germany, by Frederic; the canonization of Guibert, founder of a monaſtery.
1110 of Conſtantinople; the Bogomites condemned.
1111 of Veroli, in Italy, by Paſcal II. on diſcipline.
1111 of Rome, Feb 12. in favour of inveſtitures.
1112 of Rome, March 18. by Paſcal, againſt inveſtitures.
1112 of Anſe, in Sens, on the ſame ſubject.
1112 of Vienna, in Auſtria, Sept 16. againſt Henry and the inveſtitures.
1112 of Aix, in Provence, in favour of the archbiſhop.
1112 of Jeruſalem; Henry V. excommunicated.
1114 of Gran, in Hungary, January, on diſcipline.
1114 of Windſor, near London; Ralph elected archbiſhop of Canterbury.

1115

A. D.

1114 The council of Ceperano, in Naples, Oct. 12. by Paſcal II.; monaſtic vows, impoſed by violence, cancelled.
1114 of Leon, in Spain, Oct. 18. by Bernard, on diſcipline.
1114 of Compoſtella, in Spain, Nov. 17. on juriſdiction.
1114 of Beauvais, in France, Dec. 6. by Conon; Henry excommunicated.
1115 of Soiſſons, in France, Jan. 6. in favour of Godfrey biſhop of Amiens.
1115 of Rheims, in France, March 28. by Conon, a legate; Henry excommunicated.
1115 of Tournus, in France, Aug. 15. on the differences between the churches of St John and St Stephen, &c.
1115 of Oviedo, in Spain, againſt uſurpers of the goods of the church.
1115 of Cologne, in Germany; Henry V. excommunicated.
1115 of Syria; Arnold, Patriarch of Jeruſalem, depoſed.
1116 of Rome, March 16. by Paſcal II. againſt Henry, inveſtitures, &c.
1116 of Saliſbury, in England, March 20. by Henry I.; the archbiſhop of York conſtrained to promiſe obedience to the ſee of Canterbury.
1116 of Langres, in France, June 8. on diſcipline.
1116 of Dijon, in France, on diſcipline.
1117 of Milan, in Italy, February, on the reformation of manners.
1117 of Benevento, in Naples, April, by Paſcal II. againſt Burdin archbiſhop of Brague.
1118 of Toulouſe, in France, February, for a cruſade againſt the Saracens.
1118 of Capua, in Italy, by Gelaſius II.; Henry and the antipope Burdin, excommunicated.
1118 of Rouen, in France, Oct. 7. by Henry King of England.
1119 Benevento, March 10. againſt plunderers of churches.
1119 of Cologne, by Conon, a legate; Henry V. excommunicated.
1119 of Toulouſe, in France, July 8. by Callixtus II. againſt the Manichees; Peter de Bruys burnt as an heretic.
1119 of Rheims, in France, by Callixtus II. againſt Simony, inveſtitures, uſurpations, &c.
1119 of Rouen, Nov.; the incontinence of the clergy vindicated.
1120 of Napoli, in Paleſtine, on diſcipline.
1121 of Soiſſons, by Conon, a legate; Abelard compelled to burn his own book on the Trinity.
1122 of Worms, in Germany, Sept. 8.; peace between the Pope and the Emperor.
1123 of LATERAN, the *ninth* general council, began March 18. ended April 5. on diſcipline.
1126 of London, or Weſtminſter, Sept. 9. on diſcipline.
1127 of Worms, concerning the election of Godfrey.
1127 of Nantes, in France, on diſcipline, ſhipwrecks, &c.
1127 of Troja, in Naples; Roger, Duke of Sicily, excommunicated.
1128 of Troyes, in Champagne, Jan. 13. concerning the habit of the order of Templars.
1128 of Ravenna, in Italy, by Honorius II.; the Patriarchs of Aquilaea and Grado depoſed.
1128 of Rouen, Oct.; regulations on diſcipline.
1128 of Pavia; Anſelm, archbiſhop of Milan, excommunicated.
1129 of Paris, concerning the reformation of monaſteries.
1129 of Chalons, on the Marne, Feb. 2. againſt Henry biſhop of Verdun.
1129 of Placentia, in Spain; the correction of divers abuſes.

A. D.

1129 The council of London, Aug. on the incontinence of the clergy.
1129 of Toulouſe, againſt heretics.
1130 of Etampes, in France, April, by Lewis, againſt Anacletus.
1130 of Wirtzburg, in Germany, Oct. in favour of Innocent II.
1130 of Clermont, in Auvergne, Nov. by Innocent II. on diſcipline.
1131 of Liege, on the Maes, March 22. in favour of Innocent II.
1131 of Rheims, in France, Oct. 19. in favour of Innocent II.
1131 of Mentz, in Germany, againſt Bruno of Straſburg.
1132 of Placentia, in Spain, by Innocent II. againſt the Antipope.
1132 of Creſſi, in France, Dec. 5. for the ſafety of the church.
1132 of London, for the peace of the church.
1134 of Piſa, againſt the Antipope Anacletus.
1136 of London, Jan. by King Stephen, on diſcipline.
1136 of Northampton, in England, March 29. by Stephen, on diſcipline.
1136 of Burgos, in Spain, Oct.; the Kings of Navarre and Caſtille reconciled.
1138 of London; Dec. 13. by Alberic, a legate, on diſcipline.
1139 of LATERAN, the *tenth* general council, began April 8. againſt the Antipope, for the re-union of the church.
1139 of Wincheſter, in England, Aug. 30. againſt Stephen.
1140 of Conſtantinople, May, againſt ſome heretics.
1140 of Sens, in France, June 2. by Sanglier, againſt Abelard.
1141 of Wincheſter, April 7. in favour of Q. Matilda.
1141 of Antioch, in Syria, Nov. by Alberic, againſt the Patriarch Radulph, accuſed of Simony.
1141 of Weſtminſter, Dec. 7. in favour of King Stephen.
1142 of Lagny, in France, in favour of the Monks of Marchiens.
1142 of London, againſt thoſe who impriſoned the clergy.
1143 of Jeruſalem, by Alberic, againſt the errors of the Armenians.
1143 of Conſtantinople, Aug. 20. two pretending biſhops depoſed.
1144 of Conſtantinople, Feb. 22. againſt Nipho, a Monk.
1144 of Rome; all the churches of Bretagne ſubjected to the church of Tours.
1146 of Vizelai, in Burgundy, for a cruſade.
1147 of Conſtantinople, Feb. 26.; the Patriarch depoſed for hereſy; the errors of the Bogomiles condemned.
1147 of Paris, by Eugenius III. againſt the errors of Hildegarde.
1148 of Rheims, March 22. by Eugenius III. on diſcipline.
1150 of Bamberg, in Germany, by Eberhart, againſt ſome errors concerning the divinity of Jeſus Chriſt.
1151 of London, concerning appeals to Rome.
1152 of Baugenci, March 18. againſt the marriage of Lewis.
1152 of Ireland, Sept.; four metropolitans elected.
1153 of Worms, by Bernard and Gregory; Henry, archbiſhop of Mentz, depoſed.
1153 of Conſtance; the Emperor Frederic obtains a divorce.
1154 of London, concerning appeals to Rome.
1155 of Soiſſons, in France, June 10. on the peace of the ſtate.
1156 of Conſtantinople, Jan. 26. againſt ſome prieſts of Antioch.

1157

A. D.

1157 The council of Rheims, in France, Oct. 26. by Samſon, on diſcipline.
1159 of Mentz, Oct. by Arnold; the ſubject unknown.
1160 of Pavia, in Italy, Feb. 5. in favour of the Antipope.
1160 of Anagni, in Italy; Frederic the Emperor excommunicated.
1160 of Oxford, in England, againſt the errors of the Vaudois.
1160 of Nazareth, in Paleſtine; the Eaſtern church acknowledged the primacy of Rome.
1161 of Lodi, in Italy, in favour of the Antipope Victor.
1161 of Neuf-Marche, in Rouen, in favour of Alexander III.
1161 of Toulouſe, in France, on the ſame ſubject.
1162 of Montpellier, in France, May 17. againſt Victor.
1162 of Weſtminſter, in England; Thomas a Becket elected archbiſhop of Canterbury.
1163 of Tours, in France, May 19. by Alexander III. againſt the Manichees and ſchiſmatics.
1164 of Clarendon, in England, Jan. 25.; maxims conformable to the laws of England confirmed.
1164 of Rheims, by Alexander, to ſuccour Paleſtine.
1164 of Northampton, in England, Oct. 13.; Thomas of Canterbury accuſed and condemned.
1165 of Wirtzbourg, in Germany, May 23. in favour of the Antipope Paſcal.
1165 of Lombers, in Languedoc, againſt the Vaudois.
1166 of London; the clergy appeal to the Pope concerning Thomas of Canterbury.
1166 of Conſtantinople, April 11. concerning marriage.
1166 of Conſtantinople, concerning the Trinity, and on diſcipline.
1167 of Lateran; the Emperor Frederic excommunicated.
1170 of Conſtantinople; the ſchiſm of the Greeks formed.
1171 of Armagh, in Ireland; the Engliſh who had been enſlaved were ſet at liberty.
1171 of Caſſel, in Ireland, Nov. on diſcipline.
1172 of Avranches, in France, May 21.; Henry abſolved of the aſſaſſination of Thomas of Canterbury.
1173 of Weſtminſter, July 6.; Richard elected archbiſhop of Canterbury.
1175 of London, May 18. on diſcipline.
1176 of Northampton, in England, Jan. 25.; the church of Scotland refuſed ſubjection to the ſee of York.
1177 of Tarſus, in Cicilia, by Leo, on the re-union of the Greeks.
1177 of Venice, Aug. 14. by Alexander III.; the Pope and the Emperor reconciled.
1178 of Saltzburg, in Germany, Feb. by Conrad, againſt the Antipope Callixtus.
1179 of LATERAN, the *eleventh* general council, by Alexander III.; 27 canons againſt ſchiſmatics.
1180 of Tarragon, in Spain, began June 24. ended Oct. 18.; the Spaniſh aera ſuppreſſed, and the Chriſtian aera ordained to be uſed in all public acts, &c.
1182 of Segni, in Italy, by Lucius III.; Bruno canonized.
1184 of Verona, in Italy, began Aug. 1. ended Nov. 4. by Lucius III. on the extirpation of heretics.
1185 of Paris, Jan. for a cruſade to Jeruſalem.
1185 of London, March 18. concerning the cruſade.
1186 of Conſtantinople, concerning the election of biſhops.
1186 of Ireland, March 23. on the reformation of the clergy.
1186 of Charroux, in France, on diſcipline.
1187 of Mouſon, in France, by Folmar, on the ſchiſm of Treves.
1188 many aſſemblies for the cruſade.
1190 of Rouen, in France, Feb. 11. by Gautier, on diſcipline.

A. D.

1193 The council of Canterbury, in England; Herbert elected archbiſhop.
1193 of Campeigne, in France, Nov. 4. on the King's marriage with Ingeburge.
1195 of York, in England, June 14. by Hubert, on diſcipline.
1195 of Montpellier, Dec. on diſcipline.
1196 of Paris, concerning Philip's marriage.
1198 of Sens, in France, againſt the Publicans.
1199 of Dalmatia, on the correction of ſeveral abuſes.
1199 of Dijon, in France, concerning the marriage of Philip.
1200 of Vienne, in Dauphiny, Jan. a continuation of the council of Dijon.
1200 of London, under Hubert, on reformation and manners.
1200 of Neele, in France, Sept. 7. on the interdict of France.

The THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

1201 The council of Soiſſons, in France, March, on the marriage of Philip.
1201 of Perth, in Scotland, on the reformation of the clergy.
1201 of Paris; Evrard de Nivers condemned for hereſy.
1203 of Scotland, on the celebration of the Sabbath, &c.
1204 of Meaux, in France, on the peace betwixt the Kings of England and of France.
1205 of Arles, in France, on the government of the church.
1206 of Lambeth, in England, on diſcipline.
1207 of London and Oxford.
1209 of Montelimar, in France, June, againſt the Earl of Toulouſe.
1209 of Valence, in Dauphiny, June; a continuation of the preceding council.
1209 of St Gilles, in Languedoc; the Earl of Toulouſe abſolved.
1209 of Avignon, in France, Sept. on diſcipline.
1210 of St Gilles, againſt Raymond Earl of Toulouſe.
1210 of Paris, Oct. on the errors of Amaurus, and Ariſtotle's metaphyſics condemned.
1210 of Rome, Nov. by Innocent III.; Otho depoſed.
1211 of Arles, Feb. againſt the Earl of Toulouſe.
1211 of Northampton, in England, King John excommunicated.
1211 of Perth, in Scotland, on diſcipline.
1212 of Paris, on the reformation of the clergy.
1212 of Pamiers, in Languedoc, Nov. on diſcipline.
1213 of Lavaur, in Languedoc, Jan. on the terms propoſed by the King of Arragon, in favour of Raymond.
1213 of St Albans, in England; King John reconciled to the clergy.
1213 of London, Aug. 25. by Stephen, King John abſolved.
1214 of Dunſtable, in England; an appeal to the Pope.
1214 of London, June 29. by Nicolas, a legate; King John abſolved.
1215 of Montpellier, in France, Jan. 8. in favour of Simon Earl of Montfort.
1215 of Paris, Aug.; a ſtatute for a public ſchool in Paris.
1215 of LATERAN. the *twelfth* general council, began Nov. 11. ended Nov. 30. againſt heretics; the term tranſubſtantiation defined; on confeſſion to prieſts.
1216 of Melun, in France, on the excommunication of Philip and Lewis.
1216 of Briſtol, in England, Nov. 11.; Lewis excommunicated.
1220 of Canterbury, on the removal of the body of St Thomas.

A. D.

1221 The council of Perth, in Scotland, on diſcipline.
1222 of Oxford, in England, on diſcipline.
1222 of Sleſwic, in Germany, on the celibacy of the prieſts.
1222 of Conſtantinople, concerning the Greek and Latin biſhops of Cyprus.
1223 of Rouen, in France, March 27.; the Lateran council approved of, and its acts publiſhed.
1223 of Paris, July 6. by Conrad, againſt the Albigenſes.
1224 of Montpellier, Aug. 21. Raymond ſollicits, in vain, to be reconciled to the church.
1225 of Paris, May 15. concerning Lewis and the Albigenſes.
1225 of Melun, Nov. 8. on eccleſiaſtic juriſdiction.
1225 of Bourges, in France, concerning the Earl of Toulouſe.
1225 of Mentz, in Germany, Dec. 10. by Conrad, againſt Simony, and incontinence of the clergy.
1225 of London, and of Scotland, on diſcipline.
1226 of Weſtminſter, Jan. 13. concerning the prebends of cathedrals.
1226 of Paris, Jan. 28. by Lewis VIII. againſt Raymond and the Albigenſes.
1226 of Liege, on the Maes, Feb. concerning the murder of the archbiſhop of Cologne.
1226 of Cremona, in Italy, by Frederic, on the extirpation of heretics.
1226 of Scotland, on diſcipline.
1226 of Treves, in Germany, March, on the ſacraments, &c.
1227 of Narbonne, in France, againſt the Jews.
1227 of Rome, Nov. 18.; Frederic II. excommunicated.
1228 of Rome, on the ſame ſubject.
1228 of Portugal, againſt diſturbers of the peace of the church.
1229 of Paris; Raymond reconciled to the King and the church.
1229 of Lerida, in Spain, March 29. on the reformation of the clergy.
1229 of Weſtminſter, April 29. the Pope demands the tythes of the revenues of England and Ireland.
1229 of Tarazona, in Arragon, on the marriage of James King of Arragon.
1229 of Toulouſe, Nov. againſt hereſy.
1230 of Tarragona, in Spain, May, by Sparagus, on diſcipline.
1231 of Caſtle Gontur, in Anjou, on diſcipline.
1231 of Rouen, in France, on diſcipline.
1232 of Conſtantinople, concerning the places where churches and abbays ſhould be built.
1232 of London, on the bad treatment of the Roman clergy who had benefices in England.
1233 of Noyon, St Leon, and St Quentin, in France, on a difference betwixt the King and the biſhop of Beauvais.
1233 of Mentz, againſt heretics, called Stadings.
1234 of Beziers, in Languedoc, April 2. on diſcipline.
1234 of Nympha, in Bithynia, from April 24. to March 10. by John Ducas, for the re-union of the Greeks and Latins.
1234 July 10. againſt heretics.
1235 [illegible], in France, regulations for the inquiſi-
1235 [illegible] France, July 23. on the liberty of the
1235 [illegible] France, Aug. 5. on the ſame ſub-

A. D.

1235 The council of Senlis, in France, Nov. 14.; an interdict on the province of Rheims.
1236 of Tours, in France, June 10. on diſcipline.
1237 of Lerida, in Spain, againſt ſome heretics.
1237 of London, Nov. on the reformation of manners.
1238 of Cognac, in France, April 12. on the ſame ſubject.
1238 of London, concerning an inſult offered to the Pope's legate Otho.
1238 of Treves, in Germany, on diſcipline.
1239 of Tarragona, in Spain, April 9. by Albalatius, on diſcipline.
1239 of Tours, on diſcipline.
1239 of St Quentin, in France, Nov. 28. againſt thoſe who impriſoned the clergy.
1239 of Mentz, under Conrad, for the ſuppreſſion of hereſy.
1239 of Sens, concerning the clergy.
1240 of Tarragona, in Spain, in favour of the archbiſhop of Toledo.
1240 of Worceſter, in England, July 26. on diſcipline.
1241 of Oxford, in England, Nov. 29. on the election of a Pope.
1242 of Tarragona, May 13. on the method of detecting and puniſhing heretics.
1242 of Perth, in Scotland, on diſcipline.
1243 of Beziers, April 18. concerning Raymond of Toulouſe.
1244 of Tarragona, Jan. 12. by Albalatius, on diſcipline.
1244 of London; a ſubſidy granted to the King.
1245 of Othomentz, in Denmark, againſt uſurpers of the goods of the church, and deſpiſers of ceremonies.
1245 of LYONS, the *thirteenth* general council, by innocent IV. began June 28. ended July 17. concerning an expedition to the Holy Land; the red hat granted to cardinals.
1246 of Beziers, April 19. on the extirpation of hereſy.
1246 of Lerida, in Spain, Nov.; James King of Arragon reconciled to the church.
1246 of London; the Pope demands the tythes of the revenues of the church.
1247 of Tarragona, May 1.; by Albalatius againſt uſurpers.
1247 of Etampes, in France, Aug. 23. by Cornu, on diſcipline.
1247 of Cologne, in Germany, Oct. 3.; King of the Romans elected.
1248 of Paris, concerning the clergy.
1248 of Breſlaw, in Sileſia; one fifth of the revenues of the clergy granted to the Pope for three years.
1248 of Valence, in Dauphiny, Dec. 5. on the faith and the immunities of the clergy.
1248 of Scheninghen, in Sweden, againſt the marriage of the clergy.
1249 of Uttecht, in Netherlands, againſt Biſhop Gofwin
1250 of Nice, in Provence, by Manuel II. on diſcipline.
1250 of Oxford, in England, on the privilege of the royal chapels.
1251 of Liſles, in Arles, on the inquiſition and diſcipline.
1252 of Sens, in France, Nov. 15. by Gilo, to compel Theobald to reſtore the effects of the church.
1252 of London and York, on diſcipline.
1253 of Tarragona, in Spain, April 8. on diſcipline.
1253 of Ravenna, in Italy, April 28. againſt uſurpers
1253 of Paris, Nov. 12. on the chapter of Chartres.
1253 of Saumur, in France, Dec. 2. concerning the clergy, clandeſtine marriages condemned.
1255 of London, Jan. 13. on civil and eccleſiaſtical matters.
1255 of Albi, in Languedoc, for the extirpation of hereſy.

A. D.

1255 The council of Bourdeaux, in France, April 13. on diſcipline.
1255 of Paris, July 13. on the aſſaſſination of Reginald.
1255 of London and Norwich, on diſcipline.
1256 of Paris, February, concerning the univerſity of that city.
1256 of Sens, July 31. on the ſame ſubject.
1257 of London, by Archbiſhop Boniface, againſt the exactions of the courts of Rome and of England.
1257 of Denmark, on the injuries received by the biſhops from the laity.
1258 of Melton, in England, by Boniface; the tythes granted to the Pope revoked.
1258 of Ruffec, in France, Aug. 21. on diſcipline.
1258 of Montpellier, in France, Sept. 6. on diſcipline.
1258 of Oxford, in England, on diſcipline.
1259 of Mentz, in Germany, on diſcipline.
1259 of Scotland, on diſcipline.
1260 of Paris, March 21. for a cruſade, againſt luxury.
1260 of Cognac, in France, on diſcipline.
1260 of Arles, in France, againſt the Joachimites.
1261 of Cologne, in Germany, March 12. by Conrad, in favour of the clergy.
1261 of Paris, April 10. for a cruſade againſt the Tartars, &c.
1261 of Lambeth, in England, May 13. on the ſame ſubject.
1261 of London, May 16. on the ſame ſubject; new regulations.
1261 of Mentz, on the ſame ſubject, and on reformation.
1261 of Ravenna, on the ſame ſubject.
1262 of Cognac, on diſcipline.
1263 of Paris, Nov. 18. in favour of a cruſade.
1264 of Nantes, in France, July 1. on diſcipline.
1264 of Paris, Aug. 26. againſt ſwearing and blaſphemy.
1264 of Bullen, in France, againſt ſome Engliſh barons.
1265 of London and Northampton, on the ſame ſubject.
1266 of Cologne, May 10. on the reformation of manners.
1267 of Vienna, in Auſtria, May 10. againſt abuſes.
1267 of Pont-audemer, in Normandy, Aug. 30. on diſcipline.
1168 of Breſlaw, in Germany, Feb. 2. for a cruſade.
1268 of Perth, in Scotland, on diſcipline.
1268 of London, April 23. for remedying ſeveral diſorders.
1269 of Sens, in France, Oct. 26. againſt the incontinence of the clergy.
1270 of Compeigne, in France, May 19. againſt uſurpers.
1270 of Avignon, in France, July 15.; regulations for the clergy.
1271 of St Quentin, in Picardy, on diſcipline.
1272 of Canterbury and Norwich, in England, on diſcipline.
1273 of Rennes, in France, May 22. on diſcipline.
1274 of LYONS; *fourteenth* general council, began May 7. ended July 17. on the election of biſhops, and ordination of the clergy; the re-union of the Greek and Latin churches for a cruſade, &c.
1274 of Saltzburg, in Germany, on reformation and diſcipline.
1275 of Arles, in France, on diſcipline.
1275 of Conſtantinople; John Veccus elected Patriarch.
1275 of Lunden, in Denmark; the interdict of the kingdom taken off.
1275 of Perth, in Scotland, on diſcipline.
1276 of Durham, in England, on eccleſiaſtical immunities.
1276 of Saumur, in France, Aug. 31. on diſcipline.
1276 of Bourges, in France, Sept. 13. on the immunities of the clergy.
1277 of Conſtantinople, April, by Veccus, for the extinction of ſchiſm, and re-union of the churches.

A D.

1278 The council of Langes, in France, on diſcipline.
1278 of Compeigne, in France, April 6. againſt the chapters of cathedrals.
1278 of Windſor, in England, on diſcipline.
1279 of Pont-audemer, in Normandy, on diſcipline.
1279 of Beziers, in Languedoc, May 4. on the liberties and privileges of the church.
1279 of Avignon, in France, May 17. againſt uſurpers, and oppoſers of eccleſiaſtical cenſures.
1279 of Reading, in England, July 30. againſt pluralities; on diſcipline, and the learning of Oxford.
1279 of Buda, in Hungary, on diſcipline.
1279 of Angers, in France, Oct. 22. on diſcipline.
1280 of Bourges, April, on diſcipline.
1280 of Conſtantinople, May 3. by Veccus, for the re-union of the churches; on the proceeding of the Holy Ghoſt.
1280 of Sens, in France, on ſome outrages committed on the abbay of Pontlevoi.
1281 of Cologne, in Germany, on diſcipline.
1281 of Saltzburg, by Frederic, for the correction of abuſes.
1281 of Lambeth, in England, Oct. 10. by Peckham, on the independence of the churches.
1281 of Paris, December, on the confeſſions made to mendicant friars.
1282 of Avignon, on diſcipline.
1282 of Saintes, in France, on the manner of burying excommunicated perſons.
1282 of Tours, in France, Aug. 1. on divers abuſes.
1282 of Tarragona, in Spain, on diſcipline.
1283 of Conſtantinople, January, by Joſeph, againſt the re-union of the Greek and Latin churches.
1283 of Conſtantinople, by Gregory of Cyprus, on the ſame ſubject.
1284 of Melfe, in Naples, March 28.; ſeveral errors and abuſes in doctrine and diſcipline conſidered.
1285 of Lanciſki, in Poland, Jan. 6.; the Duke of Sileſia excommunicated.
1285 of Conſtantinople, on ſome points of doctrine.
1286 of Riez, in France, Feb. 14. on diſcipline.
1286 of London, April 30. by Peckham; ſeveral heretical propoſitions condemned.
1286 of Ravenna, in Italy, July 8. againſt ſeveral abuſes.
1286 of Bourges, in France, Sept. 19. on diſcipline.
1286 of Naumberg, in Saxony, againſt thoſe who impriſoned eccleſiaſtics.
1287 of Wirtzburg, in Germany, March 18. on ſeveral abuſes, &c.
1287 of Exeter, in England, April 16. on the ſacraments, &c.
1287 of Milan, in Italy, Sept. 12. by Archbiſhop Otho, againſt heretics.
1287 of Rheims, in Champagne, Oct. 1. by Barbets, on the privileges of the Franciſcans and Dominicans.
1287 of Saltzburg, in Germany, by Bucamatio, in favour of a cruſade.
1288 of Liſle, in Netherlands, by Roſtaing, on diſcipline.
1288 of Saltzburg, Nov. 11. by Rodolph, on diſcipline.
1289 of Cheſter, on diſcipline.
1290 of Nougaro, in Gaſcony, Aug. 29. on excommunication.
1290 of Ambrun, in Dauphiny, on diſcipline.
1291 of Saltzburg, for the union of the Templars and Teutonic knights.
1291 of Milan, Nov. 27. by Otho, for the recovery of the Holy Land.

A. D.

1291 The council of London, for the expulſion of the Jews.
1292 of Tarragona, in Spain, March 15. by Roderigo, on diſcipline.
1292 of Bremen, in Saxony, March 17. by Giſlebert, againſt the impriſonment of biſhops.
1292 of Cheſter, on diſcipline.
1292 of Aſchaffenburg, in Franconia, Oct. 17. by Epſtein, on diſcipline.
1294 of Saumur, in Anjou, March 9. on diſcipline.
1297 of London, Jan. 14. by Robert of Cant, againſt uſurpers, &c.
1297 of Conſtantinople, on the anathema of Athanaſius.
1298 of Nicoſia, in Cyprus, Sept 23. by Gerard, on the ſacraments, and on diſcipline.
1299 of Rouen, in Normandy, June 18. by Flavacourt, on diſcipline.
1299 of Beſiers, in Languedoc, Oct. 29. on a difference between the Archbiſhop and the Viſcount of Narbonne.
1299 of Conſtantinople, by Andronicus, on the marriage of Alexis.
1300 of Canterbury, on the adminiſtration of the ſacraments.
1300 of Melton, in England, on tythes and diſcipline.
1300 of Auch, in Gaſcony, on the conſtitutions of the province, the liberty of elections, &c.

The FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

1301 The council of Melun, in the Iſle of France, Jan. 21. by Becard, on diſcipline.
1301 of Rheims, in Champagne, Nov. 22. by Robert, on diſcipline.
1302 of Penaficl, in Spain, April 1.—May 13. by Gonſalvo, on the incontinency of the clergy, &c.
1302 of Paris, April 10. by Philip, on the difference between Boniface VIII. and Philip.
1302 of Rheims, Sept. 30. by Robert de Courtenai, againſt the chapters of cathedrals.
1302 of Rome, Oct. 30. by Boniface VIII. againſt Philip.
1303 of Compeigne, in the Iſle of France, Jan. 4. by Robert on diſcipline.
1303 of Paris, March 12. the Pope accuſed of hereſy, &c.
1303 of Nougaro, in Gaſcony, Dec. 2. by Amanieu, on diſcipline.
1303 of Cambray, in Netherlands, Dec. 27. on diſcipline.
1303 of Hueſca, in Spain, for the reparation of diſorders committed by the Saracens.
1305 of London, on the means of re-eſtabliſhing peace between England and Scotland.
1307 of Suſa, in Armenia, on the re-union.
1307 of Cologne, in Germany, Feb. 20. by Henry archbiſhop, againſt the Begards.
1308 of Auch, in Gaſcony, Nov. 26. by Amanieu, on diſcipline.
1308 of Scotland, on diſcipline, &c.
1309 of Preſburg, in Hungary, by Gentil, on diſcipline.
1309 of London, on diſcipline.
1310 of Cologne, March 9. by Henry, againſt many diſorders.
1310 of Saltzburg, in Germany, by Conrad, for the reformation of the morals of the clergy.
1310 of Treves, in Orleanois, April 29. by Baldwin; the Templars abſolved.
1310 of Mentz, in Germany, May 12. on the ſame ſubject.
1310 of Ravenna, in Italy, June, 17. on the Templars.

A. D.

1310 The council of Paris, Oct. 11.—26. by Philip of Sens, on the Templars.
1310 of Salamanca, in Spain, Oct. 26. by Roderic, on the Templars.
1310 of Senlis, in France, by Robert of Rheims, againſt the Templars.
1311 of Ravenna, June 21. by Raynald, on diſcipline.
1311 of Bergamo, in Italy, July 5. on diſcipline.
1311 of VIENNE, in DAUPHINY, the *fifteenth* general council, Oct. 16.—April 12.; the order of Templars aboliſhed; hereſies condemned; the proceſſion of the hoſt inſtituted.
1311 of Canterbury, againſt the Templars.
1312 of Tarragona, in favour of the Templars.
1313 of Magdeburg, in Germany, March 7. on diſcipline.
1314 of Paris, May 7. by Philip, on diſcipline and juriſdiction.
1314 of Ravenna, Oct. 10. on diſcipline.
1315 of Saumur, in Anjou, May 9. on diſcipline.
1315 of Nougaro, in Gaſcony, by Amanieu, in favour of the clergy.
1315 of Senlis, in France, Oct. on a complaint of the biſhop of Chalons.
1316 of Weſtminſter, on diſcipline.
1317 of Tarragona, in Spain, Feb. 22. on diſcipline.
1317 of Ravenna, in Italy, Oct. by Raynald, on [illegible]
1318 of Saragoſſa, in Spain, Dec. 13. in favour [illegible]
1320 of Sens, in Champagne, May 22. in favour of the clergy, on the proceſſion of the hoſt, &c.
1320 of Hall, in Germany, by Burchard, on diſcipline.
1320 of Nicoſia, in Cyprus, on diſcipline.
1321 of Perth, in Scotland.
1321 of Rouen, in Normandy, on diſcipline.
1322 of London, on the obedience due to the laws of the kingdom.
1322 of Borgolio and Valence, in Spain, March, by Ricard.
1322 of Valladolid, in Old Caſtille, Aug. 2. on diſcipline.
1322 of Magdeburg, by Burchard, in favour of the clergy.
1322 of Cologne, in Germany, Oct. 31. in favour of the clergy.
1323 of Tarragona, on diſcipline
1324 of Paris, March 3. on diſcipline.
1324 of Scoon, in Scotland.
1324 of Toledo, Nov. 21. by D'Juan of Arragon, on diſcipline.
1325 of Weſtminſter, London, on diſcipline.
1325 of Alcala, in New Caſtille, on the morals of the clergy.
1326 of Senlis, April 11. on the reformation of manners.
1326 of Avignon, in Provence, June 18. on the juriſdiction and temporalities of the church.
1326 of Marſiac, in Gaſcony, Dec. 8. on diſcipline.
1326 of Ruffec, in Orleanois, Jan. 21. on [illegible] church.
1327 of Avignon, in Provence, againſt the Arch[illegible]
1328 of London, or Canterbury, on the [illegible] church.
1329 of Compeigne, in the Iſle of France, [illegible] cipline.
1329 of Paris, by Philip, on eccleſiaſtic juriſdiction.
1329 of Tarragona, on diſcipline.
1330 of Lambeth, near London, on diſcipline.
1330 of Charn, in Armenia; the Armenian church promiſed obedience to the Roman Pontiff.
1330 of Marſiac, Dec. 6. on the [illegible] Biſhop.
1331 of York, in England, on diſcipline.
1331 of Benevento, in Italy, on Simony.

[illegible]

A D.

1332 The council of Mansfield, in Germany, on feſtivals, &c.
1333 of Alcala, in New Caſtille, on diſcipline.
1335 of Salamanca, in Spain, May 24. on diſcipline.
1335 of Rouen, in France, on diſcipline.
1336 of Bourges, in Orleanois, Oct. on diſcipline.
1336 of Caſtle-Gontier, in Anjou, Nov. 20. by Frerot, on the immunities of the clergy.
1337 of Avignon, in Provence, on diſcipline.
1337 of Treves, in Germany, by Archbiſhop Baldwin, concerning the clergy.
1339 of Toledo, in Spain, May 19. on divers points of reformation.
1340 of Nicoſia, in Cyprus Iſle, Jan. 17. by Helius, on faith and diſcipline.
1340 of Saltzburg, in Germany, by Henry archbiſhop; a prieſt, who denied the real preſence, condemned.
1341 of Conſtantinople, June 11. by John of Apri, concerning the Palamites.
1341 of Canterbury, againſt thoſe who ſollicited for benefices during the life of the incumbent.
1342 of London, Oct. by John of Stratford, on diſcipline.
1343 of London, March, againſt divers abuſes.
1344 of Magdeburg, in Germany, June 13. concerning the immunities of the church.
1344 of Noyon, in Burgundy, July 26. on eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction.
1344 of Canterbury, on diſcipline.
1344 of York, on diſcipline.
1345 of Armenia, by Conſtantin and Mekquitard; an apology to the Pope concerning ſome errors.
1345 of Conſtantinople, by the Patriarch, on the Palamites.
1346 of York, on diſcipline.
1347 of Paris, Jan. by William of Melun, on eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction.
1347 of Toledo, in Spain, April, on the immunities of the church.
1347 of Conſtantinople; the Patriarch John depoſed.
1347 of Canterbury, on diſcipline.
1348 of York, on diſcipline.
1350 of Padua, in Italy, for the reformation of manners.
1351 of Dublin, in Ireland, on diſcipline.
1351 of Beſiers, in Languedoc, Nov. 7. on diſcipline.
1351 of Lambeth, near London, on the exemption of clerks.
1351 of York, on diſcipline.
1355 of Prague, in Bohemia, by Erneſtus, on diſcipline.
1355 of Toledo, in Spain, Oct. on the conſtitution of ſynods.
1356 of London, May 16. by Iſlip; the tythes of the clergy granted to the King for one year.
1356 of Canterbury, on diſcipline.
1357 of York, on diſcipline.
1359 of York, on diſcipline.
1362 of Mansfeld, in England, on the celebration of feſtivals.
1362 of Lambeth, on the ſalary of prieſts.
1365 of Apt, in Provence, May 13. on diſcipline.
1366 of Angers, in France, March 12. by Simon of Tours, on the reformation of manners.
1367 of York, Sept. by John Turlby, on ſome abuſes.
1368 of Lavaur, in Languedoc, May 27. on diſcipline.
1368 of Lambeth, 30 heretical propoſitions condemned.
1369 of Tarragona, in Spain, on diſcipline.
1370 of Magdeburg, in Germany, by Albert; ſeveral antient ſtatutes renewed.
1373 of York.

A. D.

1374 The council of Narbonne, in Languedoc, April 15—24. on diſcipline.
1374 of Aix, in Provence, on diſcipline.
1375 of Vinuſki, in Poland, by Jaroſlaw, for a cruſade againſt the Sultan Amurath.
1376 of Canterbury.
1377 of York.
1377 of Canterbury.
1378 of Glouceſter.
1379 of London.
1380 of Saltzburg, in Germany, by Piligrin; ſubject not known.
1380 of Canterbury.
1380 of York.
1380 of Medina del Campo, in Spain, Nov. 23.—May 19. by John I. concerning the competition for the holy ſee.
1381 of Prague, in Bohemia, April 29. by John of Prague, on diſcipline.
1382 of London, May, by William of Canterbury, againſt Wickliff.
1382 of Oxford, Nov. 18. by William, againſt Wickliff.
1383 of Cambray, in Netherlands, Oct. 1. by Gui, in favour of Clement VII.
1385 of York.
1386 of Saltzburg, in Germany, Jan. by Piligrin, on morals.
1387 of Barcelona, in Spain, concerning the Antipope.
1387 of Mentz, in Germany, by Conrad; heretics condemned.
1388 of Palentia, in Spain, Oct. 4. on diſcipline.
1388 of Palermo, in Italy, Nov. 10. by Archbiſhop Lewis, on the reformation of the clergy.
1390 of Cologne, in Germany, Sept. 16. by Frederic of Cologne; ſeveral antient ſtatutes renewed.
1391 of London, April 28. by William of Cant, againſt mercenary prieſts.
1392 of Utrecht, in Netherlands, againſt James of Juliers.
1392 of Prague, June 17. by John archbiſhop, on the adminiſtration of the ſacrament to condemned criminals.
1395 of Paris, Feb. 4. on the ſchiſm in the church.
1396 of Arbogen, in Sweden, on diſcipline.
1397 of London, Feb. 19. by Thomas Arundel, againſt the errors of Wickliff.
1398 of Paris, May 22. by Charles VI. againſt the Antipope.
1399 of Canterbury, on the complaints of the clergy, oppreſſed by the Pope's envoys, and the King's miniſters.

The FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

1401 The council of London, Jan. 26.—March 8. by Thomas Arundel archbiſhop, againſt the Wickliffites, and on contributions.
1402 of York.
1404 of Paris, Oct. 21. on the privileges of the clergy.
1406 of Hamburg, in Germany, againſt the order of St Francis.
1406 of Paris, Jan. 16. on the method of terminating the ſchiſm.
1408 of London, July 23. by Cardinal Hugution, againſt Gregory XII. and in favour of the council of Piſa.
1408 of Paris, Aug. 11.—Nov. 5. concerning the ſchiſm.
1408 of Perpignan, in Languedoc, Nov. 1.—Dec. 5. by Benedict XIII. on the union of the church.
1409 of Francfort, in Germany, by Landolf, on the ſchiſm.

A. D.

1409 The Council of Florence, in Italy, Feb. againſt Gregory XII.
1409 of Oxford, by Arundel, regulations to be obſerved by the clergy and the profeſſors in the univerſity.
1409 of Piſa, in Italy, March. 25.—Aug. 7. Gregory and Benedict depoſed; Alexander V. elected.
1409 of Auſtria, in Italy, by Gregory XII. againſt the council of Piſa.
1410 of Salamanca, in Spain, in favour of Benedict XIII.
1411 of Orleans, in France, againſt John Duke of Burgundy.
1413 of Rome, by Alexander V. againſt the errors of Wickliff.
1413 of London, againſt John Oldcaſtle, &c.
1414 of CONSTANCE, in Germany, the *ſixteenth* general council, Nov. 5.—April 22. 1418; 45 ſeſſions; the opinions of Wickliff, &c. condemned; John XXIII. reſigned the Pontificate.
1415 of London.
1416 of Perth, in Scotland.
1417 of London, on the privileges of the univerſities.
1419 of Canterbury, againſt a magician.
1420 of Saltzburg, in Germany, Jan. 15. by Eberhard, on diſcipline.
1420 of Kaliſh, in Poland, Sept. 25. on diſcipline.
1420 of Mentz, in Germany, on diſcipline.
1420 of Riga, in Pomerania.
1421 of Prague, in Bohemia, July 7. by Conrad, in favour of the Huſſites.
1421 of York, on diſcipline.
1423 of Cologne, in Germany, April 22. by Thierri, on diſcipline.
1423 of Pavia, in Italy, May; Huſſites condemned.
1425 of Copenhagen, in Denmark, Jan. by Luck archbiſhop, on diſcipline.
1426 of York, on diſcipline.
1428 of Canterbury, on diſcipline and manners.
1429 of Riga, in Muſcovy, by Henry, on the oppreſſion of the church by the Teutonic order.
1429 of Tortoſa, in Spain, Sept. 19.—Nov. 5. by Cardinal de Foix, on diſcipline, and on the ceremonies of the church.
1430 of Canterbury, againſt falſe weights and meaſures.
1430 of Narbonne, in Languedoc, on diſcipline.
1431 of BASIL, in Switzerland, the *ſeventeenth* general council, July 23.—May 1443; 45 ſeſſions; the reunion of the Greek and Latin churches, and the reformation of both.
1438 of Ferrara, in Italy, by Paleologus, on diſcipline.
1438 of Bourges, in Orleanois, July, by Charles VII.; the Pragmatic Sanction; the authority of general councils, &c.
1439 of Canterbury, on diſcipline.
1439 of FLORENCE, in Italy, the *eighteenth* general council; continuation of the council of Ferrara, Feb. 26.—April 1442; on the re-union of the Greeks and Armenians.
1439 of Mentz, in Germany, March, concerning the decrees of the council of Florence.
1440 of Bourges, in Orleanois, Aug. 26.—Sept. 11. in favour of Pope Eugene.
1440 of Friſinguen, in Germany, by Nicodemus of Scala; ſeveral excellent regulations on diſcipline, &c.
1441 of Mentz, in Germany, by Thierri, archbiſhop; the council of Baſil approved.
1441 of Avignon, upon manners.

A. D.

1445 The council of Rouen, in France, Dec. 15. by Rouſſel archbiſhop; the ſuperſtition of giving names to the images of the Virgin Mary condemned.
1448 of Angers, in France, July 19. by John of Tours, on abuſes.
1449 of Lauſanne, in Switzerland, April 16. on the ſchiſm.
1450 of Conſtantinople, againſt the union with the Latin church.
1451 of Saltzburg, in Germany, Feb. 8. for the reformation of monaſteries.
1453 of Caſhel, in Ireland, Aug. 6.; many regulations on eccleſiaſtical matters.
1455 of Aſchaffenburg, in Germany, June 15. by Thierri archbiſhop, againſt the errors of the Huſſites.
1455 of Soiſſons, in Iſle of France, July 11. on chanting the divine ſervice, and other points of diſcipline.
1457 of Avignon, in Provence, Sept. 7. on the immaculate conception; &c.
1463 of London and York, on diſcipline.
1473 of Madrid, in Spain, on the ignorance of the clergy.
1476 of Lambeth, near London, againſt the errors of Reginault biſhop of Cheſter.
1476 of London, on the funerals of the biſhops.
1485 of Sens, in Champagne, by Triſtan, on the reformation of the clergy, payment of tythes, &c.
1486 of London, againſt ſeditious preachers.
1487 of St Andrews, in Scotland, on diſcipline.
1488 of York, on diſcipline.
1490 of Saltzburg, in Germany, Oct. 19. on diſcipline.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

1510 The council of Tours, in France, by Louis XII. concerning the war between Louis and Pope Julius II.
1510 of Peterkaw, in Poland, Nov. 11. on diſcipline and manners.
1511 of Piſa, in Italy, November, againſt Pope Julius.
1512 of LATERAN, *nineteenth* general council, May 3.—March 16. 1517, twelve ſeſſions, by Julius II. againſt the council of Piſa, for the holy war, &c.
1518 of Dublin, in Ireland, for the reformation of manners.
1518 of Rouen, in France, on diſcipline.
1523 of Meaux, in Iſle of France, againſt Luther.
1527 of Lyons, in France, againſt Luther's opinions on diſcipline.
1527 of Rouen, in France, on doctrine and diſcipline.
1528 of Paris, Feb. 3.—Oct. 9. by Prat, archbiſhop, againſt the opinions of Luther; on diſcipline.
1528 of Bourges, in Orleanois, March 21. againſt the opinions of Luther; for the reformation of manners.
1528 of Lyons, in France, March 21. on the ſame ſubject.
1536 of Cologne, in Germany, by Wida, archbiſhop, on the ſame ſubject.
1538 of Mentz, and other places in Germany, on the ſame ſubject.
1548 of Augſburg, in Germany, on the reformation of the clergy.
1549 of TRENT, the *laſt* general council, Dec. 1545.—Dec. 1563, twenty-five ſeſſions, againſt Luther, Calvin, &c. for the reformation of diſcipline and manners.

N. B. The remaining councils, not being of ſervice in the aſcertaining of dates, are omitted.

CHRONOLOGICAL

CHRONOLOGICAL

TABLES AND CHARTS;

ASCERTAINING THE DURATION OF THE

LIVES OR REIGNS

OF THE

MOST EMINENT PERSONAGES

IN ALL AGES.

A N

EXPLANATION

OF THE FOLLOWING

TABLES AND CHARTS.

THE plan of the following Chronological Tables and Charts was ſuggeſted by a deſcription of the ingenious Dr Prieſtley's Biographical Chart. The execution of this plan is now ſubmitted to the judgment of the public. Meanwhile, it may not be improper to explain and illuſtrate theſe tables, and to point out their ſuperior utility and advantages.

The deſign of them is to exhibit a repreſentation of the reigns of Kings and Emperors, and of the lives of remarkable men in all ages, together with the years of every important æra from B. C. 2200, to the preſent time. This period is divided into equal portions, every one of which conſiſts of 600 years. Every page contains the years, lives, or reigns relating to the interval ſpecified in the title prefixed. It will occur, that ſome of theſe intervals ſhould abound more in matter than others, in proportion to the copiouſneſs of hiſtory. This, in reality, is the caſe. The tables, &c. of ſome of them are comprehended in a ſingle page, while thoſe of others occupy two, three, or more pages. Thus, Table I. from B. C. 2200 to B. C. 1700, is included in one page; whereas Table from A. D. 1300 extends to ſeven.

Every page is interſected by perpendicular and by horizontal lines. The ſpace contained between the latter repreſents centuries of years; and all that is included in the ſame ſpace refers to the ſame century, whether it be the reigns of Kings, the years of different æras, or the lives of eminent men. The tables of reigns and of æras are alſo divided by horizontal lines into half centuries, in order to aſſiſt the eye in the obſervation of correſponding years.

The ſeveral ſpaces, bounded by perpendicular lines, include what relates to the ſeveral claſſes or denominations, indicated in the title and contents of every page.

The marginal perpendicular line is divided into a ſcale of years for the uſe of the tables. Half a century of this ſcale is ſubdivided into ſingle years, and the remaining centuries into intervals of five years.

The

The perpendicular ſpace on the left hand of every table contains the reigns of Kings. The dates and duration of theſe reigns are marked by ſmall aſteriſks prefixed to the name of every King. Theſe marks may, with eaſe, be referred to the marginal ſcale, by means of compaſſes, or of a parallel ruler.

An example or two will render what has been ſaid ſufficiently obvious.

In the column of Roman Emperors, Table V. the firſt name is ADRIAN. The aſteriſk prefixed denotes the year of the commencement of his reign; which, by taking the diſtance from the neareſt horizontal line, and applying the ſame to the ſcale, will be found to be A. D. 117, *i. e.* the year of the Chriſtian æra one hundred and ſeventeen. The end of this reign, and the beginning of the next, happened in the year one hundred and thirty-eight. The interval is equal to the duration of Adrian's reign, viz. 21 years.

Again, in the column of Roman Pontiffs, Gregory the Great is placed in the vicinity of the horizontal line 600. The diſtance of the aſteriſk prefixed, from this line, applied to the ſcale, is equal to ten years; which ſhews that he began to reign ten years before A. D. 600, viz. in the year five hundred and ninety. If the diſtance of the next ſubſequent mark from the ſame line, on the oppoſite ſide, be added to the foregoing ten years, the ſum, viz. $10 + 5 = 15$ years, will be the duration of his reign; after which the Pontificate of Sabinianus commenced, viz. A. D. 605. In this manner the reigns of all the Kings, repreſented in the ſeveral columns, may be eaſily traced.

If a parallel ruler be applied to any horizontal line, and removed forward, contemporaries, on the ſlighteſt inſpection, will be obſerved. Thus, it will appear that Adrian began to reign in the ſame year with Pope Sextus, and died in the firſt year of the reign of Hyginus. He was likewiſe contemporary to Choſroes and to Vologeſes, Kings of Parthia, the former of whom began to reign A. D. 107, and the latter A. D. 133.

The dates of the ſeveral æras are marked at every fifth year, and need no explanation.

The remaining part of the chart is divided, by perpendicular lines, into five compartments; and the ſubject of each diviſion is indicated in the title prefixed. The firſt, in ſucceſſion to the æras, is that of Kings who have no place in the adjacent table, Stateſmen, Generals, Admirals, &c. The ſecond is that of Divines and Moral Philoſophers. The third contains Natural Philoſophers, Phyſicians, Mathematicians, Aſtronomers, &c. The fourth, Orators, Poets, Painters, Architects, &c. The fifth, and laſt, Hiſtorians, Chronologers, Critics, Grammarians, &c. The duration of the lives of theſe perſons is denoted by a black line extended below their names; and the date of every perſon's nativity and death may be aſcertained by the application

tion of theſe lines to the marginal ſcale. A dot, at the beginning or end of a line, is an indication that the time of the birth or death of the perſon to whom it refers is uncertain. When the time of any perſon's death cannot be fixed, an aſteriſk below the line will point out the year in which he flouriſhed. Antoninus Pius, for example, was born A. D. 86, and died A. D. 161, Æt. 75: Diogenes Laertius died A. D. 222, but the time of his birth is uncertain: The dates of the birth and death of Zenobia are unknown; but ſhe flouriſhed A. D. 273.

The extent of one life, before or after another, may likewiſe be determined, together with every other circumſtance neceſſary to aſcertain the duration of lives, and the relation they bear to one another, and to time in general.

To evince the ſuperior utility and advantages of theſe tables, let them be compared with other ſchemes of chronology; let a few names be taken as they occur in any other ſyſtem; thoſe, for inſtance, of Antoninus Pius, Juſtin Martyr, Ptolemy, Lucian, and Philo-Byblius, all of whom flouriſhed in the concluſion of the firſt century, and in the commencement of the ſecond; we ſhall be informed that Antoninus died A. D. 161, Æt. 75; Juſtin Martyr, A. D. 164, Æt. 64; Ptolemy, A. D. 147, Æt. 78; Lucian, A. D. 180, Æt. 90; and Philo-Byblius, A. D. 133, Æt. 80. Notwithſtanding, ſome difficulty ſtill remains in conceiving how theſe lives are related one to another, and how long theſe perſons were contemporaries: To remove this difficulty, an arithmetical computation is requiſite. But, by the inſpection of the chart, in which theſe lives are repreſented, we may, at once, perceive the relation of theſe lives to one another, and to others who flouriſhed in the ſame century. Other important uſes of theſe tables and charts will occur to every intelligent mind.

By means of the marginal ſcales, all the dates may be found to a degree of accuracy ſufficient for the purpoſes of ordinary life. If greater preciſion be required in any inſtance, it may be attained in having recourſe to the Biographical Index, where the dates of reigns and of lives are ſpecified.

Julian Period	Mundane Æra	Years before Christ	Kings of Assyria	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Sicyon	Kings of Argos	Patriarchs
2414	1708	2300					
2424	1718	2290					
2434	1728	2280					
2444	1738	2270					
2454	1748	2260					
2464	1758	2250					
2474	1768	2240					
2484	1778	2230					
2494	1788	2220					
2504	1798	2210					
2514	1808	2200					
2524	1818	2190					
2534	1828	2180	Ithur				
2544	1838	2170					
2554	1848	2160					
2564	1858	2150					
2574	1868	2140					
2584	1878	2130	Tinus				
2594	1888	2120					
2604	1898	2110					
2614	1908	2100	Arius	Sethosis	Thuoris	Sicyon	Noah died at 950
2624	1918	2090			Egialeus		
2634	1928	2080	Samirames	XV Dynasty			
2644	1938	2070		Sethos			
2654	1948	2060					
2664	1958	2050		Incuyn			
2674	1968	2040	Vinyas		Europs		
2684	1978	2030					
2694	1988	2020					
2704	1998	2010		Apachnas			Noah died at 350 Nahor died at 148 Phaleg died at 239
2714	2008	2000	Arius		Sethsim		
2724	2018	1990					
2734	2028	1980			Ion		
2744	2038	1970					
2754	2048	1960	Ludim	Apophis			
2764	2058	1950			Ogdoas		
2774	2068	1940					
2784	2078	1930	Nineus				
2794	2088	1920					
2804	2098	1910					
2814	2108	1900	Lamachus	Amosis	Apis		
2824	2118	1890					
2834	2128	1880					
2844	2138	1870	Belochus	Ases	Thurimachus	Inachus	Serug died at 239 Abraham died at 175
2854	2148	1860					
2864	2158	1850					
2874	2168	1840					
2884	2178	1830					
2894	2188	1820	Ninyas	XVI Dynasty	Egialeus		
2904	2198	1810					
2914	2208	1800		Tethmosis		Pharonnus	
2924	2218	1790					
2934	2228	1780	Mamithus	Amenophis	Sicyon		Ismael died at 130
2944	2238	1770					
2954	2248	1760		Horus	Thuriasius		
2964	2258	1750					Isaac died at 147
2974	2268	1740				Inachus	
2984	2278	1730		Ases			
2994	2288	1720					
3004	2298	1710		Rathos	Thuoris		
3014	2308	1700	Thinus				Jacob died at 147

Chronological Table and Chart, from B.C. 2300 to 1700.

Tab: 1.

Julian Period	Mundane Æra	Years before Christ	Kings of Assyria	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Sicyon	Kings of Argos	Kings of Athens	Kings of Latines
3614	2908	1100			Heraclius			
3604	2898	1110	Derceylus		Return of Tisamenus			
3594	2888	1120					Æneas Sylv.	
3584	2878	1130		Smendes		Melanthus		
				XIX Dynasty	K. finished	Thymœtes		
3574	2868	1140	Thineus			Aphidas	Sylvius	
3564	2858	1150				Orgetes		
3554	2848	1160			Zeuxippus			
3544	2838	1170						
3534	2828	1180	Teutæus		Blasius	Demophon	Æsarmus	
							Æneas	
3524	2818	1190						
3514	2808	1200			Ammenon			
3504	2798	1210	Tautanus		Polyphides	Thesilaus		
3494	2788	1220			Thestius	Orus &c.		
3484	2778	1230				Thestius		
3474	2768	1240						
3464	2758	1250	Thithreus					
3454	2748	1260			Inachus	Eurystheus		
3444	2738	1270				Sthenelus		
3434	2728	1280				Eurus		
3424	2718	1290	Sosarmus					
3414	2708	1300			Polybus	Pandion II		
3404	2698	1310				Perseus		
3394	2688	1320						
3384	2678	1330						
3374	2668	1340	Pannyas			Aletes		
3364	2658	1350		XVIII Dynasty	Sicyon	Ceerops II		
3354	2648	1360		Thuoris				
				Amenemmes				
3344	2638	1370	Lampares			Perses		
3334	2628	1380						
3324	2618	1390	Sosares		Lamedon			
3314	2608	1400				Erechtheus		
3304	2598	1410				Ores		
3294	2588	1420	Lamprides	Ramesis	Epopeus			
3284	2578	1430				Pandion		
3274	2568	1440		Amenophis				
3264	2558	1450			Marathus	Lycurgus		
3254	2548	1460	Balæorus					
3244	2538	1470						
3234	2528	1480	Belochus II			Eretheus		
3224	2518	1490				Amphyction		
3214	2508	1500		Rampsis		Cranaus		
3204	2498	1510			Acrisius	Damanus		
3194	2488	1520				Sthenelus		
3184	2478	1530			Danaus			
3174	2468	1540	Amyntas			Creteus		
3164	2458	1550						
				Sethos		Ceerops		
3154	2448	1560		XVII Dynasty	Menthesuphis			
3144	2438	1570						
3134	2428	1580	Ascalades	Amenophis				
3124	2418	1590				Thespius		
3114	2408	1600						
3104	2398	1610						
3094	2388	1620	Spartheus		Orthopolis	Phorbas		
3084	2378	1630						
3074	2368	1640		Ram. Mum				
3064	2358	1650	Mamythus	Rameses				
3054	2348	1660		Cheres III				
3044	2338	1670			Plemneus			
3034	2328	1680	Spherrus	Chan Cheres II		Crinasus		
3024	2318	1690		Chan Cheres I				
3014	2308	1700						

A Chronological Table and Chart, from Before the Flood

Tab: II.

A Chronological Table and Chart from BC 1100 to 500

Tab: III. N°1.

A Synchronical Table of Sacred and Profane History.

Hebrew Kings and Judges &c.

Adam
Seth
Enos
Cainan
Mahalaleel
Jared
Enoch
Methuselah
Lamech
Noah
Sem
Arphaxad
Cainan
Sala
Heber
Phaleg
Reu
Serug
Nahor
Thara
Abraham
Isaac
Jacob
Judah
Phares
Esrom
Aram
Aminadab
Naasson
Salmon
Booz
Obed
Jesse
David
Solomon
Roboam
Abia
Asa
Josaphat
Joram
Ochozias
Joas
Amasias
Ozias
Joatham
Achaz
Ezechias
Manasses
Amon
Josias
Jechonias
Salathiel
Zorobabel
Abiud
Eliakim
Azor
Sadoc
Achim
Eliud
Eleazar
Matthan
Jacob
Joseph

Grecian, Assyrian, Egyptian &c.

Ninus
Belus
Ægon
Ægialeus
Europs
Sicyon
Marathus
Corax
Corinthus
Adrastus
Polybus
Labdacus
Laius
Œdipus
Eteocles
Polynices
Thersander
Tisamenes
Autesion
Thelxion
Alexander
Agelaus
Aristomenes
Aristodemus
Cleodæus
Hyllus
Aristomachus
Temenus
Cisus
Aristodemus
Agesilaus
Archelaus
Automenes
Agesilaus
Alcamenes
Teleclus
Archelaus
Polydectes
Eurycrates
Anaxander
Eurycrates
Leon
Anaxandrides
Ariston
Demaratus
Leonidas
Pleistarchus
Pausanias
Agesipolis
Cleombrotus
Pleistoanax
Pausanias
Agesipolis
Cleombrotus
Agesilaus
Archidamus
Agis
Eudamidas
Archidamus
Agis
Eudamidas
Agesilaus
Archidamus
Agis
Eudamidas
Agesilaus
Archidamus
Agis
Eudamidas
Agesilaus

Julian Period	Mundane Æra	Years before Christ	Roman Æra	Olympic Æra	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Persia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon: Euristh.	Kings of Lacedemon: Procles	Kings of Pontus	Kings of Syria	Kings of Denmark	Jewish High Priests
4813	4107	100	853	CCXIX-4									
4803	4097	90	843	CCXVII-2	Clement								
4793	4087	80	833	CCXV-1	Anacletus								
4783	4077	70	823	CCXII-2	S.t Linus								
4773	4067	60	813	CCIX-1									
4763	4057	50	803	CCVII-2	Rom.n Pontifs								
4753	4047	40	793	CCIV-4									
4743	4037	30	783	CCII-2									
4733	4027	20	773	CXCIX-4									
4723	4017	10	763	CXCVII-2									
4714	4008	1	754	CXCV-1									
4704	3998	10	744	CXCII-3									
4694	3988	20	734	CXC-1									
4684	3978	30	724	CLXXXVII-3	Conq.d by August.s								
4674	3968	40	714	CLXXXV-1	& Cleopatra								
4664	3958	50	704	CLXXXII-3	Ptol.y Diony.s II			Rom.n Emp.rs					
4654	3948	60	694	CLXXX-1									
4644	3938	70	684	CLXXVII-3	Ptol.y Diony.s								
4634	3928	80	674	CLXXV-1	& Berenice								
4624	3918	90	664	CLXXII-3	Ptol.y Auletes								
4614	3908	100	654	CLXX-1									
4604	3898	110	644	CLXVII-3	& Alex.r Luthur.s								
4594	3888	120	634	CLXV-1									
4584	3878	130	624	CLXII-3									
4574	3868	140	614	CLX-1	Ptol.y Euerg.s II								
4564	3858	150	604	CLVII-3									
4554	3848	160	594	CLV-1									
4544	3838	170	584	CLII-3									
4534	3828	180	574	CL-1	Ptol.y Philom.r								
4524	3818	190	564	CXLVII-3									
4514	3808	200	554	CXLV-1	Ptol.y Epiph.s								
4504	3798	210	544	CXLII-3									
4494	3788	220	534	CXL-1	Ptol.y Philop.r								
4484	3778	230	524	CXXXVII-3									
4474	3768	240	514	CXXXV-1	Ptol.y Euergetes								
4464	3758	250	504	CXXXII-3									
4454	3748	260	494	CXXX-1									
4444	3738	270	484	CXXVII-3									
4434	3728	280	474	CXXV-1	Ptol.y Philadelp.s								
4424	3718	290	464	CXXII-3									
4414	3708	300	454	CXX-1									
4404	3698	310	444	CXVII-3									
4394	3688	320	434	CXV-1	Ptol.y Soter								
4384	3678	330	424	CXII-3	Egypt Macedn K. Conq.d by Alex.r	Conq.d by Alex.r							
4374	3668	340	414	CX-1	Conq.d by Ochus								
4364	3658	350	404	CVII-3									
4354	3648	360	394	CV-1	Nectanebis II Tachus	Artax.s Ochus							
4344	3638	370	384	CII-3	Nectanebis								
4334	3628	380	374	C-1	XXVIII Dynasty Plinmuthis								
4324	3618	390	364	XCVII-3	Ancheris								
4314	3608	400	354	XCV-1	Nepherites								
4304	3598	410	344	XCII-3	XXIX Dynasty Amyrteus	Artax.s Mnem.n							
4294	3588	420	334	XC-1	XXVI Dynasty								
4284	3578	430	324	LXXXVII-3		Darius Nothus Xerxes II							
4274	3568	440	314	LXXXV-1									
4264	3558	450	304	LXXXII-3									
4254	3548	460	294	LXXX-1									
4244	3538	470	284	LXXVII-3									
4234	3528	480	274	LXXV-1		Xerxes							
4224	3518	490	264	LXXII-3									
4214	3508	500	254	LXX-1									

Tenian
Nerva
Pucerus
Domitian
Titus
Vespasian
Galba &c.
Nero
Velouesis
Vologeses
Parthanes
Claudius
Caligula
Tiberius
Augustus
Phraates IV
Orodes
Mithridates III
Phraates III
Sinatroches
Unaskires
Artabanus II
Vonones
Phraates II
Mithridates II
Artabanus II
Mithridates I
Phraates
Phriapatius
Artabanus
Tiridates
Arsaces
Kings of Parthia
Philip
Antig.s Doson
Demetrius
Antigonus
Prol.y Ceraun.s
Lysimachus
Demetrius
Antipater
Cassander
Philip Aridæus
Alexander the great
Darius
Alexander
Agis
Eudamidas
Archidamus
Agesilaus
Archidamus
Eudamidas
Agis
Archidamus
Agesipolis
Cleomenes III
Leonidas II
Acrotatus
Areus
Pausanias
Leonidas
Cleombrotus
Leonidas II
Pausanias
Agesipolis II
Cleombrotus II
Pausanias
Agesipolis II
Areus II
Acrotatus
Leonidas III
Cleombrotus III
Cleomenes III
Leonidas
Pausanias
Pharnaces
Mithridates VI
Mithridates V
Mithridates IV
Mithridates III
Mithridates II
Rhodobates
Ituon
Artabazes
Romans Conq.d by the Antioch.s IX
Tigranes
Philip Demet.s
Antioch.s VIII
Alex.r Zebina
Demet.s restd
Antioch.s VII
Dicdotus
Antiochus VI
Demet.s Nicat
Alex.r Baleus
Demet.s Soter
Antioch.s Bup.s
Seleuc.s Epiph.s
Seluc.s Philop.
Antioch.s ij qui Seleucus Cer.
Seleucus Call.
Antioch.s Theu.
Antioch.s Soter
Seleucus Vic.
Romans Conq.d by the Parthians
Ingel
Frotho IV
Fridlef II
Hiarnn
Fridlef
Dan III
Frotho III
Dan II
Fridlef
Hugleth
Vermund
Wigleth
Roric
Provinc. Judæa Roman.
Archelaus
Herod Antigonus
Hyrcan.s reft.d Aristobulus
Hyrcanus
Alex.r Jannæus Aristobulus
Jo. Hyrcanus
Simon Mac.
Jonathan
Princes
Menius
Hyrcanus Jesus Jason
Onias III
Simon II
Onias II
Manasses
Eleazar
Simon
Onias
Judas
Jonathan
Jesus
Onias
Academ.
Rhisphak.

Tab: IV. N.º 1.

A Synchronistical Table of Universal History, Sacred and Profane, from the Creation of the World to the Present Time.

Sculptors, Statuaries, Graveurs, &c.

Themistocles — Xenophon — Pindar — Phidias — Archelaus — Æmilius — Augustus — Saxena — Marcellus — Titus — Calp. Graccus

Pericles — Epaminondas — Agathocles — Aratus — Sempronius — Adherbal — C. Pompeius — Mæcenas — Dandicus — Plotina

Pausanias — Agesilaus — Amilcar — Hanno — Scipio Africanus — Mithridates — Pompey the Great — Tacitus — Agricola

Hiero — Archimedes — Pyrrhus — Fabius — Annibal Sen.r — Philopæmon — Metellus — Artabanus — Lepidus — Caracalla — Rufus

Cimon — Thrasybulus — Cyrus — Fabricius — Sapho — Judas Maccab.s — Marius — Marcus Anton.s — Pollio — Frontinus

Miltiades — Mamerc. Æmilius — Philopœmen — Antigonus — Regulus — Masinissa — Scævola — Brutus — Drusus — Titus

Aristides — Nicias — Phocion — App. Claudius — Fab. Maximus — Viriathus — Sylla — Herod — Pontius

Cato — Alcibiades — Aristarchus — Dentatus — Cl. Marcellus — Scipio Africanus 2.d — Cato Junior — Germanicus

Megabysus — Cimon — Parmenio — Hiero 2. — Tiberius Gracchus — Jul. Cæsar — Agrippa

ad 5.to Valerius — Camillus — Demet. Phalereus — Annibal Junr. — Corn. Scipio — Spartacus — Perus — Pont. Pilate

L. Q. Cincinnatus — Por. Cato — Sertorius — Augustus

Philosophers, Heads of Schools, &c.

Socrates — Xenocrates — Bion — Aristo — Panætius — Chrysippus — Seneca — Ignatius ad 108

Xenophanes ad 100 — Plato — Cleanthes — Hegesinus — Antipater — Antiochus — Cebedes — John Baptist — Ebion

Cebes — Theophrastus — Zeno of Tarsus — Critolaus — Athenion — Uzziel — Pompey Mela — Parmenides

Ezra — Xenophon — Epicurus — Evander — Diogenes — Zeno — Anton. Musa — Philo

Nehemiah — Diogenes — Arcesilas — Carneades — Andronicus — Nic. Damasc.s — Paul & Peter

Protagoras — Callisthenes — Lycon — Aristobulus — Chrysippus — Hillel

Zeno Eleates — Euclid Megarensis — Metrodorus — Hermippus — Artemidorus

Philosophers, Heads of Schools, &c.

Anaxagoras ad 82 — Pyrrho — Apollon. Pergam.s — Metrodorus — Hipparchus — Apollon. of Tyre — Vitruvius — Columella — Menelaus

Charondas — Hippocrates — Euclid — Archimedes — Sulp. Gallus — Geminus — Celsus — Athenodorus

Confucius ad 479 — Meton — Aristotle — Timocharis — Cosmo — Nicander — Asclepiades — Pliny — Pliny Valerian

Euclemon — Archelaus — Carneades — Nicomedes — Clitarchus — Aur. Cotta — Jul. Hyginus — Frontinus

Hanno — Eudoxus — Aristarchus — Archagathus — Hipparides — Posidonius — Dioscorides Anazarb.s

Democritus — Heraclides — Sosigenes — Apollon. Tyanæus

Calippus — Manilius — Simon Magus

Historians, Poets, Musicians, Sculptors, Architects, Mechanicians, Orators, Philologers, Antiquaries, &c.

Pindar — Euclanes — Lycophron — Nævius — Terentius — M. Antonius — Horatius — Sil. Italicus

Æschylus ad 441 — Apollodorus — Theopompus — Menander — Lucr. Adrianus — Dionysius — Euclid — Cicero — Phædrus — Lucan — Pliny

Sophocles — Pytheas — Theocritus — Euphorion — Plautus — L. Accius — L. Crassus — Catullus — Gratius — Quintilian

Euripides — Apollas — Sositratus — Apollonius — Meleas — Bibaculus — Varro — Pylades — Martial

Simonides ad 467 — Lysias — Protogenes — Callimachus — C. Gallus — Lucilius — Lucretius — Ovid — Petronius

Empedocles — Isocrates — Aratus — Clesibius — Terentius — Rosecius — Virgil — Persius

Corinna — Æschines — Homer stat.d — Hero — Pacuvius — Hortensius — A. Pollio — Statius

Apollodorus — Demosthenes — Alex.r Ætolus — Phalo Byzant. — Archias — Propertius — Dendorus

Bacchylides — Aristophanes — Demades — Livius — Ennius — Meleager

Antiphon

Andocides — Bito

Hellanicus — Demet. Phalereus — Menetho — Philochorus — Polybius — Diod. Siculus — Vell. Paterculus — Josephus

Herodotus — Ephorus — Zoilus — Aristarchus — Se-ma-tsien — Timagenes — ver. Flaccus — Sil. Italicus

Thucydides — Eratosthenes — Apollodorus — Sallust — Appion — Pacuvius

Ctesias — Megasthenes — Duris — Accius — Q. Val. Soranus — Trog. Pompeius — Val. Maximus — Celsus

Berosus — Fab. Pictor — L. C. Antipater — Castor — Dion. Halicar — Petronius

Alex.r Polyhistor — Dion. Periegetes — Longinus — Suetonius ad 117

Pan-chou — Titus Livius — Q. Curtius

Strabo — Pliny

Didymus — Fab. Pictor — Plutarch ad 140

Roman Pontiffs	Eaſtern Emperors	Roman Emperors	Kings of Parthia &	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Sweden	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Scotland	Julian Period	Mundane Æra	Chriſtn Æra	Spaniſh Æra	Grecian Æra	Roman Æra	Olympiads
									5113	4707	700	738	1012	1553	
									5103	4697	690	728	1002	1543	
									5093	4687	680	718	992	1533	
									5083	4677	670	708	982	1523	
									5073	4667	660	698	972	1513	
									5063	4657	650	688	962	1503	
									5053	4647	640	678	952	1493	
									5043	4637	630	668	942	1483	
									5033	4627	620	658	932	1473	
									5023	4617	610	648	922	1463	
									5013	4607	600	638	912	1453	
									5003	4597	590	628	902	1443	
									4993	4587	580	618	892	1433	
									4983	4577	570	608	882	1423	
									4973	4567	560	598	872	1413	
									4963	4557	550	588	862	1403	
									4953	4547	540	578	852	1393	
									4943	4537	530	568	842	1383	
									4933	4527	520	558	832	1373	
									4923	4517	510	548	822	1363	
									4913	4507	500	538	812	1353	CCCXIV
									4903	4497	490	528	802	1343	CCCXIII
									4893	4487	480	518	792	1333	CCCXII
									4883	4477	470	508	782	1323	CCCXI
									4873	4467	460	498	772	1313	CCCX
									4863	4457	450	488	762	1303	CCCIX
									4853	4447	440	478	752	1293	CCCVIII
									4843	4437	430	468	742	1283	CCCVII
									4833	4427	420	458	732	1273	CCCVI
									4823	4417	410	448	722	1263	CCCV
									4813	4407	400	438	712	1253	CCCIV
									4803	4397	390	428	702	1243	CCCIII
									4793	4387	380	418	692	1233	CCCII
									4783	4377	370	408	682	1223	CCCI
									4773	4367	360	398	672	1213	CCC
									4763	4357	350	388	662	1203	CCCIX
									4753	4347	340	378	652	1193	CCCVIII
									4743	4337	330	368	642	1183	CCCVII
									4733	4327	320	358	632	1173	CCCVI
									4723	4317	310	348	622	1163	CCCV
									4713	4307	300	338	612	1153	CCCIV
									4703	4297	290	328	602	1143	CCCIII
									4693	4287	280	318	592	1133	CCCII
									4683	4277	270	308	582	1123	CCCI
									4673	4267	260	298	572	1113	CCC
									4663	4257	250	288	562	1103	CCCIX
									4653	4247	240	278	552	1093	CCCVIII
									4643	4237	230	268	542	1083	CCCVII
									4633	4227	220	258	532	1073	CCCVI
									4623	4217	210	248	522	1063	CCCV
									4613	4207	200	238	512	1053	CCCIV
									4603	4197	190	228	502	1043	CCCIII
									4593	4187	180	218	492	1033	CCCII
									4583	4177	170	208	482	1023	CCCI
									4573	4167	160	198	472	1013	CCC
									4563	4157	150	188	462	1003	CCIX
									4553	4147	140	178	452	993	CCVIII
									4543	4137	130	168	442	983	CCVII
									4533	4127	120	158	432	973	CCVI
									4523	4117	110	148	422	963	CCV
									4513	4107	100	138	412	953	CCIV

A Chronological Chart and Table from 1 to 1000

Tab: V. N°1.

Antonius Pius — Opian — Zenobia — Licinius — Attila — Theoderic — Fredegonde — Cadwallon — Oswin

ASeverus — Faustina — Jul. Paulus — Pugad — Chenedomarus — Stilico — Ætius — Ariadne — Chrammes — Philippicus — Matilda

Barchochebas — Bulas — Cleodamus — Gallus — Marie — Theoderic — Vitalianus — Gontran — Sapor — Procopius

Pharasmenes — Clod.s Albinus — Cyriades — Asdrubal — Theodosius — John S.t Notary — Eudoxia — Totila — Narses — Grimealdus

Claud.s Maximus — Sext. Pompeius — Odenatus — Julian — Graham — Genseric — Belisarius

Lol. Urbicus — Carausius — Procopius — Cl. Constantin.s — Arthur

Epictetus — Diog. Laertius — Manes — Arius — Ambrosius — Palladius — Idatius — Procopius — Columbanus — Ildefonse

Marcion — Theophilus — Cyprian — Methodius — Cyrill of Jerus.m — Cyrill of Alex.a — Fulgentius — Mahomet — R. Abbas

Justin Martyr — Clemens — Paul Samosat.a — Eusebius — Gregor. Naz.n — Claud.s Mamertus — Gelasius — Fortunatus — Sophronius — Marculf

L.s Apuleius — Min. Felix — Arnobius — Donatus — Augustinus — Cassiodorus — Aldhelm

Maximus Tyrius — Dionys. of Alex.a — Lactantius — Basilius — Pelagius — Prochus — Augustine S.t Monk — Theodore

Athenagoras — Origen — Hierocles — Epiphanius — Theodoret — Æneas of Gaza — Liberatus — Maximus

Polycarpus — Ammonius — Paul the Hermit — Jo. Chrysostom.s — Prosper — Boethius — Jacob.s Baradæus

Celsus — Nexatien — Athanasius — S.t Patrick — Gennadius — Benedictus — Philoponus

Irenæus — Valesius — Anthony — Jerome — Viatius — Simeon Stylites

Tertullian.s — Porphyrius — Gregor. Nyssen — Simplicius

Apollodorus — Last Empire.s — Cleodamus — Iamblichus — Pappus — Merlin — Marcellinus — Paul Aginetta

Ptolemy — Jul. Africanus — Agathias — Oribasius — Hypatia — Syrianus — Anthemius — Callinicus

Nicon — Alex. Aphrodis. — Metrodorus — Theon — Synesius — Alex.r Trallian

Galen — J. Pirmeus — Pamodorus

Juvenal — Harpocration — Oppian — Ossian — Juvencus — Themistius — Claudianus — Sidon Apollin.s — Ausonius — Fortunatus — Eugenius

Lucan — Nemesianus — Libanius — Quint.s Calabar

Florus — Jul. Calpurn.s — Callistratus — Ausonius

Artemidorus — Prudentius

Hermogenes

Philo Bybl.s — Athenæus — Quadratus — J. Capitolinus — Am. Marcellin.s — Philostorgius — Priscian — Gildas — Pisidas

Appian — Solinus — Cl. Ælian — Æl. Spartianus — Eutropius — Servius — Idatius — Dionys Exig.s — Isidorus

Aul. Gellius — Papinianus — Justin — Stobæus — Pompon. Festus — Zosimus — Priscus — Jornandes — Hesychius

Suet.s — Jul. Pollux — Philostratus — Flav. Vopiscus — Horapollo — Olympiodorus — Hesychius — Agathias — Secundus

Plutarch — Pausanius — Censorinus — Donatus — Socrates — Tim. Gazæus — Procopius — Theophylact.s

Arrian — Tatian — Longinus — Victor — Sulp. Severus — Stephan Byzant — Gregory of Tours

Justin — Hermogenian.s — Q. Curtius — Orosius — Trebonianus — Evagrius

P. Ælian — Sozomen

Sulpit. Apollin

Florus

Chronological Table, illustrating Useful Knowledge, Ancient, Middle, and Modern. Published by Baldwin & Cradock, Paternoster Row, London, 1832.

Chronological Table and Chart from A.D. 700 to A.D. 1800

Christian Era	Roman Pontifs	Eastern Emperors	Kings of Bulgaria	Saracen Caliphs	Kings of Spain	Kings of France	Emperors of Germany	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Sweden	Emperors of Russia	Kings of Poland	Kings of Prussia	Kings of Hungary	Kings of Bohemia
700	John VI.	Justinian II.	Terbelis	Walid I.	Vitiza	Childeric III.			Eugenius VI. Finlaw							
710	John VII. Sisinnius I. Constantius	Philip Bar.			Roderic											
720	Gregory II.	Leo Isaur. Theodosius Anastasius		Hisham Jezid II. Omar II. Solaman	Pelagis	Thierri II. Chilperic II. Danibert II.			Eugenius VII. Eachaius							
730	Gregory III.		Cormes						Eugenius VII.							
740	Zachary	Constant IV.		Walid II. Merwan II.	Alfonzo I. Pelayo	Childeric III. Interregn.			Donald VI.							
750				Abul abbas												
760	Paul V. Stephen II.			Almansor	Fruela											
770	Adrian I. Stephen III.	Leo IV. Constant V.	Cardam Telerig Pagan Telefis	Haiqun Hadi Mahadi	Aurelio Silo	Charlemagne. Pepin			Achaius Ferus II. Solvathius Eugenius VII.							
780					Alfonzo II. Veremond Mauregat											
790																
800	Leo III.	Irene				Charlemagne.										
810		Nicephorus	Crume	Mamen Amin		Louis I.			Gaterius	Harold Sigurd Olaus Ilem	Bierne					
820	Eugenius II. Pascal I. Stephen IV.	Michael II. Leo V. Michael I. Nicephorus	Vladimir Montagon Dulzeno	Motassem												
830	Gregory IV.	Theophilus							Kenneth II. Alpinus							
840				Motawakel Vatek-Billa	Ramirus I.	Charles I. Lothaire	Lotharius I.	Ethelwolf Egbert		Regner	Herot Siward Braat ameud	Iaroslaf		Piast		
850	Leo IV. Sergius II.	Michael III.	Bogoris		Ordogno I.				Donegallus Congallus							
860	Nicolas I. Benedict III. John	Basilius		Motawakel Motaz Mostain Mostanser	Alfonzo III.	Louis II.		Ethelred I. Ethelbert Ethelbald	Kenneth III. Gillen Duffus Indulphus	Eric II. Eric I.	Biorne II. Charles VI.	Rurik	Zemovit			
870	John VIII. Adrian II.			Mohamed Mothadi Motaz				Alfred Ethelred								
880	Martin										Ingeldus	Igor				
890	Stephen V. Adrian III.	Leo VI.	Simeon	Moctafi		Charles Interregn. Charles II.			Donald VI.	Canute I.	Olaus II.		Leshco IV.			
900	Stephen VI. Formosus					Rudes Charles II. Louis III.										
910	Benedict VII. Theodorus					Charles III.										
920	John X.	Romanus			Ordogno II. Garcia	Rodolph	Henry I. Conrad I.	Edward I.			Eric VI.		Zemomislas			
930	Leo VI. Stephen VII. John XI.	Constant VII. Romanus	Peter	Rhadi Kaher	Ramirus II. Alfonzo IV. Froila II.	Louis IV.	Otho the great	Athelstan	Malcolm I.	Harold VI. Canute	Eric VII.	Iaroslaf				
940	Stephen VIII. Leo VI.			Motaki				Edmund I.			Eric VIII.			Sigefrid		
950	Agapetus II. Martin II.			Mostakfi	Ordogno III.			Edred	Malcolm I.			Suenotelaus		Henry		
960	John XII.			Motiu	Sancho I.	Lothaire		Ethelwolf	Kenneth II. Alpinus	Regner	Siward Braat ameud			Pinst		
970	John XIII. Leo VIII. Benedict VI. Benedict VII.	Nicephorus II. Romanus II. Zemisces II.	Montagon Duzeno	Motawakel Vatek-Billa Motassem	Ramirus III.	Louis V.	Otho II.	Ethelred II. Edward II.	Kenneth III. Gillen Duffus Indulphus	Canute I.	Olaus II.	Iaropolk	Micislas I.	Theodoric		
980	Benedict VI.	Basilius	Samuel Boris	Motawakel Motaz Mostain Mostanser	Alfonzo III.	Louis II.		Ethelred II.			Ingeldus			Lotharius		
990	John XIV. John XV.			Hisham		Hugh Capet			Girimus							
1000	Sylvester II. Gregory V. John XVI.			Jezid II. Omar II. Solaman	Alfonzo V. Veremond II.	Robert							Boleslas I.	Stephen I.		
1010	Sergius IV. John XVII. John XVIII.			Walid II.												
1020	Benedict VIII.		John					Canute I.		Canute II.						
1030	John XIX.	Constant VIII. Romanus Constant VIII.		Motader		Henry I. Conrad II.					Amund II.	Sviatopalk				
1040	Benedict IX.	Michael IV.			Ferdinand I.			Edward III. Canute II. Harold	Macbeth							
1050	Leo IX. Clement II. Gregory VI.	Constant IX.	Romanus Roman	Kajem	Ferdinand III.	Henri I.	Henry III.		Duncan I.		Ulaquin III.		Casimir I.	William	Ladislaus I. Peter regn. Aba Peter	
1060	Victor II. Stephen IX. Nicolas II. Alex. II.	Michael VI. Isaac Com. Theodora		Motawakel Motaz Mostain Mostanser	Ramirus I.	Philip I.	Henry IV.	Harold II.	Malcolm III.		Amund III.		Interregn. Micislas II.	Bela I. Salomon		
1070	Gregory VII.	Michael Romanus		Motamid Motadi	Alfonzo VI.			William I.			Philip			Ladislaus I. Geisa I.		
1080		Nicephorus								Canute IV. Harold		Wsevolod	Ladislaus			
1090	Victor III. Urban II.	Alex. Com.		Motadi				William II.						Vide II. Henry I.		
1100	Pascal II.			Mostadher		Louis VI.	Henry V.	Henry I.	Alexander I. Baldwin Edmund Ronald VII.	Eric III. Olaus Ham	Philip	Michel				Henry
1110					Alfonzo VII.					Vicelas	Inge IV.		Boleslas III.	Rodolph		
1120	Calistus II. Gelasius II.	John Comn.		Mostarchel								Wladimir II.			Stephen II.	Alfonzo I.
1130	Innocent II. Honorius II.			Moctafi II. Rascheid	Alfonzo VIII.	Louis VII.	Conrad III. Lotharius II.	Stephen	David		Reginald	Mstislaw		Albert I. Conrad Otho III. Henry II.		
1140										Eric V. Eric IV.		Iaropolk			Geisa II. Bela II.	
1150	Eugenius III. Anastas IV. Adrian IV.	Manuel Com.								Suene	Eric IX. Suercher II.	Wsevolod II. Vsieslaw III.	Boleslas IV. Ladislas II.			
1160	Alex. III.							William	Malcolm IV.	Waldemar		Iaropolk Mstislaw Wladimir II.				
1170				Moslihadi							Canute			Otho I.		
1180	Lucius III. Urban III. Clement III. Celestine III.	Alexius I. Andron. I. Alexius II.		Mostanged	Alfonzo IX.	Philip II.		Henry II.		Canute VI.	Charles VII.	Andrew Rostislaw	Interregn. Micislas III.		Henry	
1190	Innocent III.	Alexius III.	John I. Peter II.				Frederic II. Henry VI.	John Richard I.		Waldemar II.	Suercher III.	Wsevolod III. Michel	Casimir II. Lescus III.	Otho II.	Bela III.	Sancho I.
1200		John Ducas Theod Lasc.	Vorylas	Mostanser Mather	Ferdinand II.	Louis IX. Louis VIII.		Henry III.	Alexander II.	Eric VI.	Eric XI. John Eric X.	George II.	Lescus V.	Albert II.	Andrew II. Ladislaus II.	Alfonzo II.
1210													Boleslas V.	John I.		
1220	Honorius III.											Alexander Iaroslaw				
1230	Gregory IX.															
1240	Innocent IV.															
1250			Michel Caloman I.	Mostanzem	Ferdinand III.											
1260	Alex. IV.	Mich. Paleol. Theod Lasc.	Caloman II.	Tartars conq. by the	Alfonzo X.	Philip III.	Interregn. Conrad IV.	Rodolphus	Edward I.	Eric VII. Christopher Abel	Waldemar			Bela IV.		
1270	Clement IV. Gregory X.		confused Chronology					Adolphus				Basil Iaroslaw II.		John II.	Stephen IV. Paul Ladislaus III.	Dionysius
1280	John XXI. Nicolas III. Martin IV.	Andron. II.				Philip IV.		Albert		Eric VIII.	Birger II. Magnus I.	Demetrius	Lescus IV.	Otho IV.	Andrew III.	
1290	Honorius IV. Nicolas IV.			Otton Emp.	Conche IV.			Adolphus	Baliol			Iames II. Andrew II.	Interregn.	Tenrad I.	Charibert	
1300	Boniface VIII.			Ottoman	Ferdinand IV.								Ladislaus III.			

Tab: VI. N°1.

Tab. VI. N.º 2.

Chart of Universal History. Part I. Ancient History. Sheet I. Epoch I. to A.D. 1453.

Tab. VI. N.º 3.

Chart of Universal History. Part I. Ancient History. Sheet II. Epoch II. to A.D. 1453.

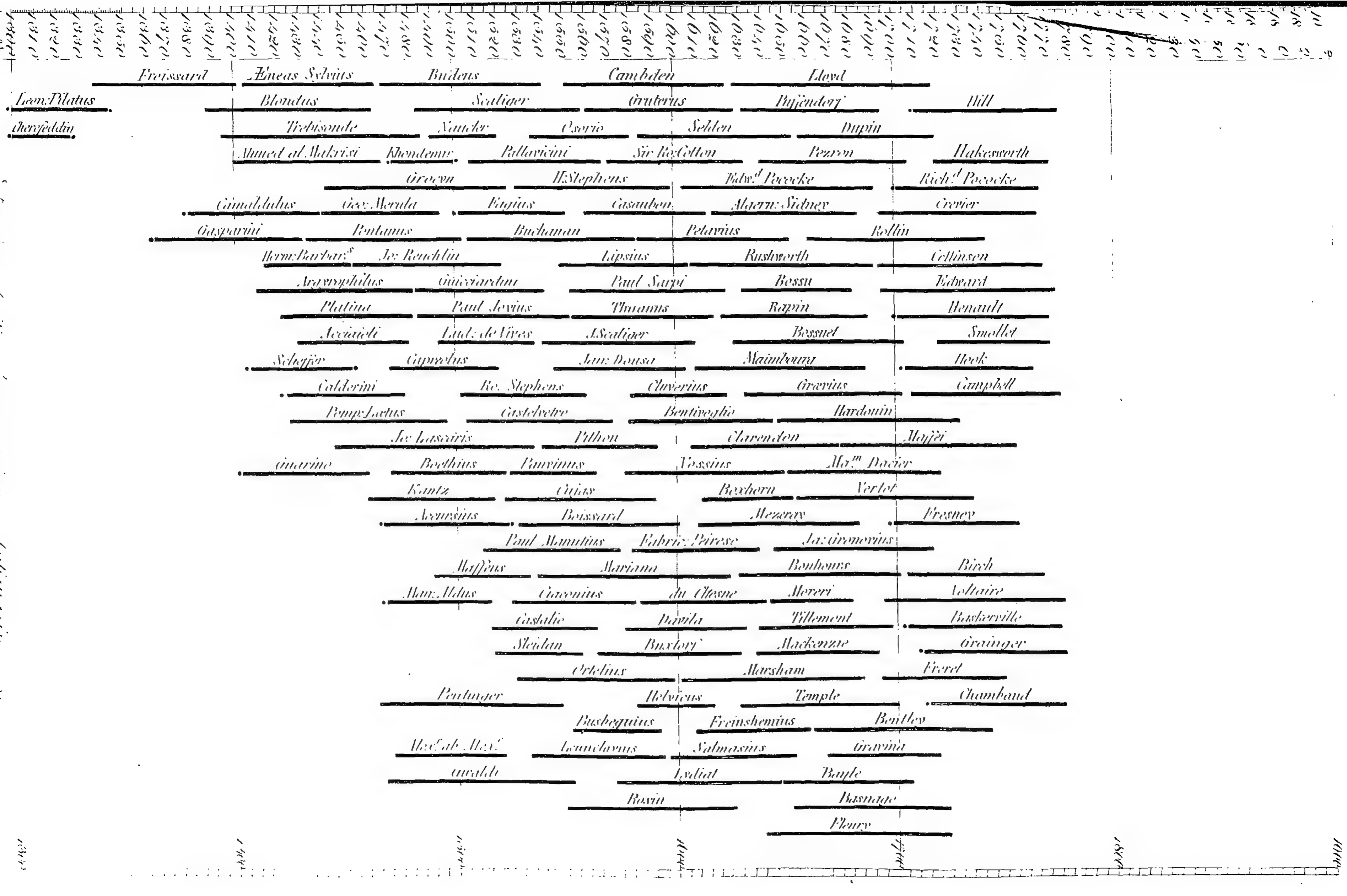
A Chronological Chart from A.D. 1300 to 1900.

Christ's Year | Roman Pontiffs | Eastern Emperors | Ottoman Emperors | Kings of Spain | Kings of France | Emperors of Germany | Kings of England | Kings of Scotland | Kings of Denmark | Kings of Sweden | Emperors of Russia | Kings of Poland | Kings of Prussia | Kings of Hungary | Kings of Portugal

Tab. VII. N°1.

Tab. VII

Historiographi celebriores, praecursores, et successores Thucydidis, Herodoti, Livii, Caesaris, Tacitique.



Tab. VII. *Illustrations of Political Character.*

Military Commanders, Statesmen, &c.

Julian Period	Manhattan Christian Era
0.4713.3500	1787
0.4712.3500	1786
0.4711.3500	1785
0.4710.3500	1784
0.4709.3500	1783
0.4708.3500	1782
0.4707.3500	1781
0.4706.3500	1780

Years of the Christn. Æra

1900 1800 1880 1870 1800 1850 1840 1830 1820 1810 1800 1790 1780 1770 1760 1750 1740 1730 1720 1710 1700 1690 1680 1670 1660 1650 1640 1630 1620 1610 1600 1590 1580 1570 1560 1550 1540 1530 1520 1510 1500 1490 1480 1470 1460 1450 1440 1430 1420 1410 1400 1390 1380 1370 1360 1350 1340 1330 1320 1310 1300

Erasmus, Melanct., Calvin, Beza, Piscator, Polanus, Wendelin, Alstedius, Keckius, Scharpius, Piscator, Crellius, Wolzogenius, Grotius, Episcopius, Curcellæus, Limborch, Le Clerc, Wetstein, Bengelius, Semler, Michaelis, Storr, Flatt, Schmidt, Schleusner, Schott, Rosenmüller, Gesenius, Bertholdt, Hug, Winer, Credner, Olshausen, Meyer, Tischendorf, Ewald, Hilgenfeld, Baur, Strauss, Reuss, Volkmar, Scholten, Keim, Renan, Holtzmann, Weizsäcker, Pfleiderer, Schwegler, Zeller, Lipsius, Schrader, Kayser, Nöldeke, Wellhausen, Kuenen, Graf, Reuss, Kuenen, Wellhausen, Dillmann, Nöldeke, Kautzsch, Cornill, Smend, Budde, Stade, Holzinger, Steuernagel, Baudissin, Bertholet, Marti, Meinhold, Sellin, Eissfeldt, Procksch, Gressmann, Hölscher, Pfeiffer, Noth, Bentzen, Weiser, Fohrer, Kaiser, Zimmerli, Eichrodt, Hempel, Rudolph, Elliger, Kraus, Westermann, Wolff, Hyatt, Childs, Anderson, Ackroyd, Clements, Mowinckel, Porteous, Barr, Lindblom, Muilenburg, Bright, Ahlström, Soggin, Hanson, Nicholson, Carroll, Blenkinsopp, Whybray, Clines, Davies, Rendtorff, Knierim, Blum, Levin, Schmid, Seebass, Crüsemann, Perlitt, Smend, Albertz, Steck, Zenger, Schmitt, Kratz, Otto, Veijola, Dietrich, Nielsen, Lohfink, Rofé, Van Seters, Blum, Carr, Gertz, Schmid, Schmitt, Levin, Konkel, Leuenberger, Achenbach, Pola, Nihan, Römer, Schmidt, Gertz, Becker, Gertz, Müller, Witte, Schmid, Blum, Gertz, Perlitt, Dozeman, Schmid, Schmidt, Schüle, Pakkala, Berner, Baden, Gertz, Frevel, Aurelius, Zenger, Crüsemann, Hieke, Bail, Bosshard, Kratz, Reinmuth, Steins, Utzschneider, Nissinen, Hagedorn, Lange, Fischer, Willi, Leuchter, Schorch, Jacobs, Wöhrle, Bons, Pfeiffer, Rösel, Finitsis, Barstad, Carr, Schmid, Blum, Levin, Nihan, Aurelius, Achenbach, Albertz, Frevel, Pakkala, Berner, Baden, Dozeman, Schmid, Schmidt, Schüle, Gertz, Becker, Gertz, Müller, Witte, Schmid, Blum, Gertz, Perlitt, Dozeman, Schmid, Schmidt, Schüle, Pakkala, Berner, Baden, Gertz, Frevel, Aurelius, Zenger, Crüsemann, Hieke, Bail, Bosshard, Kratz, Reinmuth, Steins, Utzschneider, Nissinen, Hagedorn, Lange, Fischer, Willi, Leuchter, Schorch, Jacobs, Wöhrle, Bons, Pfeiffer, Rösel, Finitsis, Barstad

Divines and Moral Philosophers

Tab. VII Ecclesiastical Chronology. Plate I.

Tab. VII

Abulfeda
Flavio
Gemist: Plethe
Faustus
Ulugbeg
Muller
Peurbachius
Rod: Agricola
Bianchini
Waltherus
Columbus
Leo de Vinci
Corn: Agrippa
Abiosi
Achillini
Mercator
Copernicus
Giraldi
Dryander
Vesalius
Gesner
Peletier
Montano
Giacomus
Cardan
Zugler
Gemma
Cortez
Fracastor
Machiavel
Nonnius
Werner
Paracelsus
Commandine
Will.m of Hesse
Hariet
Fernel
Barbarus
Ramus
Tycho Brahe
Briggs
Vesalius
Kepler
Jones
Morin
Wormius
Torricelli
Kircher
Greaves
Borelli
Kinstenius
Bartholinus
Horrox
Scheiner
Napier
Aldrovandus
Galileo
L.d Bacon
Clavius
Palladio
Alpini
Harvey
Fracastor
Cabeus
Descartes
Hevelius
Flamstead
Longomontanus
Kepler
Jones
Morin
Wormius
Riccioli
Sydenham
Gassendi
Mayer
Cabeus
Descartes
Tycho Brahe
Briggs
Longomontanus
Kepler
Newton
Keil
Lonville
Nieuwentyt
Sir Hans Sloane
Kircher
Halley
Jo: Bernoulli
Picard
Maupertuis
Stahl
Hook
Gravesande
Pascal
Wallis
Spinoza
Wren
Hobbes
Gunter
Huygens
Hoffman
Riccioli
Sydenham
Derham
Rob.t Boyle
Cassini
Fontenelle
Hevelius
Whiston
Newton
Keil
Lonville
Nieuwentyt
Sir Hans Sloane
Reaumur
Halley
Jo: Bernoulli
Kirch
Maupertuis
Clairault
Boerhave
Gaille
Mayer
Bradley
de l'Isle
Ozanam
Maclaurin
Stephen Hales
Bougier
Condamine
Rob.t Smith
Van Swieten
Mutschenbrock
Armstrong

Tab. VII. Chronological Chart from 1500 years to 1800

A

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF REMARKABLE

EVENTS AND OCCURRENCES

IN ANTIENT AND MODERN HISTORY,

FROM THE

CREATION OF THE WORLD,

TO THE

YEAR ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO.

SERIES OF REMARKABLE EVENTS, &c.

B. C.

4008 The world was created in autumn.
3879 Cain and Abel offered facrifice to God.
3773 Men began to call on the name of the Lord.
3472 Noah began to build an ark.
2461 A conjunction of the planets. (See Hiſt. of China.).
2352 The world was deſtroyed by an univerſal deluge.
2221 The Chaldaean monarchy founded by Nimrod.
2207 The Chineſe monarchy founded, according to ſome hiſtorians.
The kingdom of Egypt commenced about this time.
2090 The kingdom of Sicyon began.
2059 A ſolar eclipſe obſerved in China.
1985 God made a covenant with Abraham.
1976 Chederlaomer ſubdued the Kings of Sodom, &c.
1961 Sodom deſtroyed by fire from heaven.
The painful rite of circumciſion inſtituted.
1935 Abraham offered up his ſon Iſaac in ſacrifice.
1920 Iſaac received Rebekah to be his wife.
1824 Jacob obtained his father's bleſſing, and went the year following to Haran.
1819 Jacob married Leah and Rachel.
1806 The ſhepherd Kings were baniſhed from Egypt.
1804 Jacob returned from Meſopotamia.
1792 Joſeph was ſold and carried into Egypt.
1779 Joſeph interpreted Pharaoh's dreams.
1772 Seven years of famine began.
1768 The money of Egypt collected by Joſeph.
1699 The book of Geneſis concluded.
1641 The oppreſſion of the Iſraelites in Egypt.
1637 Pharaoh's cruel edict againſt the Iſraelites.
1582 The chronology of the marbles of Paros begins with this year.
1556 The kingdom of Athens founded by Cecrops.
1555 The departure of the Iſraelites out of Egypt.
1535 Corah and his aſſociates puniſhed for mutiny.
1518 The books of Moſes written.
1515 The Iſraelites took poſſeſſion of Canaan.
1509 Joſhua divided the land of Canaan.
The jubilaean cycle of 49 lunae-ſolar years inſtituted.
1503 The ſuppoſed deluge of Deucalion.
1496 The council of Amphictyons eſtabliſhed at Thermopolis.
1493 Cadmus ſaid to have carried letters into Greece.
1490 Sparta built by Lacedemon.
1480 Troy ſuppoſed to have been built by Dardanus.
1446 The tribe of Benjamin almoſt deſtroyed.
1406 Iron found on Mount Ida by the Dactyli.
Minos ſaid to have reigned at Crete.
1383 Ceres taught the Athenians to ſow corn.
1356 The Eleuſinian myſteries introduced at Athens.
1344 The kingdom of Mycenae began about this time.
1341 Tantalus ſtole away Ganymede.
1326 The Isthmian games inſtituted at Corinth.

B. C.

1325 The Egyptian canicular year began July 20.
1313 The kingdom of Mycenae founded, according to ſome chronologers.
1307 The Olympic games inſtituted by Pelops.
1300 The Lupercalia inſtituted in Arcadia.
1294 The firſt colony from Italy came into Sicily.
1264 The ſecond colony from Italy to Sicily.
1252 The city of Tyre was built.
1243 A colony of Arcadians conducted by Evander into Italy.
1233 Carthage founded by the Tyrians.
1231 A new form of government eſtabliſhed by Theſeus at Athens.
1225 The Argonautic expedition.
The Theban war about this time.
1222 The Olympic games celebrated by Hercules.
1215 The war of the Epigoni.
1213 The rape of Helen by Theſeus.
1204 The rape of Helen by Paris.
1184 The city of Troy taken and demoliſhed by the Greeks,
1176 Teucer built Salamis in Cyprus.
1152 Aſcanius built the city of Alba-Longa.
1141 The Amazons burnt the temple of Epheſus.
1130 The kingdom of Sicyon ended.
1124 Thebes built by the Boeotians.
1122 The third dynaſty of China, called Tcheou, began.
1117 Sampſon deſtroyed 3000 Philiſtines.
1115 The Mariners Compaſs ſaid to be known in China.
1104 The expedition of the Heraclidae into Peloponneſus; the migration of the Dorians thither; and the end of the kingdom of Mycenae.
1102 The kingdom of Lacedemon, or Sparta, commenced
1070 The kingdom of Athens ended.
1051 David beſieged and took Jeruſalem.
1050 David defeated the Philiſtines.
1049 David ſubdued the Syrians, Idumaeans, &c.
1048 David removed the ark to Mount Zion.
1044 David committed adultery with Bathſheba.
Migration of the Ionian colonies.
1034 Abſalom rebelled againſt his father David.
1026 Hiram, King of Tyre, ſent ambaſſadors to David.
1016 Solomon began to build the temple of the Lord at Jeruſalem, in the 4th year of his reign.
1008 The temple was finiſhed and dedicated.
996 Solomon prepared a fleet on the Red Sea to ſend to Ophir,
986 Samos, and Utica in Africa, built about this time.
979 The kingdom of Iſrael divided.
974 Seſac took and plundered Jeruſalem.
911 Elijah the prophet flouriſhed.
The Rhodians were powerful at ſea.
907 Benhadad, King of Syria, defeated by Ahab.
896 Jehoſhaphat obtained a ſignal victory over the Philiſtines.
884 Iphitus and Lycurgus reſtored the Olympic games.

B. C.
872 The art of ſculpture in marble found out.
869 Phidon invented ſcales and meaſures.
864 Carthage enlarged by Dido.
835 Jehoaſh defeated Amaziah and took Jeruſalem.
821 Nineveh taken by Arbaces.
814 The kingdom of Macedon began.
801 Capua, a famous city in Campania, built.
709 The kingdom of Lydia began, and laſted 249 years.
787 Amos propheſied.
786 The Corinthians invented ſhips called Triremes.
779 The race of Kings in Corinth ended, according to ſome chronologers.
776 The æra of the Olympiads commenced.
763 Phul invaded the kingdom of Iſrael.
760 The Ephori eſtabliſhed at Lacedemon.
758 Syracuſe built by Archias of Corinth.
754 The government of Athens changed.
753 Rome was built, according to the Varonian computation.
750 The rape of the Sabines.
747 The Nabonaſſarean æra commenced on the firſt day of Thoth, *i. e.* February 26.
746 The government of Corinth changed into a republic, according to the computation of ſome chronologers.
745 Great diſorders and inteſtine commotions in China.
743 The firſt war between the Meſſenians and Lacedemonians began, and laſted 20 years.
738 The Meſſenians retired to Ithome.
732 Syracuſe, according to ſome writers, was built.
730 A battle between the Lacedemonians and Meſſenians near Ithome.
724 The kingdom of Mycenæ reduced by the Lacedemonians.
723 A colony of the Meſſenians ſettled at Rhegium.
722 The Chineſe empire divided into principalities.
720 The Jews carried into Aſſyria by Salmanaſer.
717 Salmanaſer beſieged Tyre five years.
713 Gela in Sicily founded.
711 Sennacherib, King of Aſſyria, invaded Judæa.
708 Habakkuk propheſied.
704 The Parthenians ſettled at Tarentum.
703 The Corinthians founded Corcyra, now called Corfu.
702 Ecbatana built by Dejoces about this time.
691 Gela, in Syracuſe, was built.
690 Holofernes beſieged Bethulia, and was killed by Judith.
685 The ſecond Meſſenian war began, and laſted ſixteen years.
684 Athens governed by annual Archons.
683 The Lacedemonians defeated by Ariſtomenes.
680 Aſſardinus took poſſeſſion of the kingdom of Babylon.
678 Dejoces extended the limits of the Median empire.
677 Manaſſeh was carried in chains to Babylon.
675 The feſtival games of Carnia inſtituted at Sparta.
673 Terpander improved the lyre.
672 Byzantium built ſeventeen years later than Chalcedon.
669 The combat between the Horatii and Curiatii.
666 The city of Alba deſtroyed.
The Meſſenians ſettled in Sicily.
The Romans triumphed over the Fidenates.
662 Japan governed by Kings.
The Tartars made inroads into China.
659 Ariſtocracy eſtabliſhed at Corinth.
658 The Romans made war on the Sabines.
657 Cypſelus, tyrant of Corinth, flouriſhed.
656 A ſea fight between the Corinthians and Corcyraeans.
656 Pſammetichus's expedition into Syria.
651 Cyrene in Africa founded.
648 The Thoth of this year was on February 1. having ſhifted its poſition twenty-five days in 100 years.

B. C.
646 War between the Romans and the Latins.
636 The Tartars defeated the Chineſe with great ſlaughter.
634 Cyaxares beſieged Nineveh, and was defeated by the Scythians, who remained maſters of Aſia twenty-eight years.
War between the Romans and the Sabines.
631 Pſammetichus took Azothum, a city of Syria.
Battus built Cyrene, and began to reign.
The Fidenates and Sabines rebelled againſt the Romans.
629 The government of Corinth uſurped by Periander.
627 The forty years of Ezekiel, Chap. iv. 6. began.
625 The Pentateuch found by Hilkiah.
624 Draco, Archon of Athens, publiſhed his laws.
The Scythians invaded Media, Lydia, &c.
623 Sadyattes made war againſt the Mileſians.
620 War between the Romans and the Volſci.
618 Epidaurum founded by the Corcyraeans.
610 Pharaoh-Necho began the canal between the Nile and the Red Sea, but could not finiſh it.
609 Pharaoh-Necho invaded Judæa.
War between the Lydians and Mileſians was concluded.
607 The Phœnicians ſailed round Africa.
606 The firſt captivity of the Jews by Nebuchadnezzar.
Nineveh, the capital of Aſſyria, deſtroyed by Cyaxares, &c.
604 The Mitylenian war. Sappho fled into Sicily.
603 Cyaxares defeated the Lydians near Halys.
Daniel interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dreams.
600 Jeremiah propheſied, Chap. xxvii. 28. Camarina built.
598 Jehoiakin carried into captivity by Nebuchadnezzar.
596 Ezekiel propheſied. The Scythians expelled from Aſia.
594 Solon made Archon of Athens.
591 The Pythian games eſtabliſhed in Greece, and Tragedy acted.
589 The 390 years in Ezekiel, Chap. iv. 5. completed.
588 The firſt irruption of the Gauls into Italy.
War between the Romans and the Sabines.
586 Jeruſalem taken and deſtroyed by Nebuchadnezzar.
583 Nebuchadnezzar ſubdued Cœlo-Syria, &c.
582 Peace between the Romans and the Sabines.
The laſt captivity of the Jews by Nebuchadnezzar.
581 The Iſthmian games reſtored.
580 Money firſt coined in Rome.
579 The Megarenſian war.
572 Phalaris became maſter of Sicily.
571 Nebuchadnezzar took and deſtroyed Tyre, after a ſiege of thirteen years.
570 Nebuchadnezzar ſubdued Egypt.
Babylon enlarged and beautified by Nebuchadnezzar.
A conteſt between the Athenians and Leſbians.
569 Daniel interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dreams, according to Joſephus.
568 The Nemæan games reſtored.
566 The firſt cenſus at Rome—84,700 citizens.
562 Nebuchadnezzar recovered after ſeven years of infanity.
The firſt comedy acted at Athens by Theſpis.
561 Piſiſtratus made himſelf tyrant of Athens.
559 Daniel's viſion of the four monarchies.
550 The kingdom of Lydia ended, having ſubſiſted 249 years.
549 The Piſiſtratidæ burnt the temple of Apollo at Delphos.
538 Cyrus, after a long ſiege, took Babylon.
536 The firſt edict to rebuild Jeruſalem.
534 The foundation of the temple laid by the Jews.
530 Cyrus marched againſt the Scythians.
529 Daniel's viſion, Chap. xi.
526 Learning encouraged at Athens.
War between the Romans and the Sabines.
525 Cambyſes conquered Egypt.

B. C.
525 A comet appeared in China, near Antares, and extended to the Milky Way.
523 Cambyſes prepared to invade Ethiopia.
520 The ſecond edict to rebuild Jeruſalem.
Zechariah and Haggai propheſied.
519 A great earthquake in China.
516 The temple of Zorobabel was finiſhed.
514 The Babylonians revolted from Darius.
511 Darius took Babylon after a ſiege of nineteen months.
510 Hippias the tyrant baniſhed from Athens.
509 The Conſular government began in Rome.
508 The firſt alliance between the Romans and Carthaginians.
507 The ſecond cenſus in Rome—130,000 citizens.
War between the Athenians and Lacedemonians.
506 Megabyſus ſubdued Thrace and Macedonia.
Porſena, King of Hetruria, made war againſt the Romans.
War between the Romans and the Sabines.
504 The Athenians took and burnt the city of Sardis.
503 The triumph called Ovation began in Rome.
498 The Ionians, having formerly revolted, were ſubdued by the Perſians, and Miletus was taken.
The firſt Dictator created at Rome.
497 The feſtivals, called Saturnalia, inſtituted at Rome.
150,700 citizens in Rome
496 The Romans defeated the Latins near Regillus.
The expedition of Mardonius into Macedonia.
495 The Romans declared war againſt the Volſci.
494 War between the Romans and the Sabines.
493 Tribunes were created at Rome—or in 488.
The Athenians built the port of Piraeus.
491 C. M. Coriolanus was baniſhed from Rome.
The kingdom of Syracuſe uſurped by Gelo.
490 The battle of Marathon, September 28.
489 War between the Romans and the Volſci.
487 Egypt revolted from the Perſians.
486 The Agrarian law firſt propoſed at Rome by Caſſius.
485 Caſſius was puniſhed for having uſurped the ſovereignty.
The Volſci and Æqui were ſubdued.
484 Ariſtides was baniſhed from Athens.
Xerxes reduced Egypt.
483 Queſtors were firſt created at Rome.
An eruption of Mount Ætna.
480 The affair of Thermopylae, and the ſea-fight of Salamis.
A comet appeared in Greece—and alſo, in China, which extended from Yng to Sin, *i. e.* two degrees.
479 September—the battles of Platæa and Mycale.
War between the Romans and Hetrurians.
478 The Romans engaged in war againſt the Æqui, Volſci, and Veientes.
476 Valerius triumphed over the Veientes and Sabines.
103,000 citizens in Rome.
A great eruption of Mount Ætna.
472 A law was propoſed in Rome for electing the magiſtrates by tribes.
Sophocles preſented his tragedies.
471 Themiſtocles, having been accuſed, retired into Aſia.
470 Cimon deſtroyed the Perſian fleet near Cyprus; and defeated an army near Eurymedon.
The Romans commenced hoſtilities againſt the Æqui.
An eruption of Mount Ætna.
469 The third Meſſenian war began. Conteſt of the Tragic Poets.
An earthquake at Sparta. Capua founded by the Tuſcans.
468 Fall of a great ſtone into the Ægoſpotamos.
466 Syracuſe delivered from its tyrants.
124,214 citizens in Rome.

B. C.
464 The Athenians ſubdued the Thraſians, and ſent a colony to Amphipolis.
463 The Egyptians revolted from the Perſians.
A great peſtilence in Rome.
462 The Terentian law propoſed in Rome.
461 Earthquakes, and many prodigies, in Rome.
460 The Tribunes contended with the Conſuls about making laws.
The authority of the court of Areopagus weakened.
459 The Volſci and Æqui were ſubdued.
The Athenians ravaged Peloponneſus.
458 Q. Cincinnatus was made Dictator.
The Sabines and Æqui laid waſte the Roman territories.
Edict of Artaxerxes to rebuild Jeruſalem.
War between the Corinthians and Megareans.
457 The Athenians were ſucceſsful againſt the Lacedemonians, Boeotians, &c.
456 The Ludi Seculares for the firſt time celebrated at Rome.
Artaxerxes recovered Egypt.
The Tribunes aſſerted their right of convoking the Senate.
455 Pericles ravaged Peloponneſus.
454 The Roman Senate ſent deputies for a copy of the laws of Greece.
An eruption of Mount Ætna.
451 The Decemviri publiſhed the twelve tables of laws.
Cimon triumphed over the Perſians by ſea and by land.
449 The Decemviri, having abuſed their power, were baniſhed.
The Perſians ſubmitted to an ignominious peace with the Greeks.
448 The ſacred war of Delphi.
446 A truce of thirty years between the Athenians and Lacedemonians.
445 Military Tribunes created with conſular power.
Nehemia returned to rebuild the walls of Jeruſalem.
Herodotus read his hiſtory at Athens.
444 Zaleucus gave law to the Locrians.
443 Cenſors created at Rome.
442 Profound peace throughout the whole earth.
441 Artemones invented the battering ram.
Pericles ſubdued Samos. A great famine at Rome.
440 Comedies publiſhed at Athens.
439 War between the Corinthians and Coreyraeans.
438 The hiſtory of the Old Teſtament ended.
437 The Romans defeated the Veientes.
435 The Romans defeated the Fidenates.
434 The Tuſcans declared war againſt the Romans.
433 The temple of Apollo was conſecrated.
A comet appeared in China.
432 The Metonic cycle began July 15.
War between the Lacedemonians and Athenians.
431 The Peloponneſian war began, and laſted twenty-ſeven years.
A comet appeared at Athens in autumn.
430 A plague over the known world.
The Romans declared war againſt the Volſci and Æqui.
427 A great ſedition at Coreyra, and commotions in Sicily.
426 An eruption of Ætna. The plague raged at Athens.
425 The Syracuſeans took Meſſina.
424 War between the Romans and Veientes.
420 The Athenians were excluded from the Olympic games.
419 A conſpiracy of the ſlaves at Rome detected.
418 The Lacedemonians defeated the Argives and Mantineans.
New troubles aroſe at Rome on account of the Agrarian law.
415 Alcibiades was accuſed at Athens.
414 Egypt revolted from Perſia.
The Athenians beſieged Syracuſe and were defeated.

B. C.

412 An alliance between the Lacedemonians and Perſians.
Four hundred perſons elected to the government of Athens.

410 Three Queſtors elected at Rome for the firſt time.
The hiſtory of Thucydides ended, and that of Xenophon began.
The Carthaginians attacked Sicily.

408 The Romans defeated the Volſci.
The Athenians became maſters of the Helleſpont.
The Medes, who had revolted from Perſia, were conſtrained to ſubmit.

407 The Carthaginians again attacked Sicily.

406 The Athenians defeated the Lacedemonians near Arginuſae. The temple of Minerva was burnt.
A decree that the Roman infantry ſhould be maintained at the public expence.

405 The Athenians defeated by Lyſander at Ægoſpotamos.
The Romans beſieged the city of Veii.
Dionyſius made himſelf tyrant of Syracuſe.
The Carthaginians beſieged Gela.

404 The city of Athens was taken by Lyſander; and the Peloponneſian war was concluded.
Dionyſius made war againſt the Sicilians.

401 The famous retreat of 10,000 Greeks from Babylon under the command of Xenophon.
The 30 Tyrants were expelled from Athens, and the democratic government re-eſtabliſhed.

400 The Spartans were in the meridian of their glory.

399 The feaſt called Lectiſternium inſtituted at Rome.
Catapultae invented by Dionyſius.

398 Many prodigies at Rome.
War between the Syracuſans and Carthaginians.

394 A ſea fight at Cnidus, between the Perſians and Lacedemonians.
Great contentions in Rome about the Agrarian law.
The Corinthian war began.
The hiſtory of Theopompus ended.

393 Dionyſius defeated the Carthaginians.
The Argives became maſters of Corinth.

392 Peace between the Carthaginians and Sicilians.

391 The Gauls beſieged Cluſium.

390 The Gauls marched to Rome, and beſieged the Capitol.

389 The Roman laws were publiſhed.
The Hetrurians were ſubdued.

388 The ſiege of Rhegium by Dionyſius.

387 The peace of Antalcidas between the Lacedemonians and Perſians.
The Rhodians ſurrendered to Dionyſius.
152,583 effective men in Rome.
The Romans declared war againſt the Volſci, Æqui, &c.

386 Artaxerxes declared war againſt the King of Cyprus.

385 The Perſians gave up the iſland of Cyprus.

384 Dionyſius undertook the Punic war.

383 The Lacedemonians endeavoured to ſubdue the ſtates of Greece.

382 The Olynthians defeated the Lacedemonians.

381 The Romans defeated the Volſci and Praeneſtini.

380 The Olynthians were ſubdued by the Lacedemonians.

379 The Volſci defeated the Romans.
The Carthaginians were ſucceſsful in Italy.
The commencement of the Boeotian war.
The Romans ſent colonies into Sardinia.

377 The Romans renewed the war againſt the Volſci.
The cities of Greece conſpired againſt the Lacedemonians.
The Lacedemonians were defeated at Naxus, Sept. 22.

376 Artaxerxes concluded a peace with the Greeks.
The Licinian Law propoſed in Rome.

B. C.

374 The expedition of the Perſians into Egypt unſucceſsful.
The Thebans made war againſt the Athenians.
The Athenians defeated the Lacedemonians near Corcyra.

373 A great earthquake in Peloponneſus.
A comet appeared in Greece, &c.

371 July 8. The battle of Leuctra, in which the Lacedemonians were defeated.

370 The Meſſenians returned into Peloponneſus.

369 Peace between the Athenians and Lacedemonians.
War between the Lacedemonians and Thebans.

363 Eudoxus carried the celeſtial ſphere into Greece.
The Lacedemonians defeated the Arcadians.
Dionyſius declared war againſt the Carthaginians.

367 The Gauls invaded the Roman territories, but were defeated by Camillus.
Praetors eſtabliſhed in Rome. The Licinian law paſſed.
Epaminondas made incurſions into Peloponneſus.

366 Plebeians were firſt made conſuls in Rome.
The concluſion of the Boeotian war.

364 The Thebans attempted to obtain the ſuperiority at ſea.
A plague raged at Rome.

363 The battle of Mantinea, in which Epaminondas was killed.

362 The governours of Aſia revolted from the King of Perſia.
M. Curtius, a Roman Patrician, threw himſelf into a chaſm made by an earthquake.
The Romans were defeated by the Hernici.

361 The Romans defeated the Gauls.
Alexander of Pherae defeated the Athenians.
A comet appeared in China.

359 Philip defeated the Athenians near Methone.
Ochus removed many of the Jews out of Egypt into Hyrcania.
The obliquity of the ecliptic 23°. 49′. 10″.

358 The Romans defeated the Gauls and Hernici.
The ſocial war began.
Philip took the city of Amphipolis.

357 Dionyſius expelled from Syracuſe.
April 4. Ariſtotle obſerved the moon's tranſit over Mars.

356 Philip ſubdued the Kings of Thrace, Illyria, &c.
The ſacred war began in Greece.
A comet appeared 70 days.
Alexander the Great was born; and the temple of Diana was burnt by Eroſtratus.

355 The Romans defeated the Hetrurians.

354 The firſt alliance between the Romans and Samnites.
The Thebans ſubdued the Phocians and Locrians.

353 War between the Romans and Caerites, &c.
Cherſoneſus ceded to the Athenians.
A league between the Romans and Carthaginians.

352 The Lacedemonians defeated the Megalopolitans.

351 The Perſians ſuppreſſed a rebellion in Phoenicia, &c.
The monument of Mauſolus was erected.

350 Popillius defeated the Gauls.
A Plebeian choſen to the cenſorſhip in Rome.
Ochus reduced Egypt.

348 The Romans renewed their alliance with the Carthaginians.
Philip attacked the Olynthians, and took Olynthus.
The ſacred war was concluded.
A comet appeared in Greece.

347 Dionyſius recovered Syracuſe.

346 Philip was admitted into the aſſembly of the Amphictyons.

345 The Romans defeated the Aurunci.

344 Philip joined the Thebans againſt the Phocians.

343 The Romans declared war againſt the Samnites.
Dionyſius II. expelled from Sicily.
The Syracuſan aera commenced.

B. C.

343 Philip made Thrace tributary.
A peſtilence at Rome.
341 War petween the Romans and Volſci.
Philip beſieged Perinthus and Byzantium.
A comet appeared, near the Equator, in Greece.
340 War between the Romans and the Latins.
Philip beſieged Byzantium without ſucceſs.
Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians.
339 An end was put to tyranny in Sicily.
Ephorus, a Greek hiſtorian, concluded his hiſtory.
338 Philip defeated the Athenians, &c. near Chaeronea.
The Romans defeated the Latins.
336 A Plebeian was admitted to the Praetorſhip.
A comet appeared in Greece.
335 A temple was built on Mount Gerizim.
Alexander entered Greece, and deſtroyed Thebes.
The Perſians ravaged Aſia, but were checked by Parmenio.
334 May 22. Alexander defeated the Perſians at Granicus.
333 Oct. Alexander defeated the Perſians at Iſſus in Cilicia.
332 Alexander took Tyre, and marched to Jeruſalem.
331 Alexandria was built.
Battle of Arbela, Oct. 2.; Darius was defeated.
330 Alexander took Babylon, Suſa, Perſepolis, &c.
A trial for witchcraft at Rome.
Antipater appeaſed the inſurrections in Greece.
The Calippic period commenced.
329 Alexander ſubdued the Hyrcanians, &c.
A rupture between the Romans and Samnites.
328 Alexander paſſed the mountain of Caucaſus, and marched into India.
327 Alexander overcame Porus, and founded ſeveral cities in India.
326 Alexander marched to Ecbatana, and ſubdued the Coſſeans.
The famous ſedition in Corcyra.
325 War between the Romans and Samnites.
324 Alexander's dominions were divided after his death.
323 The Greeks attempted to recover their liberty.
322 The Romans defeated the Samnites.
The Lacedemonians defeated the Athenians at Cranon.
Perdiccas gave Cappadocia to Eumenes.
321 The Roman army, defeated by the Samnites, paſſed under the yoke.
Antigonus overcame Eumenes, Alcetas, and Attalus.
320 Eumenes was re-eſtabliſhed. The Greeks recovered their liberty.
Ptolemy carried 100,000 Jews captives into Egypt.
319 The Samnites were ſubdued by the Romans.
318 Caſſander became maſter of Athens. Eumenes fled.
317 The government of Syracuſe was uſurped by Agathocles.
Eumenes declared war againſt Antigonus.
316 The Romans defeated the Samnites near Saticula.
Caſſander took Pydna, and went into Peloponneſus.
315 Caſſander rebuilt Thebes, and founded Caſſandria.
Eumenes was delivered up to Antigonus.
Seleucus rebelled againſt Antigonus.
Rhodes almoſt deſtroyed by an inundation.
314 War between Antigonus and Caſſander.
The Agrigentines declared war againſt Agathocles.
The cities in Peloponneſus recovered their liberties.
313 The Epirots were defeated by Philip.
312 The aera of Seleucidae commenced.
The Tuſcan war commenced.
Antigonus took Media, Suſiana, &c.
Agathocles became maſter of Meſſene.
311 Peace between Antigonus, Caſſander, Lyſimachus, &c.

B. C.

311 The Carthaginians defeated Agathocles near Himera.
The Appian way, aqueducts, &c. conſtructed at Rome.
310 Agathocles defeated the Carthaginians in Africa.
The Romans defeated the Tuſcans and Samnites.
Antigonus renewed the war againſt Ptolemy.
A comet appeared in China.
309 Hamilcar was defeated and ſlain at Syracuſe.
Ptolemy Lagus retook the cities of Cilicia.
308 The Romans defeated the Marſi, Tarquinienſes, &c.
The cities of Greece recovered their liberties for a ſhort time.
Agathocles defeated the Carthaginians.
The Romans defeated the Samnites.
A comet appeared in China.
307 Demetrius took poſſeſſion of Athens.
Agathocles took Utica, and paſſed into Sicily.
Demetrius defeated Ptolemy at ſea.
306 The Romans concluded a third alliance with the Carthaginians.
Antigonus ſailed for Egypt, and returned to Syria.
305 The Romans twice defeated the Samnites.
304 Peace between the Romans and the Samnites
The Romans defeated the Æqui, and extirpated them.
The ſiege of Rhodes by Demetrius.
Seleucus founded Antioch, Edeſſa, Laodicaea, &c.
303 Demetrius rebuilt Sicyon, Corinth, &c.
302 The Grecian fleet was diſperſed by Emilius
301 The Romans ſubdued the Tuſcans.
Antigonus was defeated and ſlain near Ipſus.
300 Seleucus relieved Corcyra beſieged by the Macedonians.
299 Agathocles beſieged Crotona in Italy.
The firſt barbers came from Sicily to Rome.
298 War between the Romans and the Samnites.
297 Demetrius beſieged and took Athens.
295 Timocharcs obſerved the ſun in 26° ♐, and the moon in 1° of ♏ at Alexandria.
Demetrius attacked the Lacedemonians.
294 March 9. P. M. 8ʰ Timocharis obſerved a conjunction of the moon with Spica Virginis, at Alexandria, the ſun in ♓, and that ſtar 8° W. of the equinoctial point.
Atilius defeated the Samnites.
270,000 effective men in Rome.
293 Demetrius attacked the Boeotians, and took Thebes.
The firſt ſun-dial was erected at Rome by Papirius Curſor.
292 Fabius Maximus defeated the Samnites.
Demetrius declared war againſt the Ætolians, and marched againſt Pyrrhus.
290 M. Curius twice defeated the Samnites, and concluded the Samnite war.
Painting was brought to Rome by Fabius.
Seleucus, Lyſimachus, &c. formed a league againſt Demetrius.
289 Lyſimachus, Ptolemy, &c. attacked Demetrius.
Demetrius was expelled from Macedon.
285 The Septuagint tranſlation made about this time.
The watch-tower of Pharos at Alexandria was built.
284 The foundations of the Achaean republic were laid.
A great earthquake in the Helleſpont and Cherſoneſus.
The Gauls attacked the Romans, and were defeated.
283 The college and library of Alexandria were founded.
Dionyſius began his aſtronomical aera June 26.
Jan. 29. P. M. 8ʰ 42ᵐ, a conjunction was obſerved of the S. part of the moon's diſk, with the third of the Pleiades, at Alexandria.
282 Lyſimachus attacked Seleucus, and was defeated
The Tarentine war began.

B. C.

282 Nov. 9. A. M. 8^h 30^m, the moon eclipſed Spica Virginis, with the N. part of her diſk.

281 The Romans defeated the Tarentines and Samnites.

280 A league between the Romans and Carthaginians.
Pyrrhus defeated the Romans.

279 The Gauls invaded Macedonia and Illyria.
The Romans defeated Pyrrhus.
A new cenſus at Rome. 278,222 citizens.

278 Pyrrhus defended Sicily againſt the Carthaginians.

277 The Romans carried on the war againſt the Tarentines.
The Gauls ſeized on Thrace.

275 Pyrrhus was defeated by the Romans, who ſeized on his camp.

274 Pyrrhus took poſſeſſion of Macedon, and reſided there.
Ptolemy Philadelphus formed an alliance with the Romans.

272 Pyrrhus beſieged Lacedemon, and attacked Argos.
The Romans defeated the Tarentines, Brutii, &c.
Jan. 17. a conjunction of Mars with the N. Star, in the ſide of the ſnout of Scorpio.

270 Hiero was proclaimed King of Syracuſe.

269 Silver money was firſt coined at Rome.
The Picentes declared war againſt the Romans.

267 Brunduſium was taken by the Romans.
Ptolemy made a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea.

265 A cenſus at Rome.—292,224 citizens.
The Mamertines implored the aid of the Romans againſt the Carthaginians.

264 The commencement of the firſt Punic war.
The chronicle of Paros was compoſed.

262 The Romans took Agrigentum.
April 26. The tranſit of Mercury over the Bull's horn. Mercury being in 23° ♉, and the ſun in 29° 30 ♈.

261 The Romans firſt concerned themſelves in naval affairs.

260 The Romans defeated the Carthaginians at ſea.
Provincial Queſtors inſtituted at Rome.

259 L. Cornelius defeated the Sardinians, Carthaginians, &c.

258 The fourth Dynaſty in China, called Ta-tſin, commenced.

257 Regulus defeated the Carthaginians.

256 Antigonus gave the Athenians their liberty.
The firſt Praetor of the Achaeans about this time.

255 The Carthaginians defeated the Romans with great ſlaughter.
The Dynaſty of Thſine, in China, commenced.

254 The Romans beſieged Palermo.

253 The Roman fleet was ſhip-wrecked a ſecond time.

252 A cenſus at Rome.—297,897 effective men.
The Carthaginians were maſters of the ſea.

251 Metellus defeated the Carthaginians with great ſlaughter.

250 The Romans beſieged Lilybaeum.
Hannibal defeated the Romans.

248 Peace between Antiochus Theos and Ptolemy Philadelphus.

247 A cenſus at Rome.—251,212 citizens.

246 All the records, &c. in China were deſtroyed.

244 The Romans ſent a colony to Brunduſium.

243 The citadel of Corinth was taken by Aratus.

242 The Romans defeated the Carthaginians at ſea.
Sicily was declared a Roman province.

241 Peace was concluded between the Romans and Carthaginians.
Sept. 3. Jupiter was obſerved in 7° 33′ ♎, and in conjunction with the S. ſtar of the Aſelli.

240 Comedies were firſt acted in Rome.

239 A ſedition and revolt in Sardinia.

237 The Romans declared war againſt the Ligurians.

236 The Tartars were expelled from China.

235 Rome at peace with all the world; the temple of Janus was ſhut.

B. C.

232 The Agrarian law was revived. The Gauls revolted.

231 The Romans ſubdued the Corſicans.
The firſt divorce at Rome. Sardinia ſubdued by the Romans.

230 The Romans declared war againſt the Illyrians.
Eratoſthenes obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23°, 51′, 20″.

229 March 1. P. M. 6^h, Saturn was obſerved in the ſouth ſhoulder of Virgo.

228 Illyria became tributary to Rome.

227 The Ætolians conſpired againſt the Achaeans.
The Romans prepared for the war againſt the Gauls.

225 The Romans defeated the Gauls with great ſlaughter.

224 The Romans, for the firſt time, paſſed the Po.
The Coloſſus at Rhodes overturned by an earthquake.

223 The Romans ſubdued the Gauls.

222 Antigonus became maſter of Lacedemon.

220 A cenſus at Rome.—270,213 citizens.

219 Hannibal ſubdued all Spain to the Iberus.
The art of ſurgery introduced into Rome.
The war of the Achaeans againſt the Ætolians.
War between the Rhodians and Byzantines.

218 The commencement of the ſecond Punic war.
Hannibal paſſed the Alps with a great army.
War between Antiochus and Ptolemy Philopater.

217 Hannibal defeated the Romans at Thraſymene.

216 Hannibal defeated the Romans at Cannae, May 21.
Antiochus declared war againſt the Achaeans.
Philip made a treaty with Hannibal.

214 Syracuſe was beſieged by Marcellus.
Antiochus took the city of Sardis.
A comet appeared in China.

213 The Chineſe records were deſtroyed.

212 The Romans beſieged Capua. The two Scipios were ſlain.
L. Marcius twice defeated the Carthaginians.

211 Antiochus the Great ſubdued Judaea.

210 In one day Scipio took Carthagena in Spain.
The Romans took Agrigentum.

209 Marcellus defeated Hannibal.
A cenſus at Rome.—227,107 citizens.

208 Aſdrubal invaded Italy, and was defeated.

207 The Romans deſtroyed the Carthaginian fleet.

206 The Carthaginians were expelled out of Spain.
Gold was coined at Rome.
The Dynaſty of Han in China began.

205 Scipio went into Africa, and Mago into Italy.

204 Scipio beſieged Utica. Sempronius defeated Hannibal.

203 Scipio, in one day, took the two camps of Aſdrubal and Syphax. Hannibal was recalled.
A league of Antiochus and Philip againſt Ptolemy Epiphanes.

202 Scipio defeated Hannibal at Zama, Oct. 19.
A ſedition was raiſed by Agathocles at Alexandria.

201 Peace was concluded between the Romans and the Carthaginians.

200 The Romans declared war againſt Philip.

199 The Roman army was ſurrounded by the Inſubres.

198 The Romans ſeized upon Eubaea, and concluded a treaty with the Achaeans.

197 The Romans ſent two Praetors into Spain.
The Romans defeated Philip near Cynocephalus.

196 The Boeotians revolted from the Romans.
Antiochus declared war againſt the Romans.
The Roman ſenators firſt ſat in the orcheſtra at the Scenic ſhews.

194 Sparta and Hither Spain were ſubdued by the Romans.

19-

B. C.
192 Antiochus ſeized upon Greece, and ſent his daughter Cleopatra into Egypt.
A cenſus at Rome.—243,704 effective men.
191 The Romans defeated Antiochus at Thermopylae.
Earthquakes at Rome 38 days.
190 Scipio led a Roman army into Aſia and defeated Antigonus.
189 The Romans make peace with Antiochus.
The Lacedemonians ſeparated from the Achaeans, and joined the Romans.
183 The Lacedemonians were conſtrained to renounce the laws of Lycurgus.
187 Scipio Africanus was baniſhed from Rome.
The Aſiatic luxury was introduced into Rome.
184 War between Eumenes and Pruſias.
183 The Tranſalpine Gauls marched into Italy.
182 The ſtars appeared in China in the day-time.
181 Peſtilence at Rome.
179 A cenſus at Rome.—273,244 effective men.
T. Sempronius Gracchus deſtroyed 300 cities in Hither Spain.
Some books of Numa were found at Rome.
177 The Romans ſubdued the Iſtrians and Ligurians.
176 The Romans ſubdued the Samnites.
175 A great earthquake in China.
Peſtilence at Rome. Perſeus prepared for a Roman war.
173 Antiochus meditated an attack upon Egypt.
Jaſon bought the office of High-prieſt of Antiochus.
172 A comet appeared in China, in the eaſt.
The firſt expedition of Antiochus into Egypt.
War between Maſſiniſſa and the Carthaginians.
171 The ſecond Macedonian war began.
170 Paper was invented in China.
Antiochus took Jeruſalem, and plundered the temple.
An irruption of the Tartars into China.
169 A cenſus at Rome.—212,805 citizens.
The comedies of Terence were performed at Rome.
The Romans defeated Perſeus.
168 Macedon was reduced to the form of a Roman province.
Antiochus murdered the Maccabees.
The firſt library was erected at Rome.
166 Judas Maccabaeus defeated the Syrians.
The Romans defeated the Gauls and Ligurians.
165 Judas purified the temple of Jeruſalem.
An eruption of mount Ætna.
164 A cenſus at Rome.—327,032 citizens.
163 Antiochus entered into Jeruſalem and demoliſhed its walls.
162 Hipparchus began his aſtronomical obſervations at Rhodes.
Peace between Demetrius Soter and the Jews.
161 Philoſophers and rhetoricians were baniſhed from Rome.
159 Time was meaſured at Rome by water.
158 An irruption of the Tartars into China.
157 A comet appeared in China, in the 9th month.
156 The Dalmatian war commenced.
155 A comet appeared in the N. E. part of China, in the 12th month.
153 The Romans declared war againſt the Celtiberians, &c.
151 The Carthaginians ravaged the kingdom of Maſſiniſſa.
The Roman conſuls were impriſoned by the Tribunes.
150 The third Punic war commenced.
148 The Romans took poſſeſſion of many cities in Africa.
A comet appeared in the N. part of China, in the 4th month.
147 A cenſus at Rome.—322,000 citizens.
146 The Romans conquered Achaia, and demoliſhed Corinth.
Scipio entirely deſtroyed Carthage

B. C.
Hipparchus obſerved the Vernal Equinox March 24. at mid-day.
A remarkable comet appeared in Greece.
145 The Romans deſolated Greece.
The Jews attacked Antioch, and killed many of its inhabitants, who had declared war againſt Demetrius.
144 Tryphon murdered Jonathan and his brethren.
Several remarkable phaenomena appeared in China.
143 Sept. 29. Hipparchus began his new cycle of the Moon, conſiſting of 111,035 days.
The Romans declared war againſt Philip King of Macedon.
A great earthquake in China.
142 Simon, the High-prieſt repaired the fortreſs of Jeruſalem, and freed Judea from Syrian ſervitude.
141 Peace between the Romans and Viriathus.
The Numantine war commenced.
139 Aſtrologers were baniſhed from Rome.
138 A comet appeared in the N. E. part of China, in autumn.
137 Learning was reſtored at Alexandria.
4000 Numantines defeated 30,000 Romans.
135 The Romans defeated the Numantines, the Illyrians, &c.
A comet appeared in the N. E. part of China, in autumn.
The hiſtory of the Apocrypha ends.
The ſlaves conſpired againſt the Sicilians.
134 Antiochus concluded a peace with the Jews.
133 Scipio took and deſtroyed Numantia in Spain.
Tiberius Gracchus propoſed the revival of the Licinian law.
132 P. Rupilius ſettled the government of Sicily.
130 Antiochus and Hyrcanus undertook an expedition againſt the Parthians. A comet in Aſia.
The revival of learning in China.
129 Hyrcanus deſtroyed the temple on Gerizzim.
128 John, the High-prieſt, ſubdued the Idumeans.
Hipparchus obſerved Cor Leonis 29° 50′ from the ſummer ſolſtitial colure.
127 May 2. about ſun-riſe, Hipparchus obſerved the ſun in 7° 35′ ♉, the moon in 21° 40′ ♐, and their mean diſtance to be 312° 32′
Hipparchus obſerved Spica Virginis 6° W. of the autumnal equinoctial point.
124 A cenſus at Rome.—390,736 citizens.
A great eruption of mount Ætna.
123 The Romans declared war againſt the Balearic pirates.
The Roman ſenate gave orders to rebuild Carthage.
121 The Romans ſubdued the Averni and the Allobroges.
A great eruption of mount Ætna.
120 A comet appeared in the E. part of China.
119 Two comets appeared in China; one in the N. E. in the ſpring; another in the N. W. in ſummer.
118 The Romans defeated the Gauls near the Alps.
115 War between the Romans and the Thracians.
113 The Cimbri and the Teutones driven out of Italy.
111 The Romans declared war againſt Jugurtha.
110 A comet appeared in China, in the autumn.
109 Hyrcanus took Samaria. Metellus defeated Jugurtha.
108 The Romans were defeated by the Cimbri.
106 Q. Caepio took the city of Toloſa. Bocchus betrayed Jugurtha.
105 The Cimbri and Teutones defeated the Romans.
104 Ariſtobulus was the firſt High-prieſt who wore a crown.
103 The Roman people obtained the power of electing the Praetors.
102 Marius defeated the Teutones and the Ambrones.
100 Saturninus revived the Agrarian law.
99 The Romans ſubdued the Luſitanians.

B. C.
98 The law called Caecilia Didia was made at Rome.
Ptolemy Lathurus defeated Alexander.
96 The kingdom of Cyrene was bequeathed to the Romans.
The King of Parthia ſent ambaſſadors to China.
94 The Mithridatic war commenced.
92 The famous cauſe of M. Curius and M. Coponius.
91 The Marſic war commenced in Italy.
89 Sylla defeated the Samnites.
88 Sylla proſcribed Marius.
87 Rome was beſieged by Marius, Cinna, Carbo, and Sertorius.
Rhetoric was firſt taught in Rome by Plotius Gallus.
A comet appeared in the N. W. part of China in the ſpring.
86 Sylla took Athens, and defeated Archelaus in Boeotia.
85 A cenſus at Rome.—464,000 citizens.
84 A comet appeared in the N. W. part of China in the ſpring.
Cinna and Carbo marched againſt Sylla.
Peace between Mithridates and Sylla.
83 Sylla defeated Norbanus, and deſtroyed the Capitol.
82 Sylla plundered the temple of Delphos.
Sylla defeated Marius, and committed the greateſt cruelties at Rome. He was created Dictator.
81 Sylla defeated Mithridates.
79 Sylla abdicated the Dictatorſhip.
77 War between Lepidus and the Romans.
Dolabella defeated the Macedonians.
Pompey marched againſt Sertorius.
76 Sertorius and Perpenna oppoſed Pompey and Metellus.
75 Bythinia was bequeathed to the Romans.
73 Lucullus defeated Mithridates in ſeveral battles.
72 Spartacus defeated the Roman conſuls.
70 All the cities of Pontus ſubmitted to Lucullus.
69 Lucullus defeated Tigranes King of Armenia.
The Capitol at Rome was rebuilt.
A cenſus at Rome—450,000 citizens.
A comet appeared in the W. part of China in the ſpring.
68 The commencement of war in Crete.
67 Mithridates defeated the Romans.
66 Pompey triumphed over Mithridates.
Crete was reduced to the form of a Roman province.
Cataline's conſpiracy. Tigranes ſubmitted to Pompey.
65 Pompey defeated the Iberians, Mithridates, &c.
Syria became a Roman province.
64 Peace between Tigranes and Phraates.
63 The conſpiracy of Cataline was detected.
Judaea was reduced by Pompey.
61 Caeſar made war in Luſitania.
60 Caeſar entered into a league with Pompey and Craſſus.
59 A new Agrarian law was propoſed by Caeſar.
58 Cicero was baniſhed by Clodius.
Caeſar defeated the Helvetians and the Germans.
55 Caeſar invaded Great Britain.
Ptolemy King of Egypt was reſtored to his kingdom.
Pompey built a ſtone theatre for public ſports.
54 Caeſar invaded Great Britain a ſecond time.
53 Craſſus was defeated by the Parthians.
Contentions and civil diſcords prevailed in Rome.
52 Clodius was murdered by Milo.
51 Gaul became a Roman province.
50 A cenſus at Rome—320,000 citizens.
49 A civil war between Caeſar and Pompey.
Caeſar was proclaimed Dictator.
A comet appeared in China, near the ſtar Ouang-leang.
48 The battle of Pharſalia; and commencement of the Antiochian aera.
Antipater was appointed Procurator of Judaea.

B. C.
47 The Alexandrian library was deſtroyed.
Caeſar ſubdued Pharnaces King of Boſphorus.
46 Caeſar defeated Cato, Scipio, and Juba.
45 January 1. the Julian year commenced.
The civil wars were concluded.
Caeſar was proclaimed Imperator.
44 A comet appeared in China near the ſtar Sen, and at Rome after Caeſar's death.
Caeſar was ſlain in the ſenate-houſe.
43 Octavius, Anthony, and Lepidus, formed a triumvirate.
42 The battle of Philippi.
41 A great famine at Rome; and an earthquake in China.
40 The Parthians invaded Syria, and expelled Hyrcanus.
Herod received the kingdom of Judaea from the Romans.
39 Auguſtus, Anthony, and Pompey, were reconciled.
The Romans recovered Syria and Paleſtine.
38 The Senate made ſixty-ſeven Praetors.
The Spaniſh aera commenced.
37 Pompey gained the empire of the ſea.
Soſius took Jeruſalem, and gave the crown to Herod.
36 Caeſar defeated Pompey in a naval engagement.
Caeſar took poſſeſſion of Africa.
35 Pompey ſurrendered himſelf to Anthony.
34 Anthony ſeized on the kingdom of Armenia.
33 Auguſtus defeated the Dalmatians.
32 The Senate declared war againſt Anthony and Cleopatra.
A comet appeared in China near the ſtar Yng-che.
31 An earthquake in Judaea.
Sept. 2. the battle of Actium in Epirus.
The ſects of the Scribes and Phariſees commenced.
30 Many prodigies in China in this and the following years.
Caeſar made Egypt tributary to Rome.
29 Caeſar triumphed three days in Rome; and the temple of Janus was ſhut.
A cenſus at Rome—4,101,017 citizens.
27 The title of Auguſtus conferred upon Caeſar.
The pantheon at Rome was built.
A great famine in Paleſtine.
24 Auguſtus was inveſted with abſolute power.
22 A great peſtilence in Italy.
21 Auguſtus made Syracuſe a colony, ſailed into Greece, &c.
20 Auguſtus ſailed into Aſia, chaſtiſed the Tyrians, &c.
Porus, King of India, deſired an alliance with Auguſtus.
19 Rome was at the meridian of its glory.
Herod rebuilt the temple of Jeruſalem.
Agrippa conſtructed the magnificent aqueducts at Rome.
17 Auguſtus revived the Secular games.
16 Agrippa went into Syria, and from thence into Judaea.
15 Druſus defeated the Rhaetians.
The kingdom of Gaul was put under a new regulation.
14 A great conflagration at Rome.
13 Auguſtus aſſumed the office of Pontifex Maximus.
12 Tiberius ſubdued the Panonians.
Many prodigies in China—and a comet near the ſtar Tong-tſing.
Druſus marched againſt the Sicambri, &c.
10 Herod built the city of Caeſarea.
9 The expedition of Druſus into Germany.
8 Auguſtus corrected the calendar.
A cenſus at Rome—4,233,000 citizens.
6 Tiberius was appointed governour of Armenia.
5 Q. Varus was appointed governour of Syria.
A comet appeared in China, near the ſtar Kien-Nieou.
The SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD was born in Sept. or Dec.
Cyrenius was appointed governour of Judaea,
4 A comet appeared in China, near the ſtar Ho-kou.

The

The FIRST CENTURY of the Vulgar Chriſtian Æra.

A. D.

1 The Vulgar Chriſtian Æra commenced from January 1.
C. Caeſar made peace with the Parthians.
3 Cinna's conſpiracy was detected.
5 The expedition of Tiberius into Germany.
6 A great famine at Rome.
7 Germanicus was ſent againſt the Pannonians.
8 JESUS CHRIST diſputed with the Jewiſh doctors.
9 Dalmatia was brought into ſubjection to the Romans.
Arminius, a German general, defeated the Romans.
11 Tiberius and Germanicus ravaged Germany.
Caeſarea of Philippi was built.
13 A comet appeared in China.
14 A cenſus at Rome—4,037,000 citizens.
16 Valerius Gratus was ſent to govern Judaea.
Mathematicians and Magicians were expelled from Rome.
Germanicus, having defeated the Germans, marched againſt the Parthians.
17 Cn. Piſo was appointed governour of Syria.
Cappadocia was reduced to the form of a province.
An earthquake in Aſia which deſtroyed twelve cities.
18 Herod built Tiberias.
19 Cajaphas was nominated High-prieſt of the Jews.
The Jews were baniſhed from Rome.
21 The Gauls revolted, but were ſubdued.
22 The theatre of Pompey was conſumed by fire.
A comet appeared in China, near the ſtar Chang.
24 The Romans finiſhed the war in Africa.
27 A conflagration at Rome.
Pilate was made governour of Judaea.
28 The Friſons revolted, and defeated the Romans.
John the Baptiſt began his miniſtrations.
29 JESUS CHRIST was baptized by John.
33 The SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD was crucified at Jeruſalem.
35 Saul was converted about this time.
Vitellius was appointed governour of Syria.
38 Paul was introduced to Peter and James at Jeruſalem.
39 A conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars.
40 The goſpel was preached at Antioch.
Caius's fooliſh expedition againſt Gaul.
Petronius was appointed governour of Syria.
42 Barnabas went to Tarſus for Paul.
43 Agabus foretold an approaching famine.
The expedition of Claudius into Britain.
44 Peter was impriſoned, and James was put to death.
Barnabas and Paul returned to Antioch.
45 Barnabas and Paul went to Seleucia, Cyprus, &c.
Veſpaſian made war in Britain with ſucceſs.
46 Paul and Barnabas went to Antioch in Piſidia.
The Kingdom of Media became a province of the Parthian empire.
47 A new iſland appeared in the Ægean ſea.
48 Paul and Barnabas abode long at Antioch.
49 The firſt council at Jeruſalem.
50 London was built by the Romans about this time.
Peter is reproved by Paul at Antioch.
Paul and Silas went through Syria, Cilicia, Phrygia, &c.
52 Aſtrologers were expelled from Italy.
Paul preached at Athens, and went to Corinth.
53 Paul being accuſed appeared before Gallio.
54 Paul went up to Jeruſalem at the time of the paſſover.
55 Peace between the Romans and the Parthians.
Aug. 26. Jul. Caeſar landed in Britain.
A comet appeared in China, in the ſign Tſe-ouei.
Paul preached at Epheſus.

A. D.

56 Rotterdam was built about this time.
57 Paul ſent Timothy and Eraſtus into Macedonia
A ſedition was raiſed by Demetrius at Epheſus.
58 War between the Romans and Parthians.
Paul viſited the churches at Corinth, &c. arrived at Miletus and at Jeruſalem.
59 Nero cauſed his mother to be put to death.
Paul made his defence before Felix.
60 The Chriſtian religion was publiſhed in Britain.
A comet appeared at Rome—and in China, in the conſtellation Tien-tchuen.
Paul made his defence before Feſtus.
61 Suetonius was ſucceſsful in Britain.
Paul went to Rome.
63 The Romans defeated the Parthians.
A great earthquake in Aſia.
64 A conflagration in Rome.
The Firſt Perſecution of the Chriſtians.
65 Many prodigies were ſeen at Jeruſalem.
66 Many inſurrections of the Jews in Syria, Judaea, &c.
The martyrdom of Peter and of Paul about this time.
67 Veſpaſian defeated the Jews, and took Joſephus priſoner.
70 Titus beſieged and took Jeruſalem, burnt the temple, and put an end to the war in Judaea.
The lands of Judaea were ſold by the Romans.
72 The hereſy of Ebion was propagated.
73 Veſpaſian baniſhed all the philoſophers from Rome.
74 The ſtates of Achaia, Lycia, Samos, Thrace, &c. were formed into ſeparate and diſtinct provinces.
75 Veſpaſian dedicated a temple to Peace.
A comet appeared in China, near the ſtars Tai-ouei.
77 A comet appeared in China, near the ſtars Tſe-ouei.
A great plague at Rome. The Parthians revolted.
79 The cities of Herculaneum and Pompeia were deſtroyed by an earthquake, and an eruption of Veſuvius.
80 The Capitol, Pantheon, &c. of Rome, were conſumed by fire.
Titus built the hot baths and amphitheatre.
82 The ſect of the Nazareans appeared.
83 Agricola reduced South Britain to the form of a Roman province.
Domitian baniſhed all the philoſophers from Rome.
85 Britain was diſcovered to be an iſland.
86 The Capitoline games were inſtituted by Domitian.
88 The Romans declared war againſt the Dacians.
The Secular games were celebrated at Rome.
93 The empire of the Huns in Tartary was deſtroyed by the Chineſe.
The Evangeliſt John was baniſhed to Patmos.
94 The ſecond perſecution of the Chriſtians under Domitian.
97 The Evangeliſt John returned from baniſhment.
98 Jan. 11.; a tranſit of the moon over Spica Virginis, in 20° of ♍, the ſun in 20° of ♑, was obſerved by Menelaus, at Rome, 5h after midnight.
99 Julius Severus was appointed governour of Britain.

The SECOND CENTURY of the Vulgar Chriſtian Æra.

103 The Romans reduced Dacia to the form of a province.
105 A great earthquake in Aſia and Greece.
106 Trajan's expedition againſt the Parthians and Armenians.
107 The third perſecution of the Chriſtians under Trajan.
109 A comet appeared in China, in the conſtellation Tien-yuen.
114 Trajan's column was erected in Rome.
Armenia became a province of the Roman empire.
A great earthquake in Cilicia.

A. D.

115 Trajan ſubdued Aſſyria. An earthquake at Antioch.
The Jews in Cyrene, &c. murdered about 200,000 Greeks and Romans.
116 The Jews made an incurſion into Egypt.
117 Adrian's expedition into Britain.
Peace between the Romans and Parthians.
118 The hereſy of the Gnoſtics was propagated.
120 Nicomedia and other cities were ſwallowed up by an earthquake.
121 Adrian's wall was built between Carliſle and the river Tyne.
123 Adrian appeaſed ſome troubles in the eaſt.
125 Adrian's expedition into Africa. The Chriſtians were perſecuted in Aſia.
128 Caeſarea and Nicopolis were deſtroyed by an earthquake.
Aquila tranſlated the Old Teſtament into Greek.
130 Adrian rebuilt Jeruſalem.
At Alexandria, Ptolemy obſerved Mars in oppoſition, December 14. 3^h, P. M.
132 The ſecond Jewiſh war commenced.
Adrian reviſited Egypt and Syria.
At Alexandria, Ptolemy obſerved the autumnal equinox, Sept. 25. 2^h, P. M.
133 Ptolemy obſerved Jupiter in 13°, 15′ ♓, May 17. 11^h, P. M.; and Saturn in 9°, 40′, ♐, June 4. 4^h, P. M.
134 The hereſy of Marcion was propagated.
Urbicus's wall was built between Edinburgh and Dunbarton frith.
Ptolemy obſerved Venus in 11°, 51′ ♉, Feb. 16. morning; and Mercury in 20°, 12′ ♏, Oct. 3. morning.
135 The Jews were almoſt entirely baniſhed out of Judaea.
138 Ptolemy obſerved cor Leonis in 2°, 30′ of this ſign, and 32°, 40′ from the ſummer ſolſtice.
140 Ptolemy obſerved Venus in 18°, 30′ ♊, and 47°, 15′, from the mean place of the ſun, July 18.
141 The hereſies of the Ophites, Cainites, Sethians, &c. appeared.
A comet appeared in China, in the conſtellation Che.
146 The worſhip of Serapis was introduced at Rome.
149 A comet appeared in China, in the conſtellation Tienchi.
152 An earthquake at Rhodes. An inundation of the Tyber, &c.
159 The Bactrians and Indians ſubmitted to Antoninus.
162 War between the Romans and the Germans, &c.
163 The Fourth Perſecution of the Chriſtians, under Marc. Aurel. Antoninus.
The Romans became maſters of Seleucia in Syria.
166 The Romans ſent ambaſſadors to China.
168 A plague over the known world.
169 The Romans declared war againſt the Marcomanni.
171 Montanus propagated his hereſy.
174 Marc. Aurelius defeated the Quadi in Germany.
177 The Romans declared war againſt the Marcomanni, &c.
178 A comet appeared in China, in the conſtellation Tien-chi.
180 A comet appeared in China, near the ſtars Lang-ſing and Hou-ſing.
181 Commodus made peace with the Germans.
182 A comet appeared in the conſtellation Tai-ouei.
183 Ulp. Marcellus finiſhed the war in Britain.
184 The Goths penetrated into Weſtphalia.
188 The Capitol, &c. of Rome deſtroyed by lightning.
A comet appeared in China in the conſtellation Tſe-ouei.
189 A plague at Rome.
The Saracens defeated the Romans.
191 A great part of Rome was deſtroyed by fire.

A. D.

195 Byzantium was beſieged by Severus.
Diſputes prevailed concerning Eaſter.
198 Severus defeated Albinus at Lyons.
200 A comet appeared in China, in the conſtellation Ta-leang.
Severus conquered the Parthians.

The THIRD CENTURY of the Vulgar Chriſtian Æra.

201 Symmachus publiſhed a verſion of the Bible.
203 The Fifth Perſecution of the Chriſtians, under Severus.
A comet appeared at Rome. An eruption of Veſuvius.
204 The ſecular games were celebrated in Rome.
A comet appeared in China, near the ſtar Tong-ſing.
205 An earthquake in Wales.
206 A comet appeared in China, near the polar ſtar.
207 50,000 of Severus's troops died of the peſtilence.
The fifth Dynaſty, in China, called Han, commenced.
209 In Britain Severus built a wall on the ruins of Adrian's.
212 A comet appeared in China, near the ſtar Ou-tchu-heou.
The Chriſtian faith was introduced into Scotland.
A diſtinction was made between municipal and free citizens in Rome.
214 The Germans were firſt mentioned in hiſtory.
216 War between the Romans and Parthians.
217 Caracalla died, and the Britons revolted.
The Septuagint was found in a caſk.
218 A comet appeared in China, in the eaſt.
Two comets appeared at Rome. The courſe of the moſt remarkable one of theſe was from eaſt to weſt.
221 The Dynaſty of Heou-Han, in China, commenced.
222 The Romans agreed to pay an annual tribute to the Goths.
Aug. 29. a conjunction of the heavenly luminaries was obſerved at Alexandria.
225 Mathematicians were permitted to teach publicly at Rome.
226 Parthia became tributary to Perſia.
232 A ſchool of Platonic philoſophers was eſtabliſhed at Alexandria.
233 The Romans defeated the Perſians, with great ſlaughter, at Tadmor.
236 Two comets appeared in China; the one near the ſtar Ta-tchin, and the other in the eaſt.
The Sixth Perſecution of the Chriſtians, under Maximin.
241 The Franks were firſt mentioned in hiſtory.
242 The Romans were ſucceſsful in a war againſt the Perſians.
245 Peace between the Romans and Perſians.
247 The ſecular games were celebrated at Rome.
250 The Seventh Perſecution of the Chriſtians, under Decius.
251 The Romans were defeated by the Goths at Maeſia.
The hereſy of Novatius was propagated.
Religious rites were greatly multiplied during this century.
252 The Romans became tributaries of the Goths.
The Scythians and Perſians invaded Aſia.
A dreadful peſtilence broke out in Æthiopia, and ſpread over the world.
The Eighth Perſecution of the Chriſtians, under Gallus.
253 The Scythians and Goths ravaged Europe.
254 A great eruption of Mount Ætna.
258 The Ninth Perſecution of the Chriſtians, under Valerian.
The Roman empire was haraſſed by thirty tyrants.
The famous diſpute concerning the validity of the baptiſm of heretics.
260 Valerian was defeated by the Perſians.
The Scythians ravaged the Roman empire.
The temple of Diana at Epheſus was conſumed by fire.
261 A great plague raged in the Roman empire.

A. D.
262 Earthquakes in Europe, Aſia, and Africa, and three days of darkneſs.
263 Odenatus obtained the empire of the Eaſt.
264 The Franks ravaged ſeveral parts of the Roman empire.
265 The Goths and Scythians ravaged Aſia.
The Dynaſty of Tſein began to reign in China.
269 The Romans defeated the Goths and Germans with great ſlaughter.
271 War between the Romans and Germans.
273 The Romans took Palmyra.
274 The temple of the ſun was built at Rome.
276 Wines were firſt made in Britain.
277 The Franks ſettled in Gaul.
Probus defeated the Germans with great ſlaughter.
Menes flouriſhed about this time.
A comet appeared in China, in the conſtellation Tſe-ouei.
279 Probus ſubdued the Getæ.
280 Probus defeated the Perſians.
281 Probus was ſucceſsful againſt ſeveral uſurpers of the empire.
284 Aug. 29. or Sept. 17. the Dioclefian æra commenced.
The Romans ſent ambaſſadors to China.
287 Carauſius was proclaimed Emperor in Britain.
The Roman empire attacked by the northern nations.
288 The Romans carried on war againſt the Goths and Germans.
289 A great comet viſible in Meſopotamia for twenty days.
290 The Gregorian Codex publiſhed.
292 War between Conſtantius and Carauſius in Britain.
293 The Franks were expelled from Batavia.
297 Dioclefian deſtroyed Alexandria.

The FOURTH CENTURY of the Vulgar Chriſtian Æra.

301 War between the Perſians and Romans.
Conſtantius defeated the Germans near Langres.
303 The Tenth Perſecution of the Chriſtians, under Dioclefian.
305 Conſtantine defeated the Franks.
A comet appeared in China in the north.
306 Conſtantius carried on war againſt the Britons.
307 A conſiderable part of Rome was deſtroyed by fire.
Four Emperors reigned at the ſame time.
309 The Chriſtians were perſecuted in the Eaſt.
310 Conſtantine divided Britain into four governments.
312 Peſtilence all over the Eaſt. The indiction began.
313 The ſchiſm of the Donatiſts.
314 A civil war between Conſtantine and Licinius.
315 The puniſhment of the croſs aboliſhed.
316 Arius publicly taught his errors.
321 Sunday was appointed to be obſerved.
323 Conſtantine became maſter of the empire.
The firſt general council of Nice.
326 The Chriſtians were perſecuted by the Parthians.
328 Byzantium was made the ſeat of the Roman empire.
330 A dreadful perſecution in Perſia, which laſted forty years.
The controverſy concerning Eaſter commenced.
331 The heathen temples were demoliſhed throughout the Roman empire.
333 A great peſtilence and famine in Syria.
334 300,000 Sarmatians revolted from their maſters.
336 A comet appeared in China, near the ſtars Kouei and Leou.
340 The battle of Aquileia. An earthquake in the Eaſt.
A comet appeared in China, in the conſtellation Tai-ouei.
341 The goſpel was propagated in Ethiopia by Frumentius.
342 Conſtantius II. ſupported the Arians.

A. D.
344 Neocæſarea was deſtroyed by an earthquake.
348 Aug. Conſtantius was defeated by the Perſians at Singara.
350 Magnentius, and other uſurpers of the empire, flouriſhed.
351 The heathens were firſt called Pagans.
353 Conſtantius II. became maſter of the empire.
Superſtition greatly increaſed during this century.
355 The Franks plundered Cologne, and other cities on the Rhine.
357 Julian defeated ſix German Kings at Strasburg.
358 An earthquake overturned 150 cities in Aſia and Greece.
359 The Perſians defeated the Romans.
360 The firſt monaſtery in France was founded at Ligugé, near Poitiers, by Martin.
361 Julian reſtored the heathen ſuperſtition.
363 Julian, in vain, attempted to rebuild Jeruſalem.
Julian declared war againſt the Perſians.
364 The Roman Emperors enacted laws againſt magicians.
Britain was haraſſed by the Picts, Scots, and Saxons.
The Roman empire was divided into two parts, called the Eaſtern and the Weſtern empire.
369 Peace between the Romans and the Goths.
370 The Emperor Valens marched againſt the Perſians.
373 The Bible was tranſlated into the Gothic tongue.
A comet appeared in China, near the ſtars Ouei and Ki.
376 The Goths ſettled in Thrace.
378 Gratian defeated the Germans, and the Goths defeated Valens.
The prerogatives of the Roman ſee were greatly enlarged.
379 The cycle of Theophilus commenced.
The Lombards defeated the Vandals.
380 Gratian made peace with the Goths.
382 Theodoſius perſecuted the Arians.
383 The battle of Lyons, Aug. 25.
The famous battle of Cheou-yang in China.
The Huns ravaged Meſopotamia.
384 An embaſſy ſent from Perſia to Rome, in order to renew the treaty of peace between theſe empires.
387 Arcadius celebrated the Quinquennales.
388 July 28. Theodoſius defeated Maximus at Aquileia.
389 The firſt Kings of the Lombards were elected in Pannonia.
390 A fiery column was ſeen in the air during thirty days.
394 Theodoſius defeated Arbogaſtes and Eugenius.
A great earthquake felt in many parts of Europe.
395 The Roman empire was invaded by the Huns and Goths.
397 The Franks were defeated by the Romans.
400 A comet appeared in China, near the ſtar Tuen-tſin.

The FIFTH CENTURY of the Vulgar Chriſtian Æra.

401 Alaric King of the Goths overran Europe.
402 The Avari, having defeated the Huns, made themſelves maſters of Great Tartary.
403 Alaric was defeated by Stilico.
404 Another irruption of the Goths.
415 The Pelagian hereſy was publiſhed.
406 The third irruption of the Barbarians. The Huns and Goths defeated the Scythians in Italy.
407 The Alans, Suevi, and Vandals penetrated into Gaul.
408 The Chriſtian religion was propagated in Perſia.
409 The Goths took and plundered Rome, Aug. 24.
412 Armenia was divided between the Perſians and Romans.
The Vandals eſtabliſhed a kingdom in Spain.
413 The kingdom of Burgundy began in Alſace.
414 The Viſigoths founded the kingdom of Toulouſe.
Conſtantius defeated the Goths near Arles.

A. D.

415 The perfecution of the Chriſtians in Perſia.
416 A great ſtone fell from heaven into Conſtantinople.
417 The Alans were extirpated by the Goths.
419 Many cities in Paleſtine were deſtroyed by an earthquake.
420 War between the Romans and Perſians.
The Dynaſty of Song began to reign in China.
The French monarchy was founded.
China was divided into two empires.
421 The Salic law was promulged.
The Romans defeated the Perſians.
A violent perſecution of the Chriſtians in Perſia.
422 The Huns ravaged Thrace.
Peace between the Romans and Perſians.
424 The Perſian army was deſtroyed in the Euphrates.
425 Publick ſchools were re-eſtabliſhed in Conſtantinople.
426 The Romans abandoned Britain never to return.
427 Pannonia was recovered by the Romans.
Peace between Perſia and the Roman empire.
428 The Pelagian hereſy was propagated in Ireland.
The French were defeated by Ætius the Roman general.
The Neſtorian hereſy appeared.
432 The Roman provinces in Afric ſubmitted to the Vandals.
Patrick was ſent to preach the goſpel in Ireland.
433 A conſiderable part of Conſtantinople was conſumed by fire.
Attila, King of the Huns, began to reign.
435 The Burgundi were defeated by the Huns.
Neſtorianiſm made rapid progreſs in the eaſt.
436 War between the Goths and the Franks.
437 The Goths were defeated by Ætius.
Cyril's cycle of 95 years commenced.
The firſt perſecution of the Chriſtians by the Vandals.
438 Eudoxia rebuilt the walls of Jeruſalem.
439 Oct. 22.; Genſeric made himſelf maſter of Carthage.
441 The Huns, Perſians, Saracens, &c. invaded the Roman territories.
443 The books of the Manichaeans were burnt at Rome.
446 Fire, famine, peſtilence, and ſedition, in Conſtantinople.
The Britons, in vain, implored the aid of the Romans againſt the Scots and Picts.
The Huns ravaged all Europe.
447 Conſtantine the Praefect rebuilt the walls of Conſtantinople.
448 The Eutychian hereſy was propagated.
449 The firſt embarkation of the Saxons, for England, arrived in the Iſle of Thanet.
Attila conſtrained Theodoſius to make peace with him.
Heptarchy was eſtabliſhed in England.
A great famine in Italy.
451 Ætius defeated Attila near Chalons.
The Chriſtians were perſecuted in Britain.
452 Venice was built.
454 The Britons in vain endeavoured to expel the Saxons.
The Vandals rendered themſelves maſters of Sicily.
455 The Suevi ſeized on the province of Tarragona.
June 12. Genſeric took and plundered Rome.
The kingdom of Kent was founded.
456 The Goths ravaged Spain, and defeated the Suevi at Ebro, Oct. 5.
458. Sept. 14. a great earthquake at Antioch.
The Chineſe ſailed to the North of California in America.
461 Peace between the Emperor Leo and the Goths.
Sept. 11. A fire broke out in Conſtantinople.
463 Victorian's paſchal cycle of 532 years commenced.
464 The Vandals were expelled from Sicily by Marcellinus.
466 The Goths were defeated by the Romans.

A. D.

466 Rogation-day was inſtituted.
467 The Vandals were defeated by the Romans.
468 Leo fitted out a great fleet againſt Genſeric.
The Viſigoths drove the Romans out of Spain.
472 A great eruption of Mount Veſuvius.
474 The Saracens invaded Meſopotamia, and the Huns Thrace.
475 The Saxons were defeated by the Romans.
300 Britiſh nobles were murdered by Hengiſt.
476 A dreadful fire in Conſtantinople.
Odoacer, King of the Heruli, made himſelf maſter of Rome, and the Weſtern empire ended.
480 A great earthquake at Conſtantinople which laſted forty days.
The Dynaſty of Tſi, in China, began to reign.
482 Zeno publiſhed the famous decree of union for the reconciliation of ſome parties in the church.
Theodoric invaded Macedonia and Theſſaly.
484 Huneric, King of the Vandals, perſecuted the Chriſtians.
486 Clovis defeated the Romans, at Soiſſons.
Neſtorianiſm was propagated in Aſia and Perſia.
487 Odoacer defeated the Rugians, and took poſſeſſion of their country.
The Britons defeated the Saxons.
489 Theodoric defeated Odoacer in Auguſt and September.
490 The Vandals perſecuted the Chriſtians in Afric.
491 Theodoric defeated Odoacer at Ravenna.
Ella founded the Saxon kingdom of Suſſex.
493 Theodoric, King of the Goths, took poſſeſſion of Italy.
494 Anaſtaſius perſecuted the orthodox.
The Roman Pontiff aſſerted his ſupremacy.
495 Clovis defeated the Germans at Tolbiac.
496 Chriſtianity was embraced in France.
The Sclavonians ſeized on Poland and Bohemia.
497 The Iſauric war was concluded.
499 The Bulgarians ravaged Thrace.
500 The Saracens ravaged Syria and Phoenicia.

The SIXTH CENTURY of the Vulgar Chriſtian Æra.

501 Anaſtaſius made peace with the Saracens.
War between the Franks and the Goths.
502 The Bulgarians recommenced hoſtilities in Thrace.
503 The Dynaſty of Leang began to reign in China.
Cabades, King of Perſia, defeated Anaſtaſius.
The Pope reſiſted the lawful magiſtrate.
504 Theodoric defeated the Bulgarians.
The Chriſtians were perſecuted by the Vandals.
December; the pandects were publiſhed.
Magi prevailed at Rome.
505 Peace between the Romans and Perſians.
506 Alaric, King of the Viſigoths, adopted the Theodoſian code.
The Jewiſh Talmud was publiſhed.
507 Clovis defeated Alaric near Poitiers.
508 The Oſtrogoths defeated the Franks with great ſlaughter.
509 A great fire in Conſtantinople.
The Saracens invaded Arabia and Paleſtine.
510 Paris was made the capital of the French dominions.
511 A great inſurrection at Conſtantinople.
Arthur defeated the Saxons at Badonhill.
512 An eruption of Mount Veſuvius.
513 The Perſian and Saracen Kings embraced the Chriſtian religion.
Vitalianus, a Gothic chief, declared war againſt the Emperor.
515 The Huns ravaged Cappadocia, &c.

A. D.

515 The fleet of Vitalian was deſtroyed by burning mirrors, invented by Proclus a mathematician.

516 War between the Franks and Burgundians.
The Getae ravaged Macedonia, Theſſaly, &c.
The computation of time by the Chriſtian aera introduced by Dionyſius.

517 Five years of drought and famine in Paleſtine.

519 The Weſt-Saxon kingdom was eſtabliſhed in England.
A bearded comet appeared in the eaſt, with its tail towards the weſt.

520 The Britons defeated the Anglo-Saxons at Bath.

521 An earthquake at Corinth.

522 The Moors defeated the Vandals.

524 Clodomir, King of Orleans, was defeated and killed by Gondomar.
An earthquake in Cilicia.

525 The city of Antioch was conſumed by fire.

526 War between the Romans and Perſians.
An earthquake at Antioch.
Dionyſius the Leſs compoſed his cycle.

527 The fourth Saxon kingdom of Eſſex was founded in England.

528 Beliſarius marched with an army againſt the Perſians.

529 April 16.; the Juſtinian code was publiſhed.
The order of Benedictine Monks was inſtituted.

531 The diſpute between the Origeniſts and Neſtorians recommenced in Paleſtine.

532 A conſpiracy and ſedition at Conſtantinople.
A great peſtilence in Ethiopia.
The kingdom of Burgundy was conquered by Clotaire.

533 Beliſarius was ſent to make war againſt the Vandals in Afric. He took Carthage.
Dec. 30. The digeſts of the Roman code were publiſhed by Juſtinian.
Peace between the Romans and the Perſians.

534 The kingdom of the Vandals in Afric ended, having flouriſhed 105 years.

535 Beliſarius made himſelf maſter of Sicily.

536 Beliſarius beſieged and took Naples.
Two Indian Monks taught the inhabitants of Conſtantinople to fabricate ſilk.

537 Rome ſurrendered to Beliſarius.
French coin began to be current throughout the Roman empire.

538 The Huns ravaged Illyricum.

539 Beliſarius beſieged Ravenna, and took Vitiges, King of the Goths, priſoner the year following.
Italy was diſtreſſed with war, famine, and peſtilence.
The Goths took and razed the city of Milan.

540 The King of Perſia took and deſtroyed Antioch.
The Moors defeated the Romans in Afric.

541 Baſilius, the laſt Conſul, was elected at Rome.

542 Beliſarius defeated the Perſians.
Prince Arthur was murdered in Cornwall.
Antioch was rebuilt.
The Goths defeated the Roman army on the Po.

543 Totila, King of the Goths, ſeized on Tuſcany, Campania, Puteoli, Naples, &c.
The King of Perſia was defeated by Beliſarius.
An earthquake over the world, Sept. 6.

544 The Romans were defeated by the Perſians.

546 Diſputes in ſeveral churches concerning the celebration of Eaſter.
Dec. 17.; Totila, King of the Goths, took Rome.

548 Beliſarius quitted Italy, and returnd to Conſtantinople.
The Sclavonians invaded Illyricum.

A. D.

549 Totila made himſelf maſter of Rome, and fortified it.

550 An earthquake in Paleſtine, Syria, &c.
The ſtate of Poland was formed by Leck.

551 The manufacture of ſilk introduced into Europe.

552 June, Narſes defeated Totila.
The empire of the Avari in great Tartary ended.
The Huns and Sclavonians ravaged Thrace.
An earthquake in Greece, and a great commotion in the ſea.

553 Oct. Narſes defeated Teia, King of the Goths, and put an end to the Gothic monarchy in Italy.
A great earthquake at Conſtantinople.

555 The Perſians defeated the Romans in Colchis.
The Franks and Germans entered into Italy, but were defeated by Narſes.

556 France was rent by civil wars.
A ſedition of the Jews in Paleſtine.

557 A great earthquake at Rome, Conſtantinople, &c.
The Dynaſty of Tchin began to reign in China.

558 Peſtilence over Europe and Africa.

559 The Heptarchy began in England.

561 Beliſarius was accuſed of treaſon, and diſgraced.
Peace between the Perſians and Romans.

563 Conſtantinople was almoſt deſtroyed by fire.
The great Khan of Tartary ſent an ambaſſador to the Emperor at Conſtantinople.

565 Peſtilence in Italy, France, and Germany.
The Kingdom of France was divided into four parts.
Columbus propagated the Chriſtian religion among the Picts.

567 The kingdom of the Viſigoths was founded in Spain.

568 The Lombards founded a kingdom in Italy.

569 The Turks were firſt mentioned in hiſtory.
Longinus was elected the firſt Exarch of Ravenna.

570 Donatus was the firſt monk who came into Spain.

572 The Perſians declared war againſt Juſtin.

573 The Avari ravaged part of Germany.

574 The Perſians invaded and plundered Syria.

575 Civil wars in France.
The firſt monaſtery was founded in Bavaria.
The Saxon kingdom of Eaſt Anglia was eſtabliſhed.

576 The Emperor's army was defeated by the Perſians.

577 Diſputes between the French and Spaniards concerning the celebration of Eaſter.

580 Choſroes, King of Perſia, was defeated; and he died of grief.
The city of Antioch was deſtroyed by an earthquake.

581 Latin ceaſed to be ſpoken in Italy.

582 The kingdom of Mercia in England was founded.
Leovigildus, King of the Goths, perſecuted the orthodox in Spain.

584 The origin of fiefs in France.
The Goths in Spain ſeized on the kingdom of the Sueyi.

587 Sept. 30. an earthquake at Antioch.

588 The city of Paris was conſumed by fire.
Autharis, King of the Lombards, defeated the Greeks.

589 The river Tiber overflowed Rome.
The ſeveral provinces of China were united.
Philippicus defeated the Perſians.

590 The Dynaſty of Soui began to reign in China.
Peſtilence in Italy and France.
The French army ravaged Lombardy.
The Avari defeated the Romans.

593 The Avari were expelled from Thrace.
About this time the Gaſcons eſtabliſhed themſelves in the country called by their name.

A. D.

593 Chosroes, having been dethroned, was restored by Mauricius.

595 The Sclavonians penetrated into Istria, Bohemia, and Poland.
The Lombards besieged Rome, and ravaged Italy.

596 John of Constantinople assumed the title of universal bishop.

597 Austin, and 40 Benedictine monks, arrived in England to preach the gospel.

598 A truce between the Romans and the Lombards.

599 A dreadful pestilence in Africa.
A comet appeared in France.

600 The Sclavonians and the Avari ravaged Italy.

The SEVENTH CENTURY of the Vulgar Christian Æra.

601 Clotaire is defeated by Theodebert and Thierri II.

602 Phocas dethroned the Emperor Mauritius, and acknowledged the Pope's supremacy.
The Lombards defeated the Romans.
Theodebert and Thierri II. subdued the Gascons.

603 War between the Persians and Greeks.
The Lombards prepared for war with the Romans.

604 The Persians defeated the Romans.
St Paul's church in London was founded by Ethelbert, the fifth King of Kent.

605 The use of bells was introduced into churches about this time.

606 The power of the Popes was greatly increased.
The court of Chancery was instituted in England.

607 The pantheon at Rome converted into a church.

608 Chosroes ravaged Armenia, Cappadocia, &c.

609 The Jews in Antioch revolted, and massacred the Christians.

610 Heraclius Praefect of Africa took Constantinople.

611 The church and abbay of Westminster were founded by Sibert King of the East Saxons.

612 The Saracens ravaged Syria.
War between Theodebert and Thierri II.
Mahomet began to publish his errors.

613 Clotaire reigned over all France.
The Maires du Palais introduced into France.

614 The Persians took Jerusalem; and, in the year following, over-ran Egypt, and took Alexandria.

616 The Persians took and plundered Carthage.
The Jews were banished out of Spain and France.

617 Edwin defeated Ethelred in the battle of Retford.

618 The Avari took and plundered Constantinople.
The Dynasty of Tang began to reign in China.

619 The Persians ravaged Asia Minor, &c.

622 Heraclius defeated the Persians in a great battle.
Mahomet fled from Mecca to Medina.

625 The Avari, Huns, and Sclavonians, ravaged Thrace.

627 Peace between the Greeks and the Persians.

628 An academy was founded at Canterbury.
Heraclius the Emperor embraced Monotheliſm.

632 The aera of Jesdegird commenced, June 16.

633 Edwin, King of Northumberland, was defeated in the battle of Hatfield.

634 The Saracens took Damascus, Aug. 23.

635 The Saracens invaded Egypt and Palestine.

636 The Christian religion was introduced into China.

637 The Saracens defeated the Persians.

638 The regal power in France was greatly abridged by the Maires du Palais.

A. D.

641 The famous Alexandrian library was destroyed, and Egypt was conquered by the Saracens.

643 The temple of Jerusalem was converted into a mosque.
The university of Cambridge was founded by Sigebert King of East Anglia.
The laws of the Lombards were formed into a system, and published, Nov. 22.

647 The Saracens made themselves masters of Africa.

648 The Saracens invaded Cyprus, and took Constance.

652 Persia became a part of the empire of the Caliphs.

653 The Saracens took Rhodes, and destroyed the Colossus.
The Danes invaded England.
The Saracens ravaged Armenia.
The Saracens defeated the Greeks at sea.

655 Penda King of Mercia was defeated at Leeds.

658 Peace between the Saracens and the Greeks.

660 Organs were first used in churches.

663 Glass was invented by a bishop, and brought into England by a Benedictine monk.
Grimoald, Duke of Benevento, seized on the kingdom of Lombardy.

667 Sapor Praefect of Armenia rebelled against the Emperor.

668 Metius, an Armenian, usurped the Eastern empire.
The Saracens ravaged Africa.
A comet appeared in China, near the star Ou-tche.

669 The Saracens invaded Sicily, and destroyed Syracuse.

671 The Saracens invaded Syria, besieged Constantinople, &c.

673 The Saracens were defeated by the Greeks, and their fleet was dispersed.

675 The Saracens attempted to land on the coast of Spain.

676 The Saracens made a peace with Constantine, and agreed to pay an annual tribute.
August, a comet appeared at Rome.

677 The Bulgarians poured in upon Thrace.

678 Constantine is subjected to the payment of a tribute to the Bulgarians.

681 Pestilence in Saxony, and, next year, in Syria.

684 Egfrid King of Northumberland invaded Ireland.
Jan. a comet appeared at Rome; its course was from south to north.
An eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

685 The Britons totally subdued by the Saxons.

686 Peace between the Greeks and the Saracens.

690 War between the Greeks and the Saracens.
Pepin engrossed the power of the French monarchy.

693 Justinian erected many magnificent buildings.

694 A conspiracy of the Jews in Spain.

695 Money was first coined by the Arabians.

697 The gospel was propagated in the eastern parts of France.

698 The Saracens took Carthage, and expelled the Romans from Africa.
The Picts in Britain embraced the Christian religion.
Christianity was introduced into Friesland about this time.

700 The first Prince of Poland was elected, and Cracow was built.

The EIGHTH CENTURY of the Vulgar Christian Æra.

701 81 battles were fought by the Saracens.

702 Gilulphus, Duke of Benevento, ravaged Campania.

703 Justinian seized on Thrace, and marched to Constantinople.

704 The Lombards were reduced by intestine wars.
The first province was given to the Pope.

706 Justinian was defeated by the Bulgarians.

707 The Saracens invaded the Roman territories.

709 Ina published the laws of the Saxons about this time.

A. D.

713 The Moors overturned the monarchy of the Viſigoths in Spain.
The Bulgarians ravaged Thrace.
714 Charles Martel governed all France.
716 The Emperor Anaſtaſius aſſumed the monaſtic habit.
717 The Saracens beſieged Conſtantinople, but were repulſed.
Charles Martel defeated King Chilperic.
718 The kingdom of Aſturias in Spain was founded by Pelagio.
719 Boniface, an Anglo-Saxon, propagated the Chriſtian religion in Germany.
721 Charles Martel governed with abſolute power in France.
726 Two edicts for demoliſhing images in the churches.
The Saracens took Caeſarea, and beſieged Nicaea.
727 Ina, King of Weſſex, began the tax of Peter's pence.
War between Leo and the defenders of images.
729 Two comets appeared this year; the one before ſun-riſe, and the other after ſun-ſet.
730 Pope Gregory excommunicated the Emperor.
732 The Saracens were defeated by Charles Martel, near Tours.
735 Charles Martel made himſelf maſter of Aquitaine.
The inſtitution of the Pope's Nuncio about this time.
736 Leo deſtroyed all the images in his empire.
740 Oct. 26. an earthquake at Conſtantinople, Nicomedia, &c.
War between the Pope and the Lombards.
741 War between the Greeks and the Saracens.
744 The monaſtery of Fulda in Germany was founded.
745 The Eaſtern Emperor deſtroyed the fleet of the Saracens.
746 Peſtilence in Europe and Aſia for the ſpace of three years.
The Saracens were divided among themſelves, and made war upon one another.
749 The empire of the Saracens was divided into three parts.
Many cities in Syria were deſtroyed by an earthquake.
751 The race of the Merovees ended in France.
The Dynaſty of Abaſſidae ſucceeded the Ommiadae in Africa.
752 War between the Lombards and the Exarchs of Ravenna.
The defenders of images were perſecuted.
The firſt conſecration of the Kings of France.
752 Aſtolphus King of the Lombards took Ravenna, and finiſhed the exarchate of Italy.
753 The King of the Lombards declared war againſt the Pope.
754 Pepin aſſiſted the Pope with a numerous army.
The kingdom of Cordoua in Spain was founded.
755 The temporal dominion of the Pope commenced.
757 The firſt organ was ſent by Conſtantine to France.
Pepin reduced the Saxons.
758 Caliph Abougiafar ſent ambaſſadors to China.
759 Conſtantine was defeated by the Bulgarians.
760 Froila, King of Oviedo, defeated the Moors.
761 Conſtantine perſecuted the worſhippers of images.
A comet appeared at Rome; its courſe from eaſt to weſt.
762 Bagdat became the capital of the empire of the Saracens.
Burials permitted in towns, which uſed to be in the highways.
765 Copronymus defeated the Bulgarians, and ravaged their country.
766 The Turks ravaged Armenia and Aſia.
772 Charlemagne made war againſt the Saxons.
774 The kingdom of the Lombards in Italy ended.
776 Charlemagne reduced the Saxons.
778 Charlemagne reſtored learning in France.
779 Charlemagne conquered Navarre and Sardinia.
780 The worſhip of images was re-eſtabliſhed.
781 The Sclavonians were baniſhed out of Greece.
The Saracens invaded the Greek territories.
The worſhip of images was re-eſtabliſhed.

A. D.

785 The Saxons ſubmitted to Charlemagne.
787 The Danes, for the firſt time, arrived in England.
788 Pleadings in courts of judicature were inſtituted.
790 An earthquake at Conſtantinople.
791 Charlemagne defeated the Avari in Pannonia.
The Moors were defeated by the Spaniards with great ſlaughter.
792 An academy was founded in Paris.
793 The junction of the Rhine and the Danube was attempted
The Moors defeated the French near Narbonne.
794 Charlemagne extirpated the Huns.
796 The Pope ſent legates to Charlemagne to requeſt him to confirm his election.
797 Seventeen days of unuſual darkneſs.
Alphonſo defeated the Moors.
798 The Saracens continued to ravage Thrace.
799 Conſtantine took Majorca and Minorca.
Caliph Haroun ſent ambaſſadors to China.
800 The temporal power of the Popes was abridged.
Dec. Charlemagne was proclaimed, at Rome, Emperor of the Weſt.

The NINTH CENTURY of the Vulgar Chriſtian Æra.

801 A great earthquake in France, Germany, and Italy.
802 The Empreſs Irene was baniſhed.
805 Peace between the Greeks and the Saracens.
The Germans defeated the Sclavonians.
807 Jan. 31. A. M. 9. Jupiter was eclipſed by the Moon, both being in 2°. 27′ ♎.
March 17. A large ſpot was ſeen in the ſun for the ſpace of eight days.
808 The firſt deſcent of the Normans into France.
810 Civil war among the Saracens.
811 The Greeks declared war againſt the Bulgarians.
812 The Bulgarians ravaged Thrace and Macedonia.
813 The Bulgarians defeated the Greeks in Feb. and in June.
814 Leo ordered the images in churches to be demoliſhed.
815 An inſurrection againſt the Pope in Rome.
816 Learning was encouraged among the Saracens by Almamon.
817 Eccleſiaſtics were exempted from military ſervice.
Lewis divided his kingdom among his children.
822 Conſtantinople was beſieged by the Saracens.
Khoraſan was erected into a ſovereignty by Taher.
823 Candia in Crete was built by the Saracens.
825 The King of Denmark embraced the Chriſtian religion.
Benimula obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23°. 35′.
826 The King of Denmark was dethroned by his ſubjects, on account of his attachment to the Chriſtian religion.
827 The Almageſt of Ptolemy was tranſlated into Arabic, by the order of Almamon.
The Saracens took poſſeſſion of Sicily, Calabria, &c.
828 The ſeveral kingdoms in England were united into one monarchy.
The kingdoms of Navarre and Arragon were founded.
The Bulgarians ravaged Dalmatia.
829 Miſſionaries were ſent from France to Sweden.
St Mark's at Venice was built.
830 Theophilus publiſhed an edict againſt images.
War between the Greeks and the Saracens.
832 Painters were baniſhed out of the Eaſtern empire.
835 The Feſtival of All Saints was inſtituted.
The ſons of Lewis the Mild rebelled againſt him

A. D.

837 A comet appeared in China, near the conſtellation Tchang.
March, a comet appeared in Europe; and, in the ſpace of twenty-five days, moved through ♊, ♋, ♌, and diſappeared in ♍.
840 Kenneth, King of the Scots, extirpated the Picts.
841 A great battle between Lotharius and his two brothers, at Fontenai, June 25.
842 The worſhip of images was reſtored.
Germany ſeparated from the empire of the Franks.
843 A new partition of the French dominions, March.
The Normans ravaged France.
844 The King of Spain defeated Abdurrah, King of Corduba.
The King of Germany ſubdued the Vandals.
Peace between the Bulgarians and the Greeks.
845 The Normans penetrated into Germany.
846 The Saracens beſieged Rome.
Ramirus, King of Spain, defeated the Moors.
847 A great earthquake in Italy.
848 The Saracens defeated the Venetian fleet.
849 The Saracen fleet was defeated by the Pope's allies.
850 About this time Anſcharius archbiſhop of Hamburg and Breme preached the goſpel in Denmark and Sweden.
851 The Normans invaded England.
The Moors defeated the Spaniards.
The Saracens ravaged Sardinia and Corſica.
852 The Engliſh defeated the Danes at Okley.
The Moors perſecuted the Chriſtians in Spain.
853 The Normans ravaged France.
856 The Normans plundered the coaſts of Holland.
An earthquake over a great part of the known world.
857 The Scots were defeated by the Britons.
859 The winter of this year was remarkably cold.
860 The Scythians attacked Conſtantinople.
The origin of the ſchiſm of the Greeks.
861 Rurick, the firſt Prince of Ruſſia, began to reign.
862 Miſſionaries were ſent to convert the Sclavonians.
864 The Danes invaded England.
865 Civil war among the Saracens in the Eaſt.
The Saracens ravaged Italy.
867 The Chriſtian religion was propagated in Bulgaria.
868 Egypt became independent on the Caliphs of Bagdat.
869 Baſilius made war againſt the Saracens with ſucceſs.
870 The Danes ravaged England.
871 Ethelred fought nine pitched battles with the Danes in one year.
872 Bells and clocks were firſt uſed in Conſtantinople.
The Danes defeated Alfred near Wilton.
The Greeks were ſucceſsful againſt the Saracens.
Charlemagne made war againſt the Saxons.
873 The Dynaſty of Soffarides began to reign in Khoraſan.
France was laid waſte by locuſts and peſtilence.
874 The Saracens ravaged Italy and Africa.
Iceland was peopled by Norwegians.
874 The Danes invaded Scotland.
875 A bearded comet appeared in France.
877 A battle between Charles the Bald and his uncle Lewis.
878 Alfred compelled the Danes to retire out of England.
The kingdom of Germany was divided into three parts.
The Dynaſty of Thoulonides was eſtabliſhed in Egypt.
879 The Normans invaded Germany.
The kingdom of Arles began.
880 The Normans ravaged France.
Sept, 19. A. M. 11^h. 45′, Albategni obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23°. 35′.
The French monarchy was divided between Lewis and Carloman.

A. D.

881 Lewis defeated the Normans in a great battle; July.
882 Albategni obſerved the autumnal equinox, Sept. 19. A. M. 0^h, 35′, at Aracte.
883 Albategni obſerved the ſun's apogee in ♈ 22°, 17′.
The firſt ſtar of Aries diſtant from the Equinoctial point, 18° 2′.
885 The Normans beſieged Paris.
886 The univerſity of Oxford was founded by Alfred.
The Scythians made themſelves maſters of Croatia.
Charles made a diſhonourable peace with the Normans.
888 The dominions of Charles are divided into five kingdoms.
889 The Bulgarians ravaged Greece.
June 24.; Eudes defeated the Normans.
The Hungarians ſettled near the Danube.
890 The Normans ravaged France and the Low-countries.
Alfred divided England into counties, and compoſed his code of laws.
891 The Danes again invaded England.
Arnolph defeated the Normans between the Meuſe and the Rhine.
The firſt land-tax in England.
A comet appeared in China, near the ſtar San-tai, and diſappeared in the conſtellation Tai-ouei.
895 The monaſtery of Cluny was founded.
896 Arnolph made himſelf maſter of Rome.
897 War between the Greeks and the Bulgarians.
A great famine in Germany.
899 The Hungarians ravaged Lombardy.

The TENTH CENTURY of the Vulgar Chriſtian Æra,

901 The Hungarians ravaged Bavaria, Suevia, &c.
Civil wars in France and in Germany.
902 A comet appeared with its tail towards the eaſt.
Oct. 6.; Himerius, Leo's general, defeated the Saracens.
903 The Normans ravaged France.
904 The Hungarians ravaged Italy.
905 A very remarkable comet appeared in China, N. W.
The Normans took Roome, and ſettled in Neuſtria.
907 The Dynaſty of Heou-Leang began to reign in China.
909 The Hungarians ravaged Thuringia.
A ſea-fight between the Greeks and the Saracens.
910 War in England againſt the Danes.
911 Thebit obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23°, 33′ 30″.
912 The Normans eſtabliſhed themſelves in Normandy.
The empire of Germany became elective.
913 The Danes ſeized on the crown of England.
914 Conrad defeated the Hungarians.
Conſtantine's generals defeated the Saracens.
915 The Hungarians ravaged Saxony.
The univerſity of Cambridge was founded.
916 Conrad beſieged and took Ratiſbon.
Ordonno II. defeated the Saracens in Spain.
917 The Hungarians ravaged Germany.
The Bulgarians beſieged Conſtantinople.
919 Phocas raiſed a ſedition in Conſtantinople.
920 The Moors defeated the Chriſtians at Janquera, in Spain.
922 The Hungarians pillaged Germany.
Rodolph defeated Berenger at Placentia.
923 The Moors were defeated in Spain.
Fiefs were eſtabliſhed in France.
The Dynaſty of Tchoang-Tſong began to reign in China.
A comet appeared in China near the ſtar Yu-koue.
924 The Hungarians ravaged Italy.
925 Sigefroi was elected the firſt Marquis of Brandenburg.
926 The Moors attacked Lemnos, but were repulſed.

A. D.
927 The Bulgarians ravaged Macedonia.
928 The torrquifate of Miſnie was eſtabliſhed.
930 Henry ſubjected the Danes to the payment of tribute.
932 Arnolph was defeated by Hugh, King of Italy.
933 The Hungarians were defeated in Germany.
936 The Saracen empire was divided into ſeven kingdoms.
The Dynaſty of Heou-Tſein began to reign in China.
938 Aug. 6. Ramirus, King of Spain, defeated the Saracens at Simancа.
941 Arithmetic was brought into Europe.
942 The caſtern emperors took poſſeſſion of the kingdom of Naples.
945 The Turks ravaged Thrace, and the Danes invaded France.
947 The Dynaſty of Heou-Han began to reign in China.
950 Jan. 5. A battle between the Spaniards and the Moors.
Otho made Bohemia tributary.
951 Otho drove Berengius out of Italy.
The Dynaſty of Heou-Tcheou began to reign in China.
953 Otho overcame the Hungarians in Bavaria.
957 Otho defeated the Rebellions in Saxony.
958 War between the Normans and the Saracens in Sicily.
959 Berengerius plundered Italy.
The power of the monks was very great in England.
960 Otho's expedition againſt the Vandals.
961 Otho ſeized on the kingdom of Italy.
Phocas recovered Candia from the Saracens.
966 The expedition of Nicephoras againſt the Saracens.
The Ruſſians invaded Bulgaria.
967 Antioch was recovered from the Saracens.
968 A famine in Germany.
The Normans ravaged Spain.
969 Otho junior defeated the army of Nicephoras, and drove the Saracens out of Italy.
John Zemiſces took Antioch from the Hamadinites.
The race of Abbas in Egypt was extinguiſhed.
971 The Ruſſians, Bulgarians, &c. were defeated by Bardas in Bulgaria.
975 A comet appeared in Auguſt.
977 The Bulgarians ravaged Greece, Macedonia, and Thrace, for the ſpace of ten years.
Otho ſubdued the Bohemians.
The Dynaſty of Song began to reign in China.
979 War between Otho and Lothaire.
980 The Greek emperors ſeized on Apulia and Calabria.
982 The Vandals and Bohemians ravaged Saxony, &c.
A civil war in Spain.
A battle between Otho and the Saracens at Ravenna, December 6.
983 Violent commotions and diſſenſions in Venice.
985 About this time the Danes invaded England and Scotland under Sueno.
986 An earthquake in Greece.
987 The Carlovingian race in France ended.
988 Peſtilence in Germany.
The Greeks carried on a ſucceſsful war againſt the Bulgarians.
The Danes invaded Saxony without ſucceſs.
989 The luxury of the clergy greatly increaſed.
990 England was invaded by the Normans.
991 The Arabic numeral cyphers were introduced into Europe by the Saracens.
993 A great eruption of Mount Veſuvius.
994 The Danes and Norwegians invaded England.
995 Almanzor defeated the Chriſtians.
996 The empire of Germany was declared to be elective.
998 The Chriſtians defeated Almanzor.

A. D.
999 Abual Wafi, and Abu Hamed, obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23°, 35'.
1000 Baſilius defeated the Bulgarians, and drove them out of Theſſaly.

The ELEVENTH CENTURY of the Vulgar Chriſtian Æra.

1001 An inſurrection in Rome againſt Otho.
1002 The Emperor Henry aſſumed the title of King of the Romans.
Nov. 13. Ethelred maſſacred the Danes in England.
1004 Sueno invaded England.
1005 Godfrey was elected Prince of Lorrain.
1006 A plague raged in Europe three years.
The King of Poland ravaged Bohemia, took Cracow, &c.
1007 A great eruption of Mount Veſuvius.
Albatrunius obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23°, 35'.
1008 The Saracens penetrated into Italy, but were repulſed.
The Normans ravaged Friedland.
1009 The Saracens beſieged Jeruſalem.
1011 An earthquake at Conſtantinople.
1012 Ethelred granted an annual tribute to the Danes.
1013 The King of Poland invaded Saxony.
1014 Sueno, King of Denmark, made himſelf maſter of England.
July 29. Baſilius defeated the Bulgarians, with great ſlaughter.
Sept. 28. A great ſtorm laid almoſt all Flanders under water.
1015 The King of Poland agreed to pay an annual tribute to the Emperor of Germany.
1016 The Normans firſt arrived in Italy.
1017 In Aquitain, three days of rain of a ſanguine colour.
The Manichaean hereſy broke out in France.
Stephen King of Hungary.
1018 The Ruſſians made incurſions into Poland.
1019 Bulgaria was reduced to the form of a Roman province.
1020 A dreadful plague in Saxony.
1022 Baſilius defeated and reduced the Iberians.
A new ſpecies of muſic was invented by Aretin.
1023 The King of France renewed his alliance with the Emperor.
The Caliph of Egypt ravaged Paleſtine, and plundered the temple of Jeruſalem.
1028 Canute conquered Norway.
1030 Romanus marched into Syria againſt the Saracens, and was defeated, April 30.
1031 The Normans made themſelves maſters of part of Apulia.
Romanus began to rebuild the temple of Jeruſalem.
1033 The peace of God was publiſhed.
1035 The King of Sicily took Capua from the Pope.
The kingdoms of Caſtile and Arragon began.
Togrul-Beg was eſtabliſhed in Khoraſan.
The Vandals ravaged Saxony.
1036 The kingdom of Norway began.
1037 Peace betwixt the Emperor Michael and the Saracens.
1038 An earthquake and famine at Conſtantinople.
The Dynaſty of Ommiades ended in Spain, after it had continued 203 years.
1040 Smyrna was deſtroyed by an earthquake.
The Saracens of Africa invaded Sicily.
1042 The Bulgarians were defeated near Theſſalonica.
The Greeks ravaged Bohemia.
1043 Oct. 6. A comet appeared in the conſtellation of the Swan.

A. D.

1043 The Ruſſians came from Scythia, and landed in Thrace.
The Turks became maſters of Perſia.
1044 Ferdinand I. of Spain ravaged Portugal.
The rebel Tornicius revolted againſt Conſtantine.
1048 The Emperor of the Eaſt made war in Media.
1050 The Greek church was ſeparated from the Latin.
1054 Berengarius renounced his errors.
1055 The Turks took Bagdat, and overturned the empire of the Caliphs.
1057 The Saxons revolted againſt the Emperor.
1058 Guiſcard drove the Saracens out of Sicily.
1060 A ſevere famine in Germany.
1061 Sirnames were appointed to be taken in Scotland, by a parliament at Forfar.
1062 Upwards of 70,000 undertook a voyage to Paleſtine, and were killed or made priſoners.
1063 The maſſacre of Goſlar.
1066 May. A comet appeared. Its courſe the ſame with the ſun's.
The conqueſt of England by William Duke of Normandy.
1067 The Turks ravaged Caeſarea.
1069 The Danes landed in England, September 11.
1070 The feudal law was introduced into England.
1071 The Turks defeated Romanus.
1072 Roger took poſſeſſion of Sicily.
Sirnames were firſt uſed in England about this time.
1074 The King of Bohemia was obliged to pay an annual tribute to the Holy See.
1075 The King of Germany defeated the Saxons and Thuringians.
The famous wars of the Saxons againſt Henry commenced about this time.
1076 Arzachel found the ſun's apogee in ♈. 17°. 50′.
A conteſt between the Emperor and the Pope.
An earthquake in England.
Aſia Minor, having been ſubdued by Solyman two years ago, was, from this time, called Turkey.
1077 The Emperor went bare-footed to the Pope in January.
1078 Aug. 7. An engagement between Rodolphus and Henry.
1079 March 14. P. M. 2° 9′. Avicenna obſerved the vernal equinox.
The Turks ravaged Syria. The Perſian year was reformed.
1080 Domeſday book in England began.
Jan. 17. and October 15. two battles between Rodolphus and Henry.
1081 May. Henry laid ſiege to Rome.
Alexis I. was defeated in Dalmatia, Oct. 18. by Guiſcard duke of Calabria.
1084 Henry made himſelf maſter of Rome.
The Selgiucides took Antioch from the Greeks.
Guiſcard was defeated by Alexis and the Venetians.
1085 The order of Carthuſians was founded by Bruno.
1087 An expedition of the Chriſtians againſt the Saracens in Africa.
William the Conqueror ravaged France.
1090 The Dynaſty of Bathineens, or Aſſaſſins, began in Irak, and ſubſiſted 117 years.
1094 Margaret conquered Sweden, and annexed it to Denmark.
1095 The firſt cruſade is reſolved upon to the Holy Land.
1096 A comet appeared. The Emperor took Naples and Sicily.
1097 June 20. Godfrey of Bouillon took Nicæa.
The union of Colmar.
July. The Chriſtians defeated the Saracens.
1098 June 3. The Chriſtians took Antioch.
The order of St Benedict was inſtituted.

A. D.

1099 July 15. Jeruſalem was taken by the cruſaders. Godfrey was elected King of Jeruſalem, and the order of Knights of St John was inſtituted.
1100 An earthquake was felt in Sicily.

The TWELFTH CENTURY of the Vulgar Chriſtian Æra.

1101 Baldwin's expedition into Arabia.
1102 Baldwin defeated the Saracens near Joppa, May 27.
The Sultan of Iconium defeated the Franks in Paphlagonia, July.
William, Duke of Aquitain, undertook a voyage to Paleſtine, with a numerous army.
1103 William's army was maſſacred at Conſtantinople.
1104 Baldwin defeated the Saracens, and took Ptolemais.
1105 Henry, King of England, invaded Normandy.
1106 The Pope implored the King of France's protection againſt the Emperor.
1108 Hungary was freed from ſervitude to Germany.
1109 Joſeph of Morocco defeated the Spaniards near Badaic.
The cruſaders took Tripoli, June 10.
1110 Learning was revived at Cambridge.
Writing on paper made on cotton became common about this time.
Henry's expedition into Sicily.
1113 War between France and England began.
1117 An earthquake in Lombardy.
Peace between Louis and Henry, which was of two years duration.
1118 The order of Knights Templars was inſtituted.
1119 Louis le Gros was defeated by Henry at Brenneville.
Baldwin defeated the Turks at Antioch.
Bohemia was erected into a kingdom.
1120 War between the Greeks and the Selgiucides.
1121 The order of Premontre was inſtituted.
1124 The Emperor Henry marched into France with a great army, but was conſtrained to retire.
The Venetians beſieged Tyre.
1125 Baldwin overcame the Saracens near Antioch.
Germany was afflicted with the plague.
1127 The Pope declared war againſt Roger Duke of Sicily.
1130 Roger is proclaimed King of Sicily.
1132 The kingdom of Portugal began.
The Ciſtertians were exempted from the payment of tythes.
1135 Roger King of Sicily took Capua, &c. from the Pope.
1137 The Pandect of Juſtinian was found in the ruins of Amalphi.
1138 The Scots invaded England, but were defeated.
A comet appeared in China in autumn.
1139 A civil war in England.
Alphonſo, having defeated the Moors, July 25. is proclaimed King of Portugal.
Peace between England and Scotland concluded at Durham.
The Pope excommunicated Roger, King of Sicily.
1140 King Stephen was defeated, and taken priſoner, at Lincoln, Feb. 2.
The doctrine of Abelard was condemned.
The canon law is introduced into England.
1141 The factions of the Guelphs and Gibellines prevailed about this time.
1143 The Koran was tranſlated into Latin.
Peace between Manuel and the Sultan of Iconium, after a war of twenty-ſix years duration.
1144 The Peripatetic philoſophy was introduced into Germany.
The primacy of the church of Toledo was confirmed.

1146

A. D.

1146 War between Roger and Manuel.

1147 A quarrel between Stephen, and Theobald Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Conrad undertook an expedition to Paleſtine.

1148 Conrad and Louis arrived at Jeruſalem.

1149 Henry of Anjou arrived in England to aſſert his family claim to that crown.

Roger, King of Sicily, invaded and ravaged Greece.

Nouradin, Sultan of Aleppo, defeated Raymond Prince of Antioch, June 27.

1150 The civil law was revived at Bologna by Wernorus.

1151 The canon law was compoſed by Gratian.

1153 The treaty of Wincheſter between Stephen and Henry.

1154 Nouradin took Damaſcus.

Frederic, Emperor of Germany, invaded Italy.

Chriſtianity was introduced into Finland.

1156 The city of Muſcow in Ruſſia was founded.

A conteſt between William, King of Sicily, and the Pope

1157 An earthquake in Syria.

Alphonſo VIII. was defeated by the Moors.

Peace between the Emperor and the Poles.

Baldwin defeated Nouradin near Genezareth.

1158 Jan. 13. Frederic received the title of King of Bohemia at the diet of Ratiſbon.

1159 Inſurrections in Scotland. War between England and France.

The Emperor was excommunicated by the Pope.

1160 The order of the Carmelites was inſtituted.

1162 The affairs of the cruſaders were on the decline in Paleſtine.

1163 Nouradin defeated Raymond II. Aug. 10.

1164 The firſt King of Sardinia was created by Frederic.

A conteſt between Henry of England and Becket.

1165 Two comets appeared in Scotland, before ſun-riſing, in Auguſt.

1166 Frederic marched into Italy in ſupport of the Antipope Paſcal.

1167 Frederic took poſſeſſion of Rome

War between England and France.

The Caliph of Perſia invaded Egypt.

1169 An interview between the Kings of England and of France at St Dennis.

1170 Peace was concluded between France and England at St Germaine-en-Laye. An earthquake at Antioch.

1171 The Venetians made themſelves maſters of the iſland of Chio.

The Dynaſty of Fatimites ended in Egypt. The ſovereigns of Egypt were henceforth ſtiled Sultans.

1172 Henry, King of England, ſubdued Ireland.

1173 The city of Catania was deſtroyed by an earthquake.

William, King of Scotland, was taken priſoner at Alnwick.

1174 William acknowledged the kingdom of Scotland a fief of the crown of England.

1175 Frederick carried on the war in Italy.

1176 Frederick was totally defeated by the Milaneſe.

Circuit courts were firſt appointed in England.

Gengiſkan began to reign.

1177 Frederick made war againſt the Venetians.

Baldwin defeated Saladin before Jeruſalem, Nov. 25.

1178 The Pope ſent a legate to Preſter-John.

1179 Saladin defeated the cruſaders, April 10.

The French King paſſed into England to viſit Becket's tomb.

The univerſity of Padua was founded.

1181 War between Philip and the Earl of Flanders.

The laws of England were digeſted by Glanville

A. D.

1182 War between Frederick and Henry

Saladin beſieged and took Ptolemais.

1183 7000 Albigenſes were maſſacred by the Inhabitants of Berry.

1184 The Saracens invaded Spain [illegible]

1185 William, King of Sicily, [illegible] of the Greek empire.

A conteſt between Frederick and the Pope.

1186 The Bulgarians threw off the Greek yoke.

Sept. 15 A conjunction of all the planets [illegible] in 30 degrees of Libra [illegible] 4th hour, 8th 6', Monday the 19, hours 8, [illegible] 1818 years.

1187 Saladin, having defeated the Chriſtians in many battles, took Jeruſalem Oct. 2.

1188 The Dutch and Zealanders [illegible] the Saracens.

The Duchy of Mecklenburg was held as a fief of the crown of Denmark.

1188 The Venetians fitted out a fleet for the conqueſt of Paleſtine.

The tax called Saladin's tenth was impoſed.

1189 The Kings of England and France ſet out for Paleſtine.

Richard, for a ſum of money, renounced his ſuperiority over Scotland.

1190 Frederic ſubdued Cilicia, and defeated the Saracens.

The Teutonic order of knights was inſtituted at Ptolemais.

1191 The cruſaders, after a long ſiege, took Ptolemais, July 13.

1192 King Richard was made priſoner by the Emperor Henry VI.

Guy of Luſignan was elected King of Cyprus.

1194 Henry's expedition into Sicily.

1195 The Saracens invaded Spain, and defeated Alphonſo King of Caſtile, July 18.

Peace between England and France.

A civil war in Poland.

A furious ſtorm deſolated Denmark and Norway

The Bulgarians defeated the Greeks.

1196 Henry took poſſeſſion of Naples and Sicily.

The fourth cruſade.

1197 Henry ſent an army into Paleſtine.

1198 The fifth cruſade. The order of the Holy Trinity was inſtituted.

1199 Peace between Philip and Richard King of England.

12[illegible] The univerſity of Salamanca in Spain was founded.

William, King of Scotland, performed his homage to the King of England, at Lincoln, Nov. 22.

The THIRTEENTH CENTURY of the Vulgar Chriſtian æra.

12[illegible] The city of Riga in [illegible] was founded.

War was declared between France and England.

The two [illegible] of Thuringia.

12[illegible] The principality of Achaia was erected into a [illegible]

12[illegible] The fifth cruſade. Conſtantinople was taken by the Venetians and French, [illegible]

The inquiſition was [illegible]

The reſidence of the Greek Emperors was fixed at Nice in Bithynia.

The empire of Trebizond was eſtabliſhed.

Baldwin was defeated [illegible] by the Bulgarians, April 15.

12[illegible] Philip, King of France, invaded Normandy.

12[illegible] Peace between Philip and [illegible]

A. D.

1203 The order of Fratres Minores was eſtabliſhed.
The Pope excommunicated John, King of England.
1209 The cruſade againſt the Albigenſes, Carcaſſone, &c.
The works of Ariſtotle were imported from Conſtantinople into Europe.
The ſilk manufacture was imported from Greece into Venice.
1210 The works of Ariſtotle were condemned to be burnt at Paris.
The Pope excommunicated the Emperor Otho.
A violent perſecution againſt the Albigenſes.
1211 The King of England ſubdued Wales.
1212 The Chriſtians defeated the Moors at Thoulouſe.
1213 The King of England was reconciled to the Pope, and became his vaſſal.
1214 War between England and Scotland.
Philip defeated Otho near Bouvines, July 25.
The Turks defeated the Perſians on the Kalderan plains, Auguſt 7.
1215 The order of the Dominicans was inſtituted.
A comet appeared in March.
The order of the Knights Hoſpitallers was founded.
A conteſt between the King and the barons of England.
Magna Charta was ſigned June 15.
The doctrine of tranſubſtantiation was introduced.
1216 The Pope's legate excommunicated Alexander, and the whole kingdom of Scotland.
1217 The French were defeated by the Earl of Pembroke at Lincoln, May 19.
Alphonſo of Portugal defeated the Kings of Cordoua and Badojoz.
Peace between Scotland and England.
1219 The Chriſtians took Damietta from the Saracens.
1220 Aſtronomy and geography were brought into Europe by the Moors about this time.
1221 The univerſity of Padua was enlarged.
1222 A great earthquake in Germany.
The Chriſtians were forced to evacuate Damietta.
1223 Peace between the Emperor and the Pope.
All the ſlaves in France were franchiſed by Louis VIII.
A comet of extraordinary magnitude appeared in Denmark.
1224 The French defeated the Engliſh in Poitou.
1226 The King of France, and many Prelates and Lords, formed a league againſt the Albigenſes.
1227 An expedition of all the European powers to Paleſtine.
The power of the Engliſh barons was abridged.
The Tartars, under Gengis-kan, over-ran and ravaged the Saracen empire.
1228 The univerſity of Thouloufe was founded.
A diſpute between the Dominicans and the profeſſors in the univerſity of Paris.
1229 A treaty between the Chriſtians and the Saracens.
A conſpiracy againſt the crown of Sweden.
1230 Denmark was deſolated by peſtilence.
The kingdoms of Leon and Caſtille were united.
The Teutonic knights ſubdued Pruſſia.
The univerſity of Naples was founded about this time.
1231 The Almageſt of Ptolemy was tranſlated from the Arabic into Latin.
1233 The inquiſition was entruſted to the Dominicans.
The order of the ſervants of the Bleſſed Virgin was inſtituted.
1235 Frederick made war in Lombardy.
1236 Ferdinand of Spain took Cordua, June 29. which the Moors had occupied from A. D. 712.

A. D.

1236 The firſt irruption of the Tartars into Ruſſia, Poland, &c.
1238 The univerſity of Vienna was founded.
The Tartars ſubjected the Ruſſians to the payment of tribute.
1239 A writing, of this year's date, on paper made of rags, ſtill remains.
1240 The King of Denmark publiſhed a code of ancient Cimbrian laws.
The Tartars invaded Poland and Hungary.
1241 The Ruſſians defeated the Swedes and Livonians near Newa.
The Hanſeatic league was formed.
Tin mines were diſcovered in Germany.
1242 The battle of Taillebourg. A plague in France, Italy, and Greece.
1244 The Kharifmians defeated the Chriſtians, and took Jeruſalem, October.
The order of the Celeſtines was inſtituted.
1245 A clear red ſtar, like Mars, appeared in ♉.
1248 Frederick beſieged and took the city of Parma.
Ferdinand of Spain took poſſeſſion of Seville, Nov. 23.
1249 Louis undertook an expedition to the Holy Land.
1250 The Chriſtians were defeated by the Saracens in Egypt.
Painting was revived in Florence by Cimabue.
The Sorbonne in Paris was founded.
1251 Wales was ſubdued, and Magna Charta confirmed.
1252 Alphonſo of Spain found the ſun's apogee in ♊, 28° 4′
1253 The Alphonſine tables were compoſed.
1254 War between Denmark and Sweden.
An inter-reign, and violent commotions, in Germany.
1256 The order of the Auguſtines was eſtabliſhed.
1257 A conteſt between the King and the clergy of Denmark.
2258 The Tartars defeated the Turks, took Babylon, and put an end to the empire of the Saracens.
Repreſentatives of the commons of England were preſent for the firſt time in parliament.
1259 The Tartars invaded Poland.
1260 Alphonſo of Spain ordered all public records to be written in the vulgar tongue, not in Latin.
The ſect of Flagellantes appeared in Italy.
1261 The empire of the Franks at Conſtantinople ended.
2262 The King of Arragon created his ſon King of Majorca.
1263 The Norwegians invaded the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, Auguſt.
Civil wars in England, and many troubles in Germany.
1264 The annual feſtival of the Holy Sacrament was inſtituted by Pope Urban, Sept. 8.
The deputies of towns and boroughs were firſt ſummoned to the Engliſh parliament.
A comet, with a tail of great extent, appeared; its courſe was direct; Perihelion, July 6ᵈ. 8′.
The battle of Lewes between King Henry and his Barons.
1265 The battle of Evertham in England, Aug. 4.
1266 The battle of Benevento, Feb. 26.
Peace between Scotland and Norway.
1267 The police of Paris was eſtabliſhed about this time.
1268 The Muſſulmans became maſters of Antioch, May 29.
The battle of Celano in Italy, Aug. 22.
The Tartars invaded China about this time, and expelled many of the natives.
1269 Louis undertook an expedition to Paleſtine.
Cozah Naſirodni obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23°. 30′.
1270 The King of Hungary reduced Bulgaria.
The Scots guards in France were embodied.
1272 An inſurrection in Spain. The academy of Florence was founded.

A. D.

1272 All the orders of Mendicants were reduced to the four following, viz. the Dominicans, Franciſcans, Carmelites, and the Hermits of St Auguſtin.

1273 The Auſtrian family was raiſed to the Imperial throne.
Cheou-King, in China, obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23°. 33'. 39".

1274 The firſt commercial treaty between England and Flanders.

1276 War between the Emperor and the King of Bohemia.

1277 The Sultan of Egypt defeated the Tartars in a great battle near Damaſcus.

1278 The Emperor defeated the Bohemians, Aug. 27.

1279 King Edward relinquiſhed his right to Normandy.
The mortmain act paſſed in England, Nov.
The Dynaſty of Mong-kow began to reign in China.

1280 The Sultan of Egypt defeated the Tartars near Emeſſa, Dec. 8.

1281 A revolution in Bulgaria. The Tartars ravaged Poland.

1282 8000 French were murdered at the Sicilian veſpers, March 20.
A great peſtilence in Denmark.
Peter, King of Arragon, ſeized upon Sicily.
The academy of de la Cruſca was founded.

1283 A new ſeparation between the Greek and Latin churches.
The ſtates of Segovia adopted the vulgar Chriſtian aera.
Wales was incorporated with England.

1285 The Tartars ravaged Hungary, and defeated the Hungarians.
Alphonſo of Arragon deprived his uncle of Majorca, and, the year following, became maſter of Minorca.

1287 An eruption of the Tartars into Poland.

1288 The Sultan of Babylon took Tripoli.

1289 A great earthquake in Europe.

1290 The Jews were baniſhed out of England.
The univerſity of Liſbon was founded.

1291 The Sultan of Babylon conquered Syria.
The Latin Patriarchs of Jeruſalem ended.
A conteſt between Bruce and Balliol for the crown of Scotland.
Ptolemais was taken by the Turks. The cruſades ended.

1292 War between France and England occaſioned by a diſpute between two ſailors.

1293 A regular ſucceſſion of parliaments in England from this year.
October, A comet appeared in China.

1294 The reign of the Selguicides in Iconium ended.
Parliaments were eſtabliſhed in Paris.

1296 War between England and Scotland.
An intenſe froſt in Denmark.

1297 The coronation chair, and the records of Scotland, were carried off by Edward.
An unſucceſsful expedition of Edward to Flanders.

1298 The Engliſh defeated the Scots under Wallace, at Falkirk, July 22.
The Ottoman empire was founded.

1299 An earthquake in Germany.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion in the beginning of February. Its aſcending node ♈, 25°—inclin. 20° retrograde.
Spectacles were invented by a Monk of Piſa.
The famous year of jubilee was inſtituted at Rome by Boniface VIII.

1300 The Ottoman empire began.
The Cham of Tartary defeated the Sultan of Egypt.
Edward invaded Scotland.

The FOURTEENTH CENTURY of the Vulgar Chriſtian Æra.

A. D.

1301 The Pope excommunicated Philip King of France.

1302 The Sultan of Egypt defeated the Tartars near Damaſcus.
The mariner's compaſs was invented or improved by Flavio.
The battle of Courtrai, July 11.
The univerſity of Avignon was founded.

1303 The Scots defeated three Engliſh armies in one day near Roſlin.

1304 The battle of Mons in Puelle, Auguſt 18.

1306 Edward of England invaded Scotland, and was oppoſed by Bruce.
Inteſtine wars and commotions in Italy.
The Jews were baniſhed out of France.

1307 Coal was firſt uſed in England.
The univerſity of Perouſe in Italy was founded.
The Knights Templars were proſecuted in France.
The eſtabliſhment of the Swiſs republics.

1308 The univerſity of Liſbon was removed to Conimbra.
The ſeat of the Popes was transferred to Avignon.

1310 A conſpiracy in Venice was detected.
Robert the Bruce oppoſed the Engliſh who had invaded Scotland.
The Knights of St John took poſſeſſion of the Iſle of Rhodes.
The Emperor of Germany marched into Italy with a great army.

1311 The Scots invade England in the courſe of this and ſome following years.

1312 The order of Knights Templars was aboliſhed.
The univerſity of Orleans was founded.

1314 A double election of Emperors in Germany.
The Scots defeated the Engliſh at Bannockburn, June 24.

1315 Germany was afflicted with famine and peſtilence.
The Scots invaded Ireland.
A comet appeared in December.

1316 A comet appeared in February.

1319 War between the Guelphs and the Dukes of Piſa.
The Moors defeated the Regents of Leon and Caſtille.
The univerſity of Dublin was founded.

1320 An earthquake in England. Peace between France and Flanders.
Gold was coined in Chriſtendom.

1321 A civil war in England.

1322 The battle of Muldorf, between Frederick III. and Louis V. September 28.

1323 A truce between England and Scotland for thirteen years.
A great eruption of Mount Ætna.
The Turks ravaged Macedon and Thrace.

1324 Civil wars and commotions in Sicily.

1325 A ſedition in Flanders.
The firſt treaty of commerce between England and Venice.

1327 The Scots invaded England.

1328 Inteſtine wars between the Dukes of Auſtria.
Edward renounced all pretenſions of ſuperiority over Scotland.

1329 Philip defeated the Flemings at Mount Caſſel, Auguſt 23.

1330 Gun-powder was invented by a Monk of Cologne.

1331 The Turks took and plundered the city of Nice.
The Knights of the Teutonic order ſettled in Pruſſia.
The art of weaving cloth brought from Flanders to England.

1332 The King of Poland ſeized upon Sileſia.
The Pope was accuſed of hereſy.

A. D.

1332 Edward Balliol, aſſiſted by the Engliſh, invaded Scotland, and defeated the Scots at Duplin.

1333 The Turks made themſelves maſters of Nice.
The Moors got poſſeſſion of Gibraltar.
The Scots were defeated at Halidown hill, near Berwick, July 19.

1337 War between England and France.
Europe was infeſted by great ſwarms of Locuſts.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion, June 2. 6 ♑, 25′. Its aſcending node ♑, 24, 21′. Inclin. 32°, 11′, retrograde.

1338 The empire of Germany declared to be independent on the Pope.

1339 The academy of Piſa was eſtabliſhed.
Denmark was deſolated by war, famine, and peſtilence.

1340 The King of Caſtille defeated the Moors at Salado, with great ſlaughter, October 30.
Copper money was firſt uſed in Scotland and Ireland.
Edward aſſumed the title of King of France, and defeated the French fleet at Sluys, June.

1341 Cantacuzenus was proclaimed Emperor of the Eaſt.
A comet appeared in ♎; firſt ſeen near Spica Virginis; diſappeared near ♐.

1242 The ſiege of Algiers, where powder was uſed.
Edward's expedition to the Continent.
The Scots invaded England.

1344 The Madeira iſlands were diſcovered by Macham an Engliſhman.
Gold was firſt coined in England.
The Tartars invaded Poland, and were defeated.

1346 The battle of Creſſy, between the French and the Engliſh, Auguſt 26.
A treaty of commerce between the Venetians and the Sultans of Egypt.
The Engliſh defeated the Scots, near Durham, and took David priſoner.

1347 Peſtilence ravaged Europe.
The Admiralty court, Doctors commons, inſtituted in England.
Edward of England took Calais, Aug. 3.
A code of laws was publiſhed in Poland, and the univerſity of Cracow was founded.

1348 The univerſity of Prague was founded.
An expedition of the Swedes againſt the Ruſſians.

1349 April 23. The Order of the Garter was inſtituted in England.
A plague in England, Scotland, and Ireland.
The Hungarians defeated the Neapolitans, June 6.
Dec. 17. the King of Arragon ordered the Chriſtian aera to be adopted.

1350 The Livonians defeated the Ruſſians in a great battle.
The jubilee was fixed to every 50th year.

1352 The Genoeſe defeated the Venetians at Pera.
The Turks penetrated into Europe.

1353 Locuſts deſolated Africa and Aſia.
A comet appeared; its courſe from N. to S.

1355 War between England and France.
A conſpiracy at Venice.

1356 The French were defeated at Poitiers, and King John was taken priſoner, Sept. 19.
An earthquake in Germany. The golden bull publiſhed, Dec. 29.
War between the Venetians and Hungarians.

1357 A great ſedition in France.

1358 The univerſity of Cologne was founded.

A. D.

1358 The vulgar Chriſtian aera was adopted in many places of Spain.
Tamerlane began to reign in Perſia.
The Turks invaded Thrace, took Adrianople, &c.
The treaty of Calais was ſigned, Oct. 24.

1362 Pleadings in England were decreed to be in Engliſh, not in French.
The military order of the Janiſſaries was eſtabliſhed among the Turks.

1364 The battle of Cocherel, May 6.; and of Avrai, Sept. 29.

1365 The univerſities of Vienna and of Geneva were founded.

1366 Adrianople was made the ſeat of the Turkiſh empire.

1367 The battle of Neiara in Caſtille, April 4.

1368 The battle of Montiel, between Pedro IV. of Caſtille and Henry his brother, March 14.

1369 War between England and France.
Wickliff began to teach in England.
The Dynaſty of Ming began to reign in China.

1370 Chivalry flouriſhed about this time.
The office of Grand Viſier was eſtabliſhed.

1371 The French defeated the Engliſh fleet near Rochelle, June 23.
The family of Stewart began to reign in Scotland.

1373 The Genoeſe made themſelves maſters of Cyprus.

1375 A truce for three years between England and France.

1377 The French invaded England.
The ſeat of the Popes was transferred from Avignon to Rome.
The ſea broke in upon Flanders.
Wickliff's doctrine was condemned in England.

1378 The Genoeſe and Hungarians formed a league againſt the Venetians.
Greenland was diſcovered by a Venetian.
A great ſchiſm in the Romiſh church upon the election of two Popes, which ſubſiſted thirty-eight years.

1379 Civil commotions in Flanders.
An engagement between the Venetian and Genoeſe fleets near Pola.

1380 Tamerlane invaded Khoraſan, and ſubdued it in the ſpace of three years.

1381 Bills of exchange were firſt uſed in England.
War between Portugal and Caſtille.
A plague in Germany.
Peace between the Venetians and Genoeſe, Aug. 8.
Watt Tyler's inſurrection in England, July.

1382 The Turks take Hierapolis.
The battle of Roſebeck in Flanders, Nov. 17.

1383 Cannon were firſt uſed in the Engliſh ſervice by the governour of Calais.

1384 The firſt act of navigation in England;—no goods to be imported or exported, by Engliſhmen, on foreign bottoms.
Hoſtilities between England and Scotland.
The King of Caſtille invaded Portugal, beſieged Liſbon, &c.

1385 The King of Portugal defeated the King of Caſtille at Aljubaroba, Aug. 14.
The ancient race of the Swediſh Kings ended.

1386 Andronicus Palcologus took Conſtantinople, which was ſoon retaken by John and Manuel.
Tamerlane ſubdued Georgia.
The firſt company of linen-weavers ſettled in England.

1387 The firſt Lord High Admiral of England was appointed.
Tamerlane ſubdued Turkeſtan.

1388 Bombs were invented at Venloo.
Inteſtine commotions in Germany.

A. D.

1388 The Scots defeated the Engliſh at Otterburn, July 31.
Margaret of Denmark defeated the Swedes at Falcoping, Sept. 21. and united the crowns of Sweden and Denmark.
1390 The ſacred war in Pruſſia.
1391 Cards were invented for the amuſement of the French King.
The Papal power and authority were aboliſhed in England by act of Parliament.
Inſurrections in Scotland. The academy of St Luke founded in Paris.
1392 Annats were this year eſtabliſhed.
The Jews were baniſhed out of Germany.
The Cape of Good Hope was diſcovered by the Portugueſe.
1393 The Turks ravaged Walachia, and defeated the Hungarians at Nicopolis.
The doctrine of Huſs was propagated in Bohemia.
1394 Sept. 17. The Jews were baniſhed out of France.
1396 Bajazet defeated the Chriſtians at Nicopolis, Sept. 28. and afterwards ſubdued the Bulgarians.
1397 The union of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, at Calmar.
1398 A rebellion in Ireland. Dukes were firſt created in Scotland.
Tamerlane penetrated into Indoſtan, and took Dheli in January following.
Intenſe froſt in Denmark.
1399 Tamerlane became maſter of Novogorod.
1400 War between England and Scotland.
Tamerlane invaded Aſia Minor with a great army.

The FIFTEENTH CENTURY of the Vulgar Chriſtian Æra.

1401 The Emperor Rupert invaded Italy, and was repulſed.
Tamerlane made himſelf maſter of Bagdat, Aug. 9.
1402 Tamerlane defeated Bajazet at Angora, July 28.
The battle of Halidown-hill, May 7.
1403 The battle of Shrewſbury, July 22.
1405 Great guns were firſt uſed in England at the ſiege of Berwick.
Famine and peſtilence in Denmark.
The Canary Iſlands were diſcovered by Bethencourt a Norman.
1407 The kingdom of France was laid under an interdict.
Huſs propagated his opinions.
Balthazar Coſſa became maſter of Rome.
1409 The Lollards greatly multiplied in England.
1410 Painting in oil colours was invented at Bruges by John Van-eyck.
A civil war in France.
1411 The univerſity of St Andrews in Scotland was founded.
War between King Ladiſlaus and the Pope.
1412 The Turks defeated the Emperor Sigiſmund at Semendria.
Algebra was brought from Arabia into Europe, about the commencement of this century.
1415 John Huſs was condemned and executed, July 6.
Henry of England invaded Normandy.
The Engliſh defeated the French at Azincourt, Oct. 25.
1416 The Engliſh defeated the French fleet at the mouth of the Seine.
Great troubles in Bohemia concerning religious matters.
1417 Henry's ſecond expedition into Normandy.
Paper made of linen rags was invented.
1418 The maſſacre of the Armagnac faction in Paris.
1420 A treaty between France and England ratified. May 21.
The iſland of Madeira was diſcovered by the Portugueſe.

A. D.

1420 Two Kings, two Queens, two Regents, two Parliaments, and two univerſities of Paris, in France.
1421 Henry's expedition into France, June 10.
The revenue of England amounted to L. 55,754.
1422 The vulgar Chriſtian æra was introduced into Portugal.
1423 War between Amurath and Manuel.
The Engliſh defeated the French and Scots at Crevant, June.
1424 The Engliſh defeated the French at Vernueil, Aug. 17.
The King of Scots obtained his liberty, after ſixteen years impriſonment in England.
Peace between Manuel and Amurath, July 21.
1426 An earthquake at Naples.
1427 The academy at Louvain was founded.
The Engliſh beſieged Montargis, in ſpring.
1428 The Engliſh beſieged Orleans, but were repulſed by Joan of Arc.
1429 The battle of Herrings, February 12.
1431 A great earthquake at Liſbon.
Henry, King of England, was crowned King of France.
1432 Great inundations in Germany.
1434 A civil war in Sweden.
1435 A negotiation for a peace between England and France, at Arras, September.
The Genoeſe defeated the fleet of Arragon, Auguſt 5.
1436 Paris was retaken by the French, April 13.
1437 An expedition of the Portugueſe into Africa.
The Turks invaded Hungary.
Ulug-Beigh obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23°, 30′, 17″.
1438 The epoch of the grandeur of the houſe of Auſtria.
1439 The reunion of the Greek and Latin churches.
The pragmatic ſanction was eſtabliſhed in France.
1440 The art of printing was invented, in Germany, by John Guttenburg.
1442 The Turks invaded Hungary.
1444 The Turks defeated the Hungarians, Nov. 10.
Famine in Sweden.
Truce between France and England, at Tours, June 1.
1446 April. 17. The Sea broke in upon Dort in Holland.
Frederick declared war againſt the Swiſs.
1447 For the ſpace of ſeveral years the Turks were frequently defeated by Scanderbeg, who gained twenty-two battles over them.
1448 The houſe of Oldemburg began to reign in Denmark.
The Scots defeated the Engliſh at Sark.
The crown of Sweden was ſeparated from that of Denmark.
A bloody conteſt between the houſe of York and of Lancaſter.
The Vatican at Rome was founded.
1449 War between England and France.
1450 The battle of Fourmigni, April 15.
1451 The Engliſh were conſtrained to evacuate Rouen, and ſeveral other parts of France.
War between Sweden and Denmark.
1453 The Turks took the city of Conſtantinople, May 29. and thus ended the Greek empire.
The Engliſh government in France ended with the battle of Caſtellon, July 7.
1454 A conſpiracy in Rome againſt the Pope.
The Pruſſians and Poles carried on war, for the ſpace of twelve years, againſt the Teutonic Knights.
1455 The battle of St Albans, in England, May 31.
1456 A great earthquake at Naples.
The Turks beſieged Belgrade, and were repulſed.

A. D.

1456 Two comets appeared.
1457 Glaſs was firſt manufactured in England.
Violent commotions in Sweden.
1458 The Turks took Corinth. A ſedition in England.
1459 The arts of engraving and etching were invented.
Alphonſo's firſt expedition into Africa.
1460 Alum mines were diſcovered in Italy.
Purbachius and Regiomontanus obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23°, 29′.
The battle of Northampton, in England, July 19.
The battle of Wakefield, December 31.
An academy was founded at Baſil, and at Friburg.
1461 King Edward defeated King Henry at Towton in Yorkſhire, March 29.
1462 An expedition of the Turks into Walachia.
Regular poſts were eſtabliſhed in France.
The firſt book was printed, viz. the vulgate Bible.
1463 Peſtilence raged in Saxony and Thuryngia.
War between the Turks and the Venetians.
Alphonſo of Portugal's ſecond expedition into Africa.
1464 A league, called la guerre du bien public, was formed againſt Louis of France.
1465 The battle of Montlheri, July 16.
1468 Warwick's conſpiracy againſt King Edward.
Charles, Duke of Burgundy, took Liege, October 30.
1469 The battle of Banbury, July 26.
The order of St Michael was inſtituted in France.
1470 The battle of Stamford, March 14.
King Edward was attainted, and King Henry reſtored.
1471 The battle of Barnet, April 14. Edward was reſtored.
The battle of Tewkſbury, May 4.
1472 War between the Turks and the Parthians.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion, Feb. 29. 10^h, 23′, A. M. Its aſcending node ♑, 11°, 46′ 20″. Inclin. 5°, 20′ retrograde. It paſſed through 40° in 24^h.
The ancient alliance between England and Portugal was confirmed.
1473 The ſtudy of the Greek language was introduced into France.
1474 The Cape de Verde iſlands were diſcovered by the Portugueſe.
Abraham Zaguth obſerved Spica Virginis in Libra, 17°, 10′.
1475 The treaty of Amiens, Auguſt 29.
Poland and Hungary were infeſted by locuſts.
1476 Ferdinand of Caſtille defeated the King of Portugal.
Waltherus obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23°, 30′.
1478 Waltherus obſerved the vernal equinox in March 11. 8^h, 5′.
Peace between France and Caſtille, November 9.
1479 The univerſity of Upſal was founded.
The kingdoms of Caſtille and Arragon were united.
1480 The Turks beſieged Rhodes.
1481 A great famine in France.
1482 The coaſt of Guinea was diſcovered by the Portugueſe.
A court of inquiſition was erected in Seville.
The King of Hungary declared war againſt the Emperor Frederic.
1483 A conſpiracy in England againſt Richard.
1484 Famine and peſtilence raged in Denmark.
1485 The battle of Boſworth, Aug. 22.
The union of the houſes of York and Lancaſter.
1486 War between the Sultan of Egypt and the Turks.
The Ruſſians ſubdued the kingdom of Caſan.
1487 The court of Star Chamber was inſtituted in England.

A. D.

1488 The French King defeated the Duke of Brittany at St Aubin, June 28.
The Cape of Good Hope was diſcovered.
1489 Geographical maps and ſea charts were brought into England.
An expedition of the Sultan of Egypt into Cilicia, &c.
An earthquake at Conſtantinople.
The kingdom of Cyprus was ceded to the Venetians.
Ferdinand took Baça, a ſtrong citadel in Grenada.
1490 Poetry began to flouriſh in Germany.
The ſtudy of the Greek tongue was introduced into England.
1491 War between England and France.
1492 America was diſcovered by Columbus.
Peace between England and France.
Ferdinand expelled the Moors from Grenada, after they had poſſeſſed it above 800 years.
Brittany was reunited to the French crown.
1493 Peace between Charles of France and Ferdinand.
1494 March 31. The Venetians concluded a league with the Pope againſt the French King.
1495 The King of France ſeized on the kingdom of Naples, February.
Algebra was taught by a friar at Venice.
The diet of Worms for the peace of the empire.
The venereal diſeaſe was introduced into Europe.
A treaty of commerce between Henry of England and Philip Duke of Burgundy.
1496 The Jews and Moors were baniſhed out of Portugal.
1497 North America was diſcovered by Americus Veſputius.
Vaſquez di Gama's expedition to the Eaſt Indies.
1498 The Walachs ravaged Poland, and carried off above 100,000 priſoners, whom they ſold to the Turks.
1499 War between the Turks and the Venetians.
1500 Brazil was diſcovered by the Portugueſe.
Florida was diſcovered by John Cabot an Engliſhman.
Maximilian divided the empire into ſix circles.
Painting in chiaro obſcuro was diſcovered.
A great plague in England.

The SIXTEENTH CENTURY of the Vulgar Chriſtian Æra.

1501 The tribunal of ſtate inquiſitors was eſtabliſhed at Venice.
Iſhmael Sophi, of the ſect of Ali, began to reign in Perſia.
Louis of France and Ferdinand of Caſtille ſeized on the kingdom of Naples.
1503 The battle of Cerignole, April 28.
Waltherus obſerved the ſummer ſolſtice at Nuremberg. June 12. 12^h, 46′, 34″. The ſun's apogee ♋ 4°, 9′, 3″.
1504 King Henry VII. built a chapel at Weſtminſter Abbay.
1505 Shillings were firſt coined in England.
Two comets appeared.
1506 The academy of Frankfort on the Oder was founded.
1507 Louis reduced the Genoeſe to ſubjection.
The iſland of Madagaſcar was diſcovered by the Portugueſe.
1508 The league of Cambray, againſt the Venetians, December 10.
1509 Louis defeated the Venetians at Agnadello, May 14.
The expedition of Ximenes to the coaſt of Barbary, May 16.
An earthquake at Conſtantinople, September 14.
1510 Wernerus obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23°, 28′, 30″.

A. D.

1510 The Pope granted to Ferdinand the inveſtiture of the kingdom of Naples, July 23.

1511 The iſland of Cuba was conquered by the Spaniards.
A league between the Emperor, the Pope, and the Venetians againſt the French, Oct. 4.

1512 The battle of Ravenna, April 11.
War was declared between England and France, June 25.

1513 War between Scotland and England.
The battle of the Spurrs, Aug. 16.
The battle of Flodden, Sept. 9.

1514 Cannon-bullets of ſtone were ſtill in uſe.
War between the Ottoman Emperor and the King of Perſia.

1515 Copernicus obſerved the vernal equinox, March 11. 4h, 30′, morn. at Fruemberg.
Copernicus obſerved Spica Virginis in ♎ 17°, 3′, 2″, and the ſun's apogee in ♋ 6°, 40′.
The firſt Polyglot Bible was printed at Alcala.
A battle between the French and the Swiſs at Marignan, Sept. 13.
Ferdinand annexed the kingdom of Navarre to that of Caſtille.

1516 Barbaroſſa ſeized on the kingdom of Algiers.
War between the Turks and the Perſians.
The treaty of Noyon, Aug. 16.

1517 The Reformation began in Germany.
The Turks put an end to the kingdom of the Mamalukes in Egypt.
Five books of the annals of Tacitus were found.

1518 New Spain and the Straits of Magellan were diſcovered.

1519 Francis I. and Charles V. were competitors for the Imperial throne.

1520 War between Poland and Pruſſia.
Sweden and Denmark were united.
An interview between the Kings of England and of France at Guiſnes, June 4.
The confederacy of the Holy Junta was formed in Spain.

1521 A league between the Emperor and Henry VIII. againſt Francis I.
The diet of Worms, April 17.
The Turks took Belgrade, Aug. 9. or 20.
A conſpiracy of the King of Sweden againſt the nobility.
The title of *the Defender of the Faith* was conferred on Henry VIII.

1522 The Turks took the iſland of Rhodes, Dec. 25.
The firſt voyage round the world performed by a ſhip of Magellan's ſquadron.

1523 The Pope, the Emperor, the Venetians, &c. formed a league againſt Francis I.
Sweden and Denmark were diſunited.

1524 Francis beſieged Pavia, Oct. 28.

1525 Francis was taken priſoner at the battle of Pavia, Feb. 24.

1526 The treaty of Madrid, Jan. 14.
The inquiſition was eſtabliſhed in Portugal.
The Pope, the Venetians, and the French formed a league againſt the Emperor, May.
Lutheraniſm was eſtabliſhed in Denmark.
The battle of Mohaltz, between the Hungarians and the Turks, Auguſt 29.

1527 War between the Pope and the Viceroy of Naples.
The Imperial army invaded the Pope's territories, and plundered Rome, May 6.

1528 Jan. 21. Francis and Henry proclaimed war againſt the Emperor.
Popery was aboliſhed in Sweden.
Francis challenged the Emperor to ſingle combat.
A new form of government was eſtabliſhed in Genoa by Andrew Doria.

A. D.

1529 The diet of Spires, March, 15. againſt the reformers.
The peace of Cambray, Aug. 5. between Charles and Francis.
The Turks beſieged Vienna, Sept. 26. and were repulſed

1530 The diet of Augſburg, June 25.
The union of the Proteſtants at Smalcalde, Dec. 22.
The ſecretary of ſtate's office was inſtituted in England

1531 A great earthquake at Liſbon.
A comet appeared; its perihelion Aug. 25. 9h, 18′, A. M. —Aſcend. node ♉ 19°, 25′.—Inclin. 17°, 56′,—retrograde.

1532 The Court of Seſſion was inſtituted in Scotland.
Peace between the Emperor and the German Princes, July 23. An interview between the Pope and the Emperor.
A comet appeared; its perihelion Oct. 20. 10h, 12′, A. M. —Aſcend. node ♊ 20°, 27′.—Inclin. 32°, 36′,—direct.

1533 The Papal authority was aboliſhed in England.
An inſurrection of the Anabaptiſts in Weſtphalia.
A comet appeared; its perihelion June 17. 7h, 30′, A. M. Aſcend. node ♌ 5°, 44′ —Inclin. 35°, 49′,—retrograde.

1534 Barbaroſſa ſeized on the kingdom of Tunis.
The Pope's ſentence concerning the marriage of Henry VIII.

1535 The Reformation was introduced into Ireland.
Charles V.'s expedition into Africa ended.
The ſociety of the Jeſuites was formed.
War between the Emperor and the King of France.

1536 James King of Scotland's expedition to France.
A league between Solyman and Francis againſt Charles V.

1538 A truce for ten years was concluded, at Nice, between Charles and Francis, June 18.

1539 An inſurrection at Ghent. The Bible was printed in Engliſh.
The antient conſtitution of the Cortez in Spain was ſubverted by Charles V.
645 monaſteries and religious houſes were ſuppreſſed in England and Wales.

1540 The variation of the compaſs was diſcovered by Sebaſtian Cabet.
The order of the Knights of St John was aboliſhed.
Copernicus obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23°, 28′, 8″.
September 27. The ſociety of the Jeſuits was eſtabliſhed.

1541 Hoſtilities were renewed between Charles and Francis.
Solyman reduced Hungary to the form of a province.
Charles V. on an expedition to Africa, beſieged Algiers, October 21.

1542 A treaty between Solyman and Francis I. againſt Charles V.
The Engliſh invaded Scotland, and defeated the Scots at Solway Moſs, Nov. 23.

1543 Iron Cannon, and mortars, were made in England.
A league between Henry and Charles V. againſt Francis I.
The academy of Verona was founded

1544 The French defeated the Imperialiſts at Ceriſoles, April 11.
The crown of Sweden was declared to be hereditary.
The Engliſh invaded Scotland, and were repulſed.
A treaty of peace between the Emperor and Francis I. at Creſpy, Sept. 18.
The reformed religion was authoriſed in Sweden.

1545 Civil commotions in Scotland.
The Engliſh were defeated by the Scots at Ancram-muir.
The council of Trent began December 13. and continued eighteen years.

1546 A league between the Pope and the Emperor againſt the Proteſtants.

1546

A. D.

1546 Peace between France and England, June 6.
The herefy of Socinianifm fprang up in Italy.

1547 The Emperor defeated the Elector of Saxony, at Mulberg, April 24.
A conſpiracy againſt the government of Genoa.
The Engliſh defeated the Scots at Pinkey, September 10.
The intereſt of money was ſettled at 10 *per cent.* in England.

1548 War between the Turks and the Perſians.
The reformation gained ground in Poland.

1550 The Peers eldeſt ſons were firſt permitted to ſit in the Houſe of Commons.
The Bank of Venice was eſtabliſhed about this time.

1551 A league between Henry II. and Maurice Duke of Saxony, againſt the Emperor.

1552 The treaty of Paſſau between Charles and the Proteſtants, July 3.
Books of aſtronomy and geometry were deſtroyed in England, as being infected with magic.
The book of Common Prayer was confirmed by act of parliament.
Andrew Doria defeated the famous corſair Dragut before Naples.

1553 Popery was reſtored in England by Queen Mary.
Servetus was executed in Geneva.
The battle of Sieverhauſen, between Maurice and Albert, July 9.

1554 The French invaded the Low-countries.
The Ruſſians ſubdued the kingdom of Aſtracan.
A marriage between Philip of Spain and Mary of England.

1555 The peace of religion was eſtabliſhed in Germany, September 25.
A league between the Pope and the King of France againſt the Spaniards, Dec. 15.

1556 A comet appeared. Its perihelion, April 22. 8^h, 3′, A. M. Aſcending node ♒, 25°, 42′. Inclin. 32°, 6′, 30″. Direct.
The Turks ravaged Corſica.
The truce of Vaucellas between Henry II. and the Emperor, Feb. 5.
Charles reſigned his crown to Philip, January 6.

1557 Charles retired to a monaſtery, February 24.
War between France and England.
Glaſs was firſt manufactured in England.
Philip defeated the French at St Quintin, Auguſt 10.

1558 The reformed religion was authoriſed in England.
The French beſieged and took Calais, January 10.

1559 The peace of Chateau-Cambreſis, April 2. The tranquility of Europe was reſtored.
The Queen Regent of Scotland oppoſed the reformation, and perſecuted the reformers.

1560 Civil war in France began with the conſpiracy of Amboiſe.
Philip tranſlated his court from Toledo to Madrid.
A treaty between Elizabeth and the Proteſtants in Scotland, at Berwick, Feb. 27.
The Preſbyterian form of government was eſtabliſhed in Scotland.

1561 The diſcord between Elizabeth and Mary commenced.
Queen Mary arrived in Scotland after an abſence of thirteen years.
A conference between the Catholics and the reformed at Poiſſy, September 9.
Livonia was ceded to Poland.

1562 The Duke of Guiſe defeated the Prince of Condé at Dreux, December 19.

1563 War between Sweden and Denmark.

A. D.

1563 The Duke of Guiſe beſieged Orleans, February 6.
The Eſcurial in Spain was built.

1564 The beginning of the year was fixed to Jan. 1. in France.
Peace between France and England, April 9.

1565 The revolt of the Low-countries. The Turks attacked Malta.

1566 The 39 articles of the Church of England were eſtabliſhed.
The Tartars ravaged Hungary.

1567 Queen Mary eſpouſed Bothwell, May 15.
The Duke of Alva began his operations in Flanders.
A battle between the Prince of Condé and Montmorency, Nov. 10.
Civil commotions in Sweden.

1568 The Queen of Scots was impriſoned in England.
Peace between Maximilian and Selim II. January.
The Moors in Spain revolted.
Liberty of exerciſing the reformed religion was granted to the Low Countries.

1569 The battle of Jarnac, between the Prince of Condé and the Duke of Anjou, March 13.
The battle of Moncontour, between the Duke of Anjou and the Hugenots, October 3.

1570 A league between Spain, Venice, and the Roman See, againſt the Ottoman Porte.
Peace between Sweden and Denmark.
The peace of Germain-en-Laye, in favour of the Hugenots, Auguſt 15.

1571 The iſle of Cyprus was taken by the Turks, June.
The Turks were defeated at Lepanto, October 7.

1572 The Maſſacre of the Proteſtants at Paris, Auguſt 24.
Cornelius Gemma obſerved a bright new ſtar in Caſſiopeia. It appeared in November, and diſappeared in March.

1573 The academy of Leyden was founded.
War in France againſt the Proteſtants.
The Prince of Heſs obſerved the vernal equinox, March 10. 8^h, 26′, P. M. at Caſſel.

1574 The ſiege of Leyden by the Spaniards.
Sebaſtian of Portugal's expedition into Africa againſt the Moors.

1575 The Turks invaded and ravaged Ruſſia.

1576 The exerciſe of the Proteſtant religion was authoriſed in France. A civil war enſued.

1577 Drake undertook a voyage round the world, and returned November 3. 1580.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion, Oct. 27. 6^h, 0′, A. M. Aſcending node ♈, 25°, 52′. Inclin. 74°, 32′, 45″, retrograde.

1578 The firſt treaty of alliance between England and the States General, January 7.
A long and bloody war between Perſia and the Ottoman Porte.
Don John of Auſtria defeated the confederates at Gemblours, January.
The Moors defeated the Portugueſe at Alcaſar, Auguſt 4.

1579 January 23. The union of Utrecht, which was the commencement of the republic of Holland.

1580 Philip of Spain ſeized on the kingdom of Portugal.
The world circumnavigated by Sir Francis Drake.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion, Nov. 29. 3^h, 0′, A. M. Aſcending node ♈, 18°, 57′, 20″. Inclin. 64°, 40′. Direct.

1581 An edict of the United Provinces againſt Philip, July 26.
Copper money was introduced into France.

1582 The Julian kalendar was reformed by Gregory; and new ſtile was introduced into Catholic countries, Oct. 5. being reckoned Oct. 15.

1583

A. D.

1583 The firſt propoſal of ſetting a colony in America.
Peace between Sweden and Muſcovy.

1584 Rawleigh diſcovered Virginia.
The Prince of Orange was murdered at Delft, June 30.
Tycho obſerved the vernal equinox, March 10, 1ʰ, 56′, P. M. at Uraniburg.

1585 Drake took Carthagena. Coaches were firſt uſed in England.
The treaty of Nonſuch between England and the States General, Auguſt 10.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion Sept. 28. 7ʰ, 20′, A. M. Aſcending node ☌, 7°, 42′, 30″. Inclin. 6°, 4′. Direct.

1586 Babington's conſpiracy againſt Queen Elizabeth.

1587 Queen Mary was beheaded, February 8.
The King of Navarre defeated the Duke de Joyeuſe, at Coutras, October 20.
Drake burnt 100 ſail of ſhips in the bay of Cadiz.

1588 The Spaniſh armada was deſtroyed, July 27.
Zamoſki defeated Maximilian, at Wetzen in Sileſia, January 22.
Tycho obſerved the ſummer ſolſtice, June 11. 1ʰ, 36′, P. M. at Uraniburg. The ſun's apogee in ♋, 5°, 30′, 0″.
The aſſaſſination of the Duke of Guiſe, &c. in France.
Duelling with ſmall ſwords was introduced into England.
Bomb ſhells were invented at Venloo.

1589 A conſpiracy againſt James King of Scotland, by Huntly, Crawford, Errol, &c. Popiſh Lords.
Peace between the Turks and the Perſians.
Drake's expedition to Spain and Portugal.

1590 A comet appeared. Its perihelion Jan. 29. 3ʰ, 45′, P. M. Aſcending node ♏, 15°, 30′, 40″. Inclin. 29°, 40′, 40″, retrograde.
Teleſcopes were invented by Janſen, a ſpectacle maker in Germany.
Henry beſieged Paris. An earthquake at Vienna, Sept. 5.
The art of weaving ſtockings was invented by Lee in Cambridge.

1591 The univerſity of Dublin was erected.
Henry IV. of France beſieged Rouen, Nov. 11.

1592 Preſbyterian church government was eſtabliſhed by act of Parliament in Scotland.

1593 Bothwell's conſpiracy againſt King James.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion July 9. 1ʰ, 38, A. M. Aſcending node ♈, 14°, 14′, 15″.—Inclin. 87°, 58′,—retrograde.
A great plague in London.
The Turks were twice defeated in Hungary.

1594 The Jeſuites were expelled from France.
The bank of England was incorporated.
Byrgius obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic 23°, 30′.

1595 Drake's expedition againſt the Iſthmus of Darien.
Tycho Brake obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic 23°, 29′, 25″.
Mandana and Quiros make diſcoveries in the Pacific Ocean.
The Ruſſians made the firſt diſcoveries in Siberia.
France declared war againſt Spain, January 17.

1596 The Spaniſh took Calais from the French, April.
A great earthquake at Japan.
The Engliſh defeated the Spaniſh fleet, June, and took Cadiz.
A treaty with England, France, and Holland, at the Hague, againſt Spain, Oct. 31.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion July 23. 7ʰ, 55′, A. M. Aſcending node ♒, 12°, 12′, 30″. Inclin. 55°, 12′, retrograde.

A. D.

1596 Aug. 13. The Stella Mira in the neck of the Whale was obſerved by David Fabricius.

1597 Watches were brought to England from Germany.
The Turks invaded Hungary.

1598 Tyrone's inſurrection in Ireland.
The edict of Nantz, April. The peace of Vervins, April 22.

1599 Tycho obſerved Saturn in oppoſition to the ſun, March 24. 10ʰ, 20′, A. M.

1600 The raid of Ruthven in Scotland, or Gowrie's conſpiracy.
The Engliſh Eaſt India Company was eſtabliſhed.
The battle of Newport, July 2. between Maurice and Albert.
A changeable ſtar in the neck of the ſwan was diſcovered by Janſenius.

The SEVENTEENTH CENTURY of the Vulgar Chriſtian Æra.

1601 Peace was concluded between France and Savoy, Jan. 7.
The ſiege of Oſtend began June 25. and was carried on three years.
The Spaniſh invaded Ireland Sept. 21.

1602 Byron's conſpiracy was detected and puniſhed.
Decimal arithmetic was invented at Bruges.

1603 Manufactures of cryſtals were eſtabliſhed in France.
A league between France and England.
The crowns of England and Scotland were united.

1604 A new tranſlation of the Bible into Engliſh was ordered.
Peace was concluded between England and Spain.
A diſpute between the Pope and the Venetians, concerning the privileges of the clergy.
The French eſtabliſhed a colony in Canada.
A bright new ſtar was diſcovered near the right foot of Serpentarius, in September, by Kepler. It diſappeared in the ſpace of one year.

1605 The Gun-powder Plot in England. Nov. 5.

1606 A great burning in Conſtantinople.
A truce of 20 years between the Empire and the Ottoman Porte, October 30.

1607 A comet appeared. Its perihelion, October 16. 3ʰ, 5′, P. M. Aſcending node, ♑ 22°, 21′. Inclin. 17°, 2′, retrograde.

1608 Colonies were ſent from England to Virginia.
The ſect of the Armenians appeared.
In the courſe of winter the cold and froſt were extreme

1609 A truce between the Spaniſh and the Dutch. The United Provinces were acknowledged to be independent ſtates, March 30. O. S.

1610 The Perſians defeated the Turks near Babylon.
War between Ruſſia and Poland. Hudſon's Bay was diſcovered.
Thermometers were invented by Drebbel, a Dutchman.
900,000 Moors were baniſhed out of Spain.
Galileo firſt obſerved three of Jupiter's Satellites, Jan. 7.
Longomontanus obſerved Saturn in oppoſition to the Sun, Auguſt 12. 12′, 0″. P. M.

1611 War between Denmark and Sweden.
Inſtitution of the order of Baronets in England, May 22.
An earthquake at Conſtantinople. 200,000 perſons died there of the plague.
Peace was concluded between the Turks and the Perſians.

1612 A lucid ſpot in Andromeda's girdle was firſt obſerved by Simon Marius.
The Ruſſians defeated the Poles in Muſcovy.

1613

A. D.

The Engliſh in vain attempted to diſcover a northern paſſage to China.

The French made a ſettlement in the Iſland of Margna.

1613 Peace concluded between Denmark and Sweden, Jan.

1614 Logarithms were invented by Lord Napier of Scotland.

A Britiſh colony was eſtabliſhed in Virginia.

1615 Peace between the Turks and the Imperialiſts.

The Jews were commanded to depart from France.

1616 A civil war in France.

The ſettlement of Virginia by Sir Walter Rawleigh.

1617 Peace was concluded between Sweden and Ruſſia, Feb. 7. O. S.

Peace between the Venetians and the Houſe of Auſtria, Auguſt 27. O. S.

1618 Peace was concluded between Poland and Ruſſia.

A comet appeared. Its perihelion, Oct. 30. 11^h, 37′, A. M. Aſcending node ♊. 16°, 1′. Inclin. 37°, 34′. Direct.

An horrible conſpiracy at Venice was detected.

A battle between the Turks and the Perſians at Ardeville.

1619 The circulation of the blood was diſcovered by Harvey.

A war of 30 years commenced in Germany, Aug. 26.

1620 The Engliſh made a ſettlement at Madraſs.

Copper-money was firſt uſed in England.

The iſland of Barbadoes was diſcovered by Sir William Courteen.

The Bohemians were defeated by the Imperialiſts at Prague, Oct. 30. O. S.

Navarre was united to France.

1621 War between Spain and Holland was renewed after a truce of 12 years.

A civil war in France. War between Poland and the Ottoman Porte.

The Dutch eſtabliſhed the ſettlement of Batavia.

The two parties of Whigs and Tories were formed in England.

1622 The Imperialiſts reduced the Palatinate.

1623 The Knights of Nova Scotia were inſtituted.

1624 The Dutch defeated the Spaniſh fleet near Lima.

The maſſacre of the Engliſh at Amboyna.

The Turks beſieged Bagdad, and were repulſed.

1625 A plague in England; and diſcord between Charles I. and the Houſe of Commons.

The firſt Engliſh ſettlement in the Weſt Indies.

The Spaniards took Breda in the Low Countries.

Peace between Ferdinand of Hungary and the Sultan.

1626 Peace between the Hugenots and the King of France, Feb. 5. N. S. War was renewed the following year.

A league of the Proteſtant Princes againſt the Emperor.

1627 War between England and France.

1628 The Turks invaded Perſia.

Lewis XIII. took Rochelle, Oct. 18. O. S.

1629 Charles I. diſſolved the Engliſh parliament, March 10.

Peace between Germany and Denmark, May 27. O. S.

The edict of pacification at Nimes, July 4. O. S.

A truce between Sweden and Poland for ſix years, September 5. O. S.

Guſtavus Adolphus entered Germany.

Peace between France and England.

1630 Gazettes were firſt publiſhed in Venice.

The treaty of Stockholm, between England and Sweden, May 31.

War between Spain and Germany.

The Turks invaded Poland.

1631 A treaty between France and Sweden, Jan. 13. O. S.

A. D.

1631 The Swedes defeated the Imperialiſts at Leipſic, Aug. 28. O. S.

Gaſſendi firſt obſerved the tranſit of Mercury over the ſun's diſk, Nov. 17. 9^h, 57′, A. M.

1632 War between the Danes and the Swedes, and between the Swedes and the Imperialiſts.

The Swedes defeated the Imperialiſts, at Lutzen, Nov. 6. O. S.

A great eruption of Mount Veſuvius.

Peace between Lewis XIII. and the Duke of Lorrain.

1633 Galileo was condemned by the inquiſition at Rome.

Louiſiana was diſcovered by the French.

1634 War between Ruſſia and Poland.

The King of Hungary defeated the Swedes, at Nortlingen, Nov. 26. O. S.

1635 The French academy was eſtabliſhed at Paris, January.

A long and bloody war commenced between France and Spain.

Peace between the Emperor and the Elector of Saxony, May 20. O. S.

A treaty between France and Holland, Feb. 8.

1636 A treaty between Lewis XIII. and the Queen of Sweden. March 10. O. S.

A truce of 26 years between Poland and Sweden.

The Swedes defeated the Imperialiſts, at Wiſtock, Oct. 4. O. S.

Caſſini obſerved the tranſit of Mercury over the ſun's diſk, at Thury, Nov. 11. 10^h, 43′, A. M.

1637 The Scots withdrew their allegiance from Charles I.

The Polemoſcope was invented by Hevelius.

An inſurrection of the Proteſtants in Hungary.

A bloody war commenced between the Poles and the Coſſacks in Ukrain.

A league between Spain and Denmark againſt Sweden.

An inſurrection of the Proteſtants in Hungary.

The Prince of Orange took Breda, Sept. 26. O. S.

Hampden was condemned, and ſentenced to pay a tax impoſed by Charles I.

1638 The Turks took Bagdad, January 6.

Two battles of Rheinfeld, Feb. 18. and 21. O. S.

The Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland againſt Epiſcopacy.

1639 The Imperialiſts defeated the French at Thienville, May 27. O. S.

Horrox obſerved a tranſit of Venus over the ſun's diſk, at Liverpool, Nov. 24. O. S. 3^h, 15′, P. M.

1640 The Scots invaded England, Auguſt 10. O. S.

A conference between the Engliſh and Scots commiſſioners at Rippon, October 2.

The Earl of Harcourt beſieged and took Turin, Sept. 12. O. S.

The Duke of Braganza recovered the independency of Portugal, December.

The long parliament in England met, November 3.

1641 The Earl of Strafford was beheaded, May 12.

The maſſacre of the Proteſtants in Ireland, October 23.

1642 Peace between the Imperialiſts and the Turks.

The Swedes defeated the Imperialiſts, at Leipſic, October 3. O. S.

The army of Charles I. was defeated at Edge-hill, Oct. 23.

The Imperialiſts defeated the French at Tutelingen. November 15. O. S.

Taſman made diſcoveries in the Pacific Ocean.

1643 Hoſtilities were carried on by the royal and the parliamentary armies, with various ſucceſs.

A. D.

1643 The Tartars invaded China, and effected a revolution in the following year.
The royal academy of painting was founded by Lewis XIV.
The Swedes invaded Denmark.
Barometers were invented by Torricelli.
The Prince of Condé defeated the Spaniards at Rocroy, May 9. O. S.
Waller's plot in England was detected, May 31.
The army of Charles I. was defeated at Newbury, Sept. 20.

1644 A revolution in China.
The Swedes defeated the Imperialists in Bohemia, Feb. 25. O. S.
Turenne was surprised by Merci, at Mariendal, April 25. O. S.
Cromwell defeated the King's army at Marston Muir, July 3.
The Duke of Orleans took Gravelines, July 18. N. S.
The Duke d'Arguien defeated Merci, at Friburg, Aug.
Riccioli observed Saturn in opposition to the sun, at Bologne, Oct. 10. 7^h, $12'$, A. M.

1645 War was declared between the Turks and the Venetians.
Merci is defeated and slain at Nortlingen, July 24. O. S.
King Charles I. was totally defeated at Naseby, June 14.
Peace between Denmark and Sweden, Aug. 3. O. S.
The first code of Russian laws was published.
Turenne took Treves, October.

1646 The Turks defeated the Venetians near Retimo, Oct. 9. O. S.

1647 Charles I. was delivered up by the Scots to the English Commissioners, January 30.
A revolt in Naples, June 27. O. S. Another in October.
An engagement between the French and Spanish fleets, near Castellamarre, Dec. 12. O. S.

1648 The peace of Munster between Spain and Holland, Jan. 20. O. S. The Seven United Provinces were declared a free and independent state.
Turenne defeated the Imperialists near Ausburg, April 7. O. S.
Fabricius observed a new star in the tail of the Whale.
The Prince of Condé defeated the Archduke at Lens, August 10. O. S.
The peace of Munster between France and the Emperor, October 14. O. S.
The peace of Osnaburg between Sweden and the Emperor.

1649 Charles I. King of England, was beheaded, January 30.
Regal government, and the House of Peers, were abolished in England, March 17.
A civil war in Paris, which was blocked up by the Prince of Conde.
A league between Denmark and the United Provinces.
Galileo first applied the pendulum to clocks.

1650 Cromwell defeated the Scots at Dunbar, September 3.

1651 The battle of Beretelki, between the Turks and the Poles, May.
The sect called Quakers appeared in England.
The Venetians defeated the Turkish fleet near Scio, June 13. O. S.
The Poles defeated 300,000 Tartars, June 20.
Cromwell defeated Charles II. at Worcester, Sept. 3.

1652 Sea fight between the English and Dutch fleets, near Plymouth, August 16.
Van Tromp defeated the English fleet in the Downs, November 29.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion, Nov. 3. 3^h, $40'$, A. M. Ascending node ♑ 28°, $10'$. Inclin. 78°, $28'$. Direct.
The Dutch established a colony at the Cape of Good Hope.

A. D.

1653 An engagement between the Dutch and English fleets, on the coast of France, February 18.
Cromwell dissolved the English parliament, April 20.
The English defeated the Dutch fleet on the coast of Flanders, June 3.
The English defeated the Dutch fleet near the Texel, July 29.
Cromwell was proclaimed protector of England, Dec. 16

1654 Peace between England and Holland at Westminster, April 5.
The air-pump was invented by Otho Guericke of Magdeburg.

1655 The English, under Admiral Penn, took possession of Jamaica, May 7.
Blake attacked Tunis, and destroyed the Spanish galleons in the bay of Sancta Cruz.
The Venetians defeated the Turkish fleet at Dardanelles, June 11. O. S.
Huyghens first discovered a satellite of Saturn, March 25.
Peace between England and France, October 25.
War between Sweden and Poland.

1656 A treaty between the King of Sweden and the Elector of Brandenburg, January 11. O. S.
England declared war against Spain, February 16.
The Swedes defeated the Poles in three battles, at Warsaw, July 18. 19. and 20. O. S.

1657 War between Sweden and Denmark.
A treaty between the King of Poland and the Elector of Brandenburg, Sept. 9. O. S.

1658 Hevelius observed Saturn in opposition to the sun, at Dantzick, April 4. 5^h, $13'$, A. M.
Turenne, having defeated the Spaniards, took Dunkirk, June 17.

1659 Peace between France and Spain, October 28. O. S.

1660 Peace between Sweden and Denmark, at Copenhagen, March 17. O. S.
Charles II. was proclaimed King of England, May 8.
Peace between Sweden, Poland, and the Empire, May 13. O. S.
The King of Denmark was declared absolute, and the throne hereditary, October 13. O. S.

1661 A treaty between the Dutch and the Portuguese, July.
A treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Sweden, at Whitehall, October 21.
Hevelius observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23°, $29'$, $7''$.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion January 17. 11^h, 19, A. M. Ascending node ♊, 22°, $30'$, $30''$. Inclin. 32°, $35'$, $50''$, direct.

1662 Dunkirk was redeemed from the English.

1663 The Royal Academy of inscriptions and belles lettres was established.
The Royal Society was established at London, July 15.
The Portuguese defeated the Spaniards near Evora, May.
The Turks took Nehausel in Hungary, September 17. O. S.
Prussia was declared to be independent on Poland.

1664 War between the English and the Dutch.
A treaty between the French King and the Pope, at Pisa, February 2. O. S.
The French defeated the Turks in Hungary, July 22.
The observatory at Paris was founded.
The treaty of Temeswar, August 28. O. S.
The academy for sculpture, &c. was established in France, August 31.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion Nov. 24. 11^h, $52'$, P. M. Ascending node ♊, 21°, $14'$. Inclin. 21°, $18'$, $30''$, retrograde.

1665

A. D.

1665 War declared between France and England, January.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion April 14. 5^h, 15', P. M. Aſcending node ♈, 18°, 2'. Inclin. 76°, 5', retrograde.
The Engliſh defeated the Dutch fleet near Harwich, June 3.
The plague raged in London.
The magic lanthorn was invented by Kircher.
The Portugueſe defeated the Spaniards at Villa Vicioſa, June 7. O. S.

1666 An engagement between the Engliſh and the Dutch fleets, near Dunkirk, June 1—4.
The Engliſh defeated the Dutch fleet, near the Thames, July 25. and 26.
A fire broke out in London, September 3. which conſumed 600 ſtreets, 13,200 houſes, &c.
A ſettlement was made in Antigua by the Engliſh,
War was declared between England and Denmark, Oct.
The Academy of Sciences was eſtabliſhed in France, Dec.

1667 A treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Spain, May 23.
The peace of Breda, July 31. between Great Britain and France, and between Great Britain and Holland.
War was renewed between France and Spain.

1668 A commercial treaty between Great Britain and Holland, at the Hague, February 17.
The triple alliance of Great Britain, Sweden, and the States General, againſt France, January 23.
Peace between Spain and Portugal, after twenty-ſix years of war, February 3. O. S.
The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, between France and Spain, April 22. O. S.

1669 The Turks took the iſle of Candia, September 6. O. S.
The commercial treaty of Florence, between Great Britain and Savoy, September 19.

1670 The commercial treaty of Copenhagen, between Great Britain and Denmark, July 11.
The peace of Madrid, between Great Britain and Spain, July 18.
Peace between the Duke of Savoy and the republic of Venice.
Mengoli obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23°, 28', 24".
Hevelius diſcovered a new ſtar, July 15. which ſoon diſappeared, and was again viſible in 1672.
Hevelius obſerved Saturn in oppoſition to the ſun, at Dantzick, Sept. 8. 8^h, 56', P. M.

1671 Caſſini diſcovered four of Saturn's ſatellites in the courſe of a few years.

1672 A comet appeared. Its perihelion February 20. 8^h, 37', P. M. Aſcending node ♑, 27°, 30', 30". Inclin. 83°, 22', 10", direct.
Richer obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23°, 28', 54".
The vernal equinox was obſerved at Paris, March 19. 7^h, 41'.
The King of France declared war againſt Holland, April 6.
The King of England declared war againſt Holland, March 17.
War between the Turks and the Poles.
A treaty between the Empire and Holland againſt France, July 15. O. S.
A bloody engagement between the Engliſh and the Dutch fleets, in Solebay, May 28.

1673 The Engliſh and French defeated the Dutch fleet, May 28. June 14. and Auguſt 11.
The King of France declared war againſt Spain, October 9. O. S.

A. D.

1673 The Poles defeated the Turks, near Choczin, October 31.

1674 A treaty between Great Britain, Holland, and Spain, at Weſtminſter, February 19.
Sicily revolted from Spain.
A battle between the Prince of Condé and the Prince of Orange, at Seneff in Flanders, Auguſt 1. O. S.
The firſt eſtabliſhment of the French in the Eaſt Indies.
The academy of Soiſſons was eſtabliſhed.
Turenne defeated the Imperialiſts at Enſheim, September 24. O. S.
Turenne defeated the Imperialiſts at Mulhauſen, December 19. O. S.
Turenne defeated the Imperialiſts at Turkeim, December 27. O. S.
A treaty between Great Britain and Holland, at London, December 11.

1675 A conference for a peace at Nimeguen.
War between Sweden and Denmark.
Turenne paſſed the Rhine, and was oppoſed by Montecuculi.
The Pruſſians defeated the Swedes at Fehrbellin, June 8. O. S.
The battle of Altenheim, July 22. O. S.
A treaty between Great Britain and Holland, at the Hague, December 30.

1676 Carolina was planted by Engliſh merchants.
The King of France declared war againſt Denmark, Auguſt 28.
The French defeated the fleet of the allies at Palermo, May 23. O. S.
The Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich was built.

1677 The commercial treaty of St Germain, between Great Britain and France, February 24.
The French defeated the Prince of Orange near Caſſel, April 1. O. S.
The revolt of the Proteſtants in Hungary.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion April 26. 0^h, 37', P. M. Aſcending node ♏, 26°, 49', 10". Inclin. 79^h, 3', 15", retrograde.
Mareſchal de Navailles defeated the Spaniards ſeveral times.
The micrometer was invented by Kirch.
The Swedes defeated the Danes at Landſcroon, December 4. O. S.

1678 A ſtrange darkneſs at noon-day, January 12.
The defenſive alliance of Weſtminſter, between Great Britain and Holland, March 3.
The peace of Nimeguen, between France and Holland, July 31. O. S.
The peace of Nimeguen, between France and Spain, September 17.
The Tartars attacked the Ruſſians.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion Auguſt 17. 2^h, 3', A. M. Aſcending node ♒, 11°, 40'. Inclin. 3°, 4', 20". Direct.

1679 The long parliament in England was diſſolved, Jan. 25.
The peace of Nimeguen, between France and Germany, was ſigned, January 26. O. S.
The excluſive bill was firſt read in parliament, May 15.
Peace between Sweden and Denmark, after a war of four years, Auguſt 23. O. S.
The Meal-tub plot in England, October 23.
An engagement between the Engliſh and the Moors, which laſted eleven days, at Tangiers, November 7.

1680 The firſt eſtabliſhment of the French in the Eaſt Indies.
The anatomy of plants was made known by Grew.
Charles XI. was declared abſolute by the ſtates of Sweden.

A. D.

1680 A comet appeared. Its perihelion December 8. 0^h, 6′, P. M. Aſcending node ♑, 2°, 2′. Inclin. 60°, 56′. Direct.

Lord Stafford was beheaded for high treaſon.

1681 Conteſts between the King and the parliament of England.

1682 The Royal Academy of Niſmes was eſtabliſhed.

A comet appeared. Its perihelion September 4. 7^h, 39′, P. M. Aſcending node ♋, 21°, 16′, 30″. Inclin. 17°, 56′, retrograde.

The autumnal equinox was obſerved at Paris, September 22. 6^h, 34′.

1683 The Rye-houſe plot was diſcovered, June 14.

The Turks invaded Hungary, and beſieged Vienna.

A comet appeared. Its perihelion July 3. 2^h, 50′. P. M. Aſcending node ♏, 23°, 23′. Inclin. 83°, 11′, retrograde.

1684 A truce between France and Spain, at Ratiſbon, Aug. 6. O. S.

A league between Venice and Poland againſt the Turks.

The Duke of Lorrain defeated 150,000 Turks at Weitzen, June 17. O. S.

Flamſtead obſerved Saturn in oppoſition to the ſun, at Greenwich, February 19. 5^h, 10′. A. M.

A comet appeared. Its perihelion May 29. 10^h, 16′, P. M. Aſcending node ♈, 28°, 15′. Inclin. 65°, 48′, 40″. Direct.

1685 The edict of Nantes was revoked, October 12. O. S.

Inſurrections in England and Scotland.

1686 The Newtonian philoſophy was publiſhed.

An embaſſy from the King of Siam to Lewis XIV.

The grand alliance of Germany, Great Britain, and Holland, againſt France, at Vienna, May 12.

A convention of Great Britain and Holland againſt France, at London, Auguſt 22.

The league of Augſburg againſt France, June 11. O. S.

A comet appeared. Its perihelion September 7. 2′, 33′, A. M. Aſcending node ♐, 20°, 34′, 40″. Inclin. 31°, 21′, 40″. Direct.

1687 The kingdom of Hungary was declared to be hereditary in the houſe of Auſtria.

1688 Smyrna was deſtroyed by an earthquake, July 10.

The revolution in England began, November 5.

France declared war againſt Holland, November 23. O. S.

James II. abdicated the government of England, Dec. 23.

A revolution in Siam.

1689 The Emperor declared war againſt France, January.

James II. landed in Ireland with an army.

The King of France declared war againſt Spain, April 15.

The King of France declared war againſt England, June 25.

Herbert defeated the French fleet at Bantry-bay, May 1.

The King of England declared war againſt France, May 7.

The grand alliance between the Emperor, King William, and the States General, concluded at Vienna, May 12.

King William was defeated at Killiecrankie, July 27.

Epiſcopacy was aboliſhed in Scotland, July 22.

Falkland iſlands were diſcovered.

A treaty between Ruſſia and China. Troubles in Muſcovy.

Lewis XIV. declared war againſt Holland, November.

A conjunction of Venus with the ſun, obſerved at Paris, June 26, 8^h, 14, A. M.

The Imperialiſts defeated the Turks near Patochin, Auguſt 30. and September 24.

1690 Peace between the Czar of Muſcovy and the Emperor of China.

A. D.

1690 The French defeated the Engliſh and the Dutch fleets off Beachy-head, June 30. O. S.

The French defeated the allies at Fleurus, June 21.

King William defeated James II. at the Boyne, July 1 O. S.

1691 The congreſs of the Hague, January.

The French took Mons, March 30. O. S.

The battle of Aghrim, in Ireland, July 12.

Luxembourg defeated the Prince of Waldeck at Leuze, September 8. O. S.

The Turks were defeated by the Imperialiſts, Auguſt 9. O. S.

A treaty of union between Sweden and Denmark.

12,000 Iriſh Catholics were tranſported to France.

Flamſtead obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23°, 28′, 32″.

1692 The maſſacre of Glencoe, in Scotland, January 31. O. S.

The French beſieged Namur, May 5. O. S. and took it May 25.

The Engliſh defeated the French before la Hogue, May 19. O. S.

Luxembourg defeated the Engliſh at Steenkirk, July 24 O. S.

Earthquakes in England, and in Jamaica, Sept. 8.

Hanover was made the ninth electorate of the empire.

1693 The French fleet defeated the Engliſh and the Dutch off Cape Vincent, June 16.

The order of St Lewis was inſtituted in France.

Luxembourg defeated the allies at Landen, July 19. O. S.

Catinate defeated the Duke of Savoy, near Pignerol, September 23. O. S.

1694 The bank of England was incorporated.

Noailles defeated the Spaniſh at the river Ter, in Catalonia, May 27. O. S.

Meſſina was deſtroyed by an earthquake.

The Poles defeated the Turks at Nieſter, Sept. 26. O. S.

1695 War between the allies and the Ottoman Porte.

The allies took Namur, July 25. O. S.

The Duke of Savoy beſieged and took Caſal, May.

1696 The aſſaſſination plot in England was diſcovered, Feb. 15.

Peace between the King of France and the Duke of Savoy, July 4.

Peter I. Czar of Muſcovy, took Azoph, July 19.

1697 The French took Carthagena, May 26.

The Imperialiſts defeated the Turks, at Zentha, in Hungary, September 1. O. S.

The peace of Rylwick, September 12. O. S. between Great Britain and France, France and Holland, France and Spain.

The peace of Ryſwick, October 22. O. S. between France and the Empire.

1698 The firſt treaty of partition, October 1. O. S. between France, Great Britain, and Holland.

A comet appeared. Its perihelion October 9. 4h. 57′. A. M. Aſcending node ♑, 27°, 44′, 15″. Inclin. 11°, 49′, retrograde.

1699 The peace of Carlowitz, January 16. O. S. between Poland, Venice, and the Ottoman Porte.

A comet appeared. Its perihelion January 9. 8h, 22′. P. M. Aſcending node ♒, 21°, 45′, 35″. Inclin. 69°, 22′, retrograde.

The Scots attempted to eſtabliſh a colony on the coaſt of Darien.

A league between Denmark, Poland, and Ruſſia, againſt Sweden.

A. D.

1700 The Dutch, and the Proteſtants in Germany, introduced new ſtile, omitting the laſt eleven days of February.
The Spaniſh monarchy was transferred to the houſe of Bourbon.
The ſecond treaty of partition, ſigned at London, March 3. and at the Hague March 25.
A ſevere bill againſt the Papiſts in England.
A conjunction of Venus with the ſun was obſerved at Paris, September 2. 11h, 20′, P. M.
A treaty between Denmark, Sweden, and Holſtein, Aug.
The Swedes defeated the Ruſſians at Narva, Nov. 20. O. S.

The EIGHTEENTH CENTURY of the Vulgar Chriſtian Æra.

1701 The firſt King of Pruſſia was crowned, January 7. O. S.
An academy of ſciences was founded at Berlin.
An alliance between Germany, England, and Holland againſt France, at the Hague, Sept. 7.
A league between France, Spain, and Portugal againſt the Allies.

1702 A comet appeared. Its perihelion March 3. 2h, 12′, A. M. Aſcending node ♎ 9°, 25′, 15″. Inclin. 4°, 30′. Direct.
War was declared in England, Germany, and Holland, againſt France, May 4.
War was declared in France againſt the confederates, July 3.
The French defeated the Imperialiſts at Luzara, Aug. 4.
Landaw was ſurrendered to the Imperialiſts, Auguſt 30. O. S.
Venloo was ſurrendered to the allies, September 25.
The Engliſh and Dutch deſtroyed the French fleet, &c. in the Port of Vigo, October 12.
The French defeated the Imperialiſts at Fridlingue, October 14.
The French ſent colonies to the Miſſiſippi.
An engagement between the Engliſh and French fleets in the Weſt-Indies, Auguſt 19.

1703 The Elector of Bavaria defeated the Imperialiſts at Paſſau, March 9. and took Ratiſbon, April 8.
Portugal ceded to the league againſt France and Spain, May 5. O. S.
Bianchini obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23°, 28′, 25″.
The foundations of Peterſburgh were laid.
Bouſlers and Bedmar engaged the allies in Brabant, June 19. O. S.
M. de Legall defeated the Imperialiſts near Munderkinguen, July 19. O. S.
Gibraltar was taken by Admiral Rooke, July 24.
The Duke of Bavaria, and Marſhal Villars, defeated the Imperialiſts at Hockſtet, Sept. 9. O. S.
Tallard defeated the Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel, at Spires, Nov. 4. O. S.
A dreadful tempeſt in England, November 27.

1704 Philip declared war againſt France and Portugal, April 20.
Marlborough defeated the Bavarians at Schellenburg, July 2.
The allies defeated the French at Hockſtet, Auguſt 2. O. S.
The Czar of Muſcovy took Narva, Auguſt 10. O. S.
The Engliſh defeated the French fleet off Malaga, Auguſt 13. O. S.

A. D.

Flamſtead obſerved Saturn in oppoſition to the ſun, at Greenwich, October 25. 12h, 0′, P. M.
The Allies took Landau, November 23.

1705 The Engliſh defeated the Spaniſh fleet off Gibraltar, March 21.
Marlborough forced the French lines in Brabant, July 18.
The Duke of Vendome defeated Prince Eugene at Caſſano, Auguſt 5. O. S.
The Engliſh reduced Barcelona, Auguſt 22. and were ſucceſsful in Spain.

1706 The French and Spaniards beſieged Barcelona, March 23.
The Swedes defeated the Saxons at Frawſtadt, Feb. 13.
The Duke of Vendome defeated the allies at Calcinato, April 8. O. S.
Marlborough defeated the French at Ramillies, May 12. O. S. and afterwards took Bruſſels, Louvain, Bruges, Ghent, Oſtend, Menin, &c.
The allies became maſters of Carthagena, June 13.
The King of Sweden invaded Saxony.
The articles of union between England and Scotland were ſigned, July 22.
Prince Eugene defeated the French at Turin, Auguſt 27. O. S.
Peace between Sweden and Poland, Sept. 13. O. S.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion Jan. 19. 4h, 56′, P. M. Aſcending node, ♍ 16°, 22′. Inclin. 18°, 20′, 45″. Direct.

1707 The articles of union were ratified by the Scottiſh parliament, Jan. 16.
The French defeated the Allies at Almanza, April 14. O. S.
A treaty between the Emperor and the King of Sweden, in April.
An unſucceſsful attempt of the allies on Toulon, September 11.
The Emperor ſeized on the kingdom of Naples.
The King of Pruſſia was declared Sovereign of Neufchattel, November 3.
A conſpiracy in Geneva.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion December 1. 11h, 45′, A. M. Aſcending node ♉, 22°, 50′, 29″. Inclin. 88°, 37′, 40″. Direct.

1708 Marlborough and Eugene defeated the French at Oudenarde, June 30. O. S.
The King of Sweden defeated the Muſcovites, at Holowezen, in July.
The allies became maſters of Sardinia, Auguſt 4. O. S.
Minorca was taken by General Stanhope, September 18.
Liſle was ſurrendered to the allies, October 12. O. S.
Marlborough took Ghent, December 30.

1709 The Ruſſians defeated the Swedes, at Pultowa, June 27.
The allies beſieged and took Tournay, July 30.
The allies defeated the French at Malplaquet, Auguſt 31. O. S.
The allies beſieged and took Mons, October 21.

1710 The Swedes defeated the Danes at Elſingburgh, March 10.
Sacheverel was ſentenced by the parliament of England, March 23.
Marlborough and Eugene took the city of Douay, June 15. O. S.
The allies defeated the Spaniards at Almenara, July 27.
The allies defeated the Spaniards at Saragoſſa, Auguſt 9. O. S.
The Academy of Lyons was eſtabliſhed.
The Duke de Vendome defeated the Engliſh at Brihwega, December 9.

A. D.

1710 Staremberg defeated the Spaniards at Villa-vicioſa, December 10.

1711 The Duke de Noailles took Gironne, January 23.
Peter the Emperor of Ruſſia declared war againſt the Turks, March 8.
War in Hungary was concluded by the taking of Montgatſch.
A battle of 3 days between the Turks and the Ruſſians.
Marlborough beſieged and took Bouchain, September 13.

1712 Villars defeated the Engliſh at Denain, July 13. O. S.
Villars took Douay, September 8.
Negotiations for a general peace were begun at Utrecht.
The Swedes defeated the Danes at Gadebuſch, December 9. O. S.

1713 A treaty of peace and commerce between Great Britain and Holland, at Utrecht, January 29.
Peace between Ruſſia and the Ottoman Porte.
A treaty between Great Britain and Spain, at Madrid, March 26.
Peace between Great Britain and France, at Utrecht, April 11. N. S. 3^h, P. M.
Peace between France and the Duke of Savoy, April 11. 4^h, P. M.
Peace between France and Portugal, April 11. 8^h, P. M.
Peace between France and Pruſſia, April 11. midnight.
Peace between France and the States General, April 12. 10$\frac{3}{4}^h$, A. M.
Peace between Great Britain and Spain, July 13.
Treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Spain, December 9.

1714 The bull unigenitus was received in France, February.
The oppoſition of Saturn to the ſun was obſerved at Paris, February 26. 8^h, 15$'$, P. M.
The treaty of Raſtad between France and Germany, March 6.
The intereſt of money was fixed in England at 5 *per cent.*
The King of Spain took Barcelona Sept. 12. and Cordoua.
The treaty of Baden, between Germany, France, and Spain, September 7.
The Turks declared war againſt Venice, December 7.

1715 A conjunction of Venus with the ſun was obſerved at Paris, January 26. 8^h, 19$'$, P. M.
Louville obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic to be, 23°, 28$'$, 24$''$.
The treaty of Utrecht between Spain and Portugal, February 13.
A rebellion in Poland. The Turks conquered the Morea.
The barrier treaty of Antwerp, between Germany and Holland, November 15.
The battle of Preſtonpans between the King's forces and the rebels, November 13.
The battle of Dumblain, or Sheriffmuir, between the King's forces and the rebels, November 13.
The Pretender landed near Aberdeen, December 22.

1716 The alliance of Weſtminſter, between Great Britain and Holland, February 6.
The rebellion in Scotland was entirely ſuppreſſed, April 26.
The alliance of Weſtminſter, between Germany and Great Britain, May 25.
War was declared between the Germans and the Turks.
The Turks invaded the iſland of Corfou.
Prince Eugene defeated the Turks at Peterwaradin, July 25. O. S.

1717 The triple alliance between Great Britain, France, and Holland, at the Hague, December 24. O. S.

A. D.

1718 Charles XII. attempted the conqueſt of Norway.
The Engliſh defeated the Spaniſh fleet near Syracuſe, July 31. O. S.
The treaty of Paſſarowitz, between the Germans, Venetians, and Turks, July 21.
The quadruple alliance, between Germany, Great Britain, France, and Holland, Auguſt 2. To this treaty the King of Sardinia acceded, November 8.
The King of Great Britain declared war againſt Spain, December 22. O. S.
War was declared in France againſt Spain, Dec. 22. O. S.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion, Jan. 4. 1^h, 15$'$, P. M. Aſcending node, ☊ 7°, 55$'$, 20$''$. Inclin. 31°, 12$'$, 53$''$. Retrograde.

1719 The Spaniſh troops evacuated Sicily.
Peace between Spain and Great Britain, June 26.
Peace between Poland and Sweden.
Peace between Hanover and Sweden, at Stockholm, Nov. 20.

1720 An offenſive and defenſive league between Sweden and England, Jan. 21. O. S.
Peace between Sweden and Pruſſia, at Stockholm, Jan. 21. O. S.
The South-ſea ſcheme began, April 7. and ended Sept. 29.
Peace between Sweden and Denmark, June 3. O. S.
A great earthquake in China, June 11.
The Miſſiſippi company in France was diſſolved, June 27.
Peſtilence in France.
The kingdom of Sardinia was ceded to the Duke of Savoy, Aug. 7. O. S.

1721 A treaty of peace between Great Britain and Spain, at Madrid, June 13.
A defenſive alliance between Great Britain, France, and Spain, June 13.
A treaty of peace, between Sweden and Ruſſia, at Nyſtadt, Aug. 19. O. S.

1722 Peace between the Engliſh and the Moors, Aug. 12.
A great revolution in Perſia, Oct. 12.
The Czar of Muſcovy aſſumed the title of Emperor of Ruſſia.
Roggewein made diſcoveries in the Pacific Ocean.
The Chriſtians and Jeſuits were baniſhed out of China.
The autumnal equinox was obſerved at Paris, Sept. 23. 10^h, 20$'$, A. M.

1723 Biſhop Atterbury was baniſhed, May 27.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion, Sept. 17. 4^h, 10$'$, A. M. Aſcending node, ♉ 14°, 16$'$. Inclin. 49°, 59$'$. Retrog.

1724 An earthquake in Denmark.
The Proteſtants were perſecuted in France.
An academy of ſciences was eſtabliſhed at Peterſburgh.

1725 The treaty of Vienna, between the Emperor and the King of Spain, April 30.
War between the Perſians and the Turks.
The treaty of Hanover, between Great Britain, France, and Pruſſia, againſt Germany and Spain, Sept. 3. acceded to by Holland and Sweden.

1726 The value of current coins was fixed in France, June.
An earthquake at Palermo, Aug. 21.

1727 The treaty of Copenhagen, between Great Britain, Denmark, &c. April 16.
The Spaniards beſieged Gibraltar, May 20.
Peace between Perſia and the Ottoman Porte.
The aberration of the fixed ſtars was diſcovered and accounted for by Bradley.

1728 The treaty of Weſtminſter, between Great Britain and Holland, May [illegible]

1728

A. D.

1728 The congrefs of Soiffons, June 14.
The univerfity of Holftein was founded.
A colony of Danes paffed into Groenland.
A great burning in Copenhagen.
An earthquake in China, Sept.

1729 A comet appeared. Its perihelion, June 12. 6h, 36′, P. M. Afcending node, ♎ 10°, 35′, 15″. Inclin. 77°, 1′, 58″. Direct.
The treaty of Seville, between Great Britain, France, and Spain, Nov. 9.

1730 War between the Ottoman Porte and Perfia.
An earthquake in China. A revolution at Conftantinople, Sept.
The ufurpation of the Aghuans in Perfia ended.
The Perfians under Kouli-Khan gained a fignal victory over the Turks.

1731 A treaty between the King of Great Britain and the Emperor, at Vienna, March 16.
A new treaty between the Emperor, and the Kings of Britain and Spain, at Vienna, July 22.
A treaty of union and defenfive alliance between the Electorates of Saxony and Hanover, at Drefden, Aug.
A great earthquake at Naples.
The Pragmatic Sanction was confirmed, Dec. 31. O. S.

1732 The Spanifh fleet defeated the Moors on the coaft of Barbary, June 20.
The fummer folftice was obferved at Paris, June 21. 7h, 28, 30″, A. M.

1733 The Jefuits were expelled from Paraguay, Jan.
A double election of a King in Poland.
War between France and Germany.
A treaty between the Kings of France, Spain, and Sardinia.

1734 A battle between the Perfians and Turks, at Babylon, Feb.
The French, defeated the Imperialifts at Parma, June 18. O. S.
Philipfburgh was furrendered to the French, July 7. O. S.
The city of Dantzick fubmitted to Auguftus, July 10.
The King of Sardinia defeated the Imperialifts at Guaftalla, Sept. 19.
A commercial treaty between Great Britain and Ruffia, Dec. 2.

1735 The Kings of Spain and of Portugal prepared for war.
A treaty of alliance between Denmark and Sweden.
The Perfians entirely defeated the Turks, May 29.
The French and their allies were fucceefful againft the Imperialifts in Italy.
The preliminaries of peace between France and the Houfe of Auftria were figned, at Vienna, Oct. 3.

1736 Peace between Spain and the Houfe of Auftria.
War between the Ruffians and the Turks.
Thamas Kouli Khan made peace with the Turks, and was proclaimed King of Perfia, by the title of Schah Nadir, September 29.
Caffini obferved the tranfit of Mercury over the fun's difk, at Thury, November 11. 10h, 43′, A. M.

1737 A comet appeared. Its perihelion, January 19. 8h, 20′, P. M. Afcending node, ♒ 16, 22′. Inclin. 18, 20′, 45. Direct.
The Emperor, in alliance with Ruffia, declared war againft the Turks, July 2.
A dreadful hurricane at the mouth of the Ganges, October 10.

1738 The Ruffians invade Crim Tartary.
The order of St Januarius was inftituted in Naples.
War was carried on by the Ruffians, Auftrians, and Turks.

A. D.

1738 A treaty between the Emperor and the French King, at Vienna, November 18.
The autumnal equinox was obferved at Paris, September 23. 7h, 21′. A. M. The fun's apogee in ♎ 8, 19. 8″.

1739 Schah Nadir became maffer of the Empire of Moguls.
A treaty between Great Britain and Denmark, May.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion, June 6. 10h, 0′, P M. Afcending node, ♈ 27°, 25′, 14″. Inclin. 55, 42′, 44″. Retrograde.
The Ruffians defeated the Turks at Choczim, Auguft 8.
Peace between Germany and the Ottoman Porte, Aug. 21. O. S.
Peace between Ruffia and the Ottoman Porte, November.
War between England and Spain was declared, Oct. 23.
Admiral Vernon took Portobello, November 21.
A treaty between France and Holland, at Verfailles, December 21.
An intenfe froft in Britain.

1740 The King of Poland declared war againft the Queen of Hungary.
A general war in Germany, October.
Peace between the Perfians and the Turks, October.

1741 The Pruffians defeated the Imperialifts at Molwitz, Apr. 4
War between the Ruffians and Swedes, June 13. O. S.
Vernon took Carthagena, June 19.
The Ruffians defeated the Swedes at Williamftrand, September 3.
The Pruffians became maffers of Silefia, October 20.
A revolution in Ruffia, December 6.

1742 A comet appeared. Its perihelion, January 28. 4h, 21′, P. M. Afcending node, ♎ 5°, 34′, 45″. Inclin. 67°, 4′, 11″. Retrograde.
The battle of Czaflaw, between the Auftrians and Pruffians, May 6. O. S.
Peace between Pruffia and Hungary, May 30.
Peace between Auftria and Pruffia, at Breflaw, June 11. and at Berlin, July 28.
The Auftrians befieged Prague, Auguft 16—Dec. 16.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion, December 31. 0h, 15′, A. M. Afcending node, ♊ 8°, 10′, 48′. Inclin. 2°, 15′, 50″. Direct.
A defenfive alliance between Great Britain and Pruffia, at Weftminfter, November 18.

1743 War between Perfia and the Ottoman Porte.
A battle between the Spaniards and Auftrians, at Campo Santo, January 17.
A treaty of defenfive alliance between the King of Great Britain and the Empreffs of Ruffia, February.
Admiral Mathews cruifed in the Mediterranean.
A dreadful plague broke out in Sicily, May.
War was carried on in Germany between the Hungarians, Britifh, French, and Auftrians.
The allied army defeated the French at Dettingen, June 16
Peace between Ruffia and Sweden, at Abo, Auguft 17.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion, September 1. 9h, 16′, A. M. Afcending node, ♈ 5°, 16′, 25″. Inclin. 45, 48′, 21″. Retrograde.
An alliance between Great Britain, Hungary, &c. at Worms, September 13.
The alliance of Mofcow, between Great Britain and Ruffia, December 11.

1744 A comet appeared. Its perihelion, February 19. 8h, 17′, P. M. Afcending node, ♉ 15°, 45′, 20″. Inclin. 47°, 8′, 36″. Direct.
A defign of the French to invade Great Britain was defeated, February 24.

1744

A. D.

1744 A ſea fight off Toulon, between the French and Engliſh fleets, February 22.

War was declared in Great Britain againſt France, March 31.

War was declared between the Queen of Hungary and the King of France, April 27.

The ſiege and ſurrender of Menin, June.

The King of Pruſſia took Prague, September 16.

The Prince of Conti defeated the King of Sardinia at Coni, September 30.

Friburgh was ſurrendered to the French, November 1.

Commodore Anſon having arrived at St Helens, completed his voyage round the world.

1745 The quadruple alliance of Warſaw, between Great Britain, Auſtria, Holland, and Poland, January 8.

The Auſtrians defeated the French at Pfaffenhofen, April 4.

A battle between the French and the allies at Fontenoy, April 30. O. S.

Schah Nadir defeated the Ottoman army at Erzerum, May.

The Pruſſians defeated the Auſtrians at Striegau, June 4.

The French took Tournay, June 8.; Ghent, June 12.; Bruges, July 18.; Oudenarde, July 21.; Dendermonde, Auguſt 12.; Oſtend, Auguſt 23.; Newport, September 5.; Aeth, October 9.

The Engliſh made themſelves maſters of Louiſburg and Cape Breton, June 6. O. S.

The rebellion began in Scotland, July.

The Pruſſians defeated the Auſtrians, at Sohr, September 19. O. S.

The rebels defeated the King's army at Preſtonpans, September 21.

The King of Sardinia was almoſt ſtripped of his dominions by the Spaniards, October.

The treaty of Dreſden, between Pruſſia, Poland, Auſtria, and Saxony, Dec 25.

The Duke of Cumberland took Carliſle, December 30.

1746 The rebels defeated the King's forces at Falkirk, Jan. 17.

Peace between Perſia and the Ottoman Porte, January.

Count Saxe took Bruſſels, February 20. and, ſoon after, Antwerp.

The King's army defeated and diſperſed the rebels, at Culloden, April 16.

The defenſive alliance of Peterſburg, between Auſtria and Ruſſia, May 22.

The Prince of Conti took Mons, July 10. Charleroi, Auguſt 2.

Count Clermont took Namur, September 19.

Count Saxe defeated the allies at Rancoux, October 11.

Lima was deſtroyed by an earthquake, October 17.

1747 The French fleet was defeated by Anſon and Warren, May 3.

A comet appeared. Its perihelion Feb. 17. 11h, 45', P. M. Aſcending node, ☊ 20, 58, 27". Inclin. 77°, 50, 55. Retrograde.

The Prince of Orange was elected Hereditary Stadtholder of the United Provinces, May 2.

The defenſive alliance of Stockholm, between Pruſſia, Poland, and Sweden, May 29.

The ſubſidy of Peterſburg, June 12.

The French defeated the allies at Laffeldt, July 2.

Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet, October 14. O. S.

The French took Bergen-op-zoom, September 5. O. S.

Kouli-Khan was murdered. A revolution in Perſia.

1748 A comet appeared. Its perihelion, April 18. 7h, 25', A. M. Aſcending node, ☊ 22, 55' 10". Inclin. 85°, 25', 57". Retrograde.

A. D.

1748 A comet appeared. Its perihelion, June 7. 1h, 24', P. M. Aſcending node, ☊ 4°, 39', 43". Inclin. 56, 59', 3". Direct.

The French took Maeſtricht, May 7.

The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, between Great Britain, France, Spain, Auſtria, Sardinia, and Holland, October 7. O. S.

1749 Nova Scotia, in America, was peopled this year.

A league between the Pope, Venetians, &c. againſt the Corſairs of Algiers and Tunis.

1750 Two ſhocks of an earthquake in England, Feb. 8. and March 8.

Intereſt on the public funds was reduced to 3 *per cent.*

An academy of ſciences was founded at Stockholm.

The commercial treaty of Madrid, between Spain and Great Britain, October 5.

1751 Peace between Spain and Portugal.

1752 New ſtile was introduced into Great Britain; Sept. 3. was reckoned September 14.

1753 The Britiſh Muſeum was eſtabliſhed at Montagu-houſe by an act of parliament.

1754 A conteſt in the Eaſt Indies about the government of Arcot.

A dreadful eruption of Mount Veſuvius.

A great earthquake at Conſtantinople, Grand Cairo, &c. September 2.

1755 War was declared between the Dutch and the Algerines, April 12.

Quito in Peru was deſtroyed by an earthquake, April 28.

Braddock was defeated and killed near Fort du Queſne, July 9.

Johnſon defeated the French at Lake George, Sept. 9.

A convention between Great Britain and Ruſſia, at Peterſburg, September 30.

Liſbon was deſtroyed by an earthquake, November 1.

1756 A treaty between Great Britain and Pruſſia, February 16.

War was declared in England againſt France, May 18.

War was declared in France againſt England, June 16.

An engagement between the Engliſh and French fleets off Minorca, May 20.

Blakeney forced the caſtle to ſurrender to the French, June 28.

Calcutta was taken by the Viceroy of Bengal, June 20.

The king of Pruſſia commenced hoſtilities in Saxony, August.

The King of Pruſſia defeated the Auſtrians at Lowoſchutz, October 1.

1757 Damien's aſſaſſination againſt the King of France, January 5.

A battle between the Pruſſians and Auſtrians, at Boſchefeld, in upper Luſatia, February 24.

The King of Pruſſia invaded Bohemia.

The Pruſſians defeated the Auſtrians at Reichenberg, April 21.

The King of Pruſſia defeated the Auſtrians near Prague, May 6.

The King of Pruſſia is repulſed by Count Daun, at Kolin, June 18.

The French defeated the Allies at Haſtenbeck, July 26.

The French took Verden, Stade, and Bremen, Auguſt.

The convention of Cloſter-ſeven, September 8.

The Pruſſians defeated the Ruſſians at Norkitten, August.

A battle between the Engliſh and French, October 21. 7, 55'. P. M. Aſcending node, ☊ 29° 10' 10". Inclin. 12°. Retrograde.

1757

A. D.

1757 The Pruſſians defeated the French and the Auſtrians at Roſbach, November 5.
The Auſtrians defeated the Pruſſians near Breſlaw, November 22.
The King of Pruſſia defeated the Auſtrians at Leſſa, December 5.
The King of Pruſſia took Breſlaw, December 21. and became maſter of Sileſia.

1758 Prince Ferdinand reduced Minden, March 14.
A treaty between Great Britain and Pruſſia, April 11.
The King of Pruſſia marched into Moravia, April.
The Engliſh took Senegal, May 1.
The French took Fort St David's, June 2.
Prince Ferdinand defeated the French, at Crevelt, June 23.
Count Daun compelled the King of Pruſſia to raiſe the ſiege of Olmutz, July 1.
The Engliſh were repulſed at Ticonderago, July 8.
The French defeated the Hanoverians at Sangarhauſen, July 23.
The Engliſh took Louiſbourg, July 27.
The Britiſh troops took Cherburg, Auguſt 8.
The Auſtrians defeated the Pruſſians at Frankfort on the Oder, Auguſt 12.
The King of Pruſſia defeated the Ruſſians, at Zorndorf, Auguſt 25.
The French defeated the Allies at Landwernhagen, October 10
Count Daun defeated the King of Pruſſia, at Hoch-kirchen, October 14.
The King of Pruſſia and his generals raiſed the ſieges of Colberg, Neiſs, Coſel, Torgau, Leipſic, and Dreſden, Oct.
The Engliſh took Fort du Queſne, November 25.
An attempt to aſſaſſinate the King of Portugal, Dec. 3.
A treaty between Great Britain and Pruſſia, December 7.
Commodore Keppel took Goree, December 29.

1759 The Engliſh defeated the French at Wandewaſh, Jan. 22.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion, March 13. 1^h, 50′, A. M. Aſcending node, ♉ 23°, 45′, 35″. Inclin. 17°, 40′, 15′. Retrograde.
Prince Ferdinand defeated the French at Bergen, April 13.
Guadaloupe was ſurrendered to the Engliſh, May 1.
Sir William Johnſon reduced Fort Niagara, July 24.
The Allies defeated the French, at Minden, Auguſt 1.
The King of Pruſſia defeated the Ruſſians at Cunerſdorf, Auguſt 12.
The Jeſuits were expelled from Portugal, September 3.
An engagement between the Engliſh and French fleets near Pondicherry, September 10.
General Wolfe defeated the French, and took Quebec, Sept. 17.
Boſcawen defeated the French fleet off Gibraltar, Aug. 18.
Hawke defeated the French fleet off Belleiſle, Nov. 20.
The Pruſſians were ſurpriſed by the Auſtrians at Maxen, November 21.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion, Nov. 27. 2^h, 19′, P. M. Aſcending node, ♌ 19°, 39′, 24″. Inclin. 78°, 59′, 22″. Direct.
Balbec and Tripoli were deſtroyed by an earthquake, December 5.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion December 17. 0^h, 41′, A. M. Aſcending node, ♊ 18°, 56′, 19″. Inclin. 4°, 37′, 24″. Retrograde.

1760 The Engliſh were defeated by the French at Quebec, April 28.
A tranſit of Venus over the ſun, June 6.
The Allies defeated the French, at Exdorff, July 16.

A. D.

1760 The Auſtrians defeated the Pruſſians, at Landſhut, June 2.
The French defeated the Allies, at Corbach, July 10.
The Allies defeated the French at Warbourg, July 31.
The King of Pruſſia defeated the Auſtrians, at Pfaffendor Auguſt 15.
The Pruſſians defeated the Auſtrians, in Saxony, Auguſt 30.
The Engliſh made themſelves maſters of Montreal, and o Canada, September 8.
The Auſtrian and Ruſſian troops took and plundere Berlin, October 9.
Earthquakes in Syria, October 13.
The Prince of Brunſwick was defeated near Rhimberg October 16.
The King of Pruſſia defeated the Auſtrians, at Torgau November 3.

1761 Colonel Coote took Pondicherry, after a long ſiege, January 15.
The French defeated the Hanoverians, &c. near Grunberg, March 21.
Belleiſle was ſurrendered to the Engliſh, June 7.
The Allies defeated the French, at Kirch-denckern, July 15.
A league between France and Spain, Auguſt 15.
The Ruſſians were defeated, at Colberg, September 16.
A proceſs againſt the Jeſuits was carried on in France.

1762 Martinico was ſurrendered to the Engliſh, February 4.
Peace between Ruſſia and Pruſſia, May 5.
War was declared by Portugal againſt Spain, May 23.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion, May 29. 3^h, 10′, A. M. Aſcending, node ♈, 19°, 23′. Inclin. 84°, 45′. Direct.
War declared by France and Spain againſt Portugal, June 20.
The Allies defeated the French at Grabenſtein, June 24.
A revolution in Ruſſia, July 9.
Havannah was ſurrendered to the Engliſh, Auguſt 12.
The Jeſuites were baniſhed from France, Auguſt.
Prince Ferdinand was defeated by the French, at Johannesberg, Auguſt 30.
A battle between the Allies and the French, at Brucker-Muhl, September 21.
Manilla was taken by the Engliſh, October 6.
Schweidnitz was ſurrendered to the King of Pruſſia, October 9.
Prince Henry defeated the Allies, at Freyberg, Oct. 29.
The Allies beſieged and took Caſſel, November 1.
Peace between Great Britain and France, at Fontainbleau, November 3.

1763 The peace of Paris, between Great Britain, France, and Spain, acceded to by Portugal, February 10.
The peace of Huberſburg, between Hungary and Pruſſia, February 15.
Peace between Pruſſia and Poland, February 15.
The expulſion of the Jeſuits in France was completed.

1764 A comet appeared, January 3. 8^h, P. M. Its aſcending node, ♌ 29°, 20, 6″. Inclin. 53°, 54′, 19′. Retrorgrade.
A treaty between Ruſſia and Pruſſia, April 15.
Famine and peſtilence in Italy—an earthquake at Lisbon. December 26.
Munro defeated Sujah Dowla, at Buxar, October 23.
Byron made diſcoveries in the Pacific Ocean.

1765 The regency bill paſſed in England, May 15.

1766 A comet appeared, March 8. Its aſcending node, ♌ 4° 10′, 50″. Inclin. 40°, 50′, 20″. Retrograde.
A comet appeared, April 8. Its aſcending node, ♉ 17° 22′, 19″. Inclin. 8°, 18′, 45″. Direct.
The American ſtamp act was repealed, March 18.

1766.

A. D.

1766 A treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Ruſſia, at Peterſburgh, June 20.
A great earthquake at Conſtantinople.
The Jeſuits were expelled from Bohemia and Denmark.
1767 The Jeſuits were expelled from Spain, Genoa, and Venice, April 2.
Martinico was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake.
The Proteſtants were tolerated in Poland, November 2.
Wallis and Carteret made diſcoveries in the Pacific Ocean.
1768 The Royal Academy of Arts was eſtabliſhed at London.
The Turks declared war againſt the Ruſſians.
The Jeſuits were expelled from Naples, Malta, and Parma.
Bougainville made diſcoveries in the Pacific Ocean.
Violent commotions in Poland.
1769 Cook made diſcoveries in the Pacific Ocean.
Paoli fled from Corſica, June 13. which was reduced.
1770 The Ruſſians defeated the Turks, Auguſt 1.
An earthquake at St Domingo.
1771 An emigration of 500,000 Tourgouths from the coaſts of the Caſpian ſea to the frontiers of China.
1772 A revolution in Sweden, Auguſt 19.
Poland was diſmembered by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, the King of Pruſſia, and the houſe of Auſtria.
1773 Cook made diſcoveries in the Pacific Ocean, and ſailed to 71°, 10′, S. Lat.
The Society of Jeſuits was ſuppreſſed by the Pope's bull, Auguſt 25.
1774 A treaty between the Ruſſians and the Turks, July.
A comet appeared. Its perihelion, Auguſt 15. 11h, 11′, P. M. Aſcending node, ♎ 0°, 49′. Inclin. 83°, 0′. Direct.
1775 The action at Bunker-hill, June 7.
The Spaniſh troops landed near Algiers, July 8.
1776 The Americans declared themſelves independent, July 4.
1777 Philadelphia was taken by the Britiſh, October 3.
1778 A league between the French and American rebels, October 30.
An engagement between the Engliſh and French fleets off Breſt, July 27.
1779 Peace between the Imperialiſts and Pruſſians, May 13.
An Engagement between Byron and D'Eſtaing off Grenada, July 6.
A tremendous eruption of Veſuvius, Auguſt 8.
The ſiege of Gibraltar by the Spaniards began in July.

A. D.

1779 Sir George Collier took many American veſſels in Penobſcot bay, Auguſt 14.
1780 January 14. 6h, A. M. The thermometer, when hung in the air at Glaſgow, ſtood at 46° below the freezing point, in Fahrenheit's ſcale.
Sir George Rodney defeated the Spaniſh fleet near Cape Vincent, January 16.
An engagement between the French and Engliſh fleets off Martinico, April 17.
Charleſtown in America was ſurrendered to the Britiſh arms, May 12.
An inſurrection and riot in London, June 2.
Five Britiſh Eaſt-India ſhips, and a large fleet of Weſt-India ditto, were captured by the combined fleets of France and Spain, in lat. 36°, 40′. and long. 15°, W. from London, Auguſt 9.
Lord Cornwallis gained a ſignal victory over the American forces at Cambden, South Carolina, Auguſt 16.
A moſt dreadful hurricane in the Leeward Iſlands, Oct.
War was declared in England againſt the Dutch, December 20.
1781 Sir George Rodney and General Vaughan took the Iſland of St Euſtatius, February 7.
Lord Cornwallis defeated the American forces at Guilford, March 15.
An engagement between the Engliſh and the Dutch fleets near the Dogger Bank, Auguſt 5.
The Engliſh army, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, ſurrendered to the united forces of France and America, at York-Town, October 18.
1782 Minorca was ſurrendered to the Spaniards, February 4.
An engagement between the Engliſh and French fleets near Trincomale, in the Eaſt-Indies, February 17.
Sir George Rodney defeated the French fleet commanded by Count de Graſſe, off Dominica, April 12.
An engagement between the Engliſh and French fleets near Trincomale, in the Eaſt-Indies, April 12.
Another engagement between the Engliſh and French fleets, near Trincomale, September.
1783 Preliminaries of peace between Great Britain, France, and Spain, were ſigned. America declared independent, January 20.
A dreadful earthquake in Sicily. Meſſina, and many other cities, were deſtroyed, February 5.

APPENDIX:

CONTAINING

TABLES,

REQUISITE TO THE ILLUSTRATION

OF SEVERAL PARTS OF THE

FOREGOING SYSTEM

CONTENTS

OF THE

FOLLOWING TABLES.

Table.

I. *The Chronicle of the Marbles of Paros.*

II. *The Olympiads.*

III. *The years of the Hegira.*

IV. *The characters of the Arabian months.*

V. *A series of remarkable dates and epochs, from the creation of the world to the birth of Christ.*

VI. *A list of Theban Kings from Eratosthenes.*

VII. *Ptolemy's Canon of Chaldaean, &c. Kings.*

VIII. *The months of various nations compared.*

IX. *The months of Jewish, common, and embolismal years.*

X. *Dates of Epochs, Æras, &c. in the order of the Julian months.*

XI. *No.* 1. *The days of the Julian year, reckoned from January.*

No. 2. *The days of the Egyptian year, reckoned from Thoth.*

XII. *The Nabonassarian and Julian years compared, &c.*

XIII. *Lunations from* 1 *to* 10,000.

XIV. *The number of days, in Sydereal, Julian, and Solar years, from* 1 *to* 10,000.

XV. *The Golden number, from A. D.* 1, *to* 4000.

XVI. *To shew the day of the month by the dominical letter.*

XVII. *The number of direction for finding Easter Sunday, &c.*

Table.

XVIII. *No.* 1. *The dominical letters from B. C.* 4200, *O. S.*

No. 2. *The dominical letters to A. D.* 420.., *O. S.*

No. 3. *The dominical letters to A. D.* 4000, *N. S.*

XIX. *No.* 1. *The Paschal limits from A. D.* 1, *to* 1583, *O. S.*

No. 2. *The Paschal limits from A. D.* 1583, *to* 1700, *N. S.*

No. 3. *The Paschal limits from A. D.* 1700, *to* 1900, *N. S.*

XX. *To shew the day of the week in any day of the month.*

XXI. *Table of Epacts, and of direction.*

XXII. *No.* 1. *To reduce parts of the Equator to mean solar hours.*

No. 2. *To reduce mean solar hours to parts of the Equator.*

XXIII. *No.* 1. *To reduce time in parts of the Equator.*

No. 2. *To reduce parts of the Equator into time.*

XXIV. *The limits of solar eclipses.*

XXV. *The number of lunations in any given time.*

XXVI. *The difference of meridians, and the latitude of places.*

XXVII. *The quantity of the period from the creation of the world to the birth of Christ, according to the most approved computations of Historians and Chronologers.*

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

MARBLES OF PAROS.

BEFORE the invention of paper, the public records of nations were engraven on ſtone, braſs, or ſome other durable ſubſtance, and depoſited in temples, and places of ſecurity. The waſte of time, however, and the rage of barbarity in ſucceeding ages, deprived mankind of theſe monuments of antiquity. Archives, temples, palaces, and cities, were conſigned to oblivion. A few fragments have been preſerved, and collected with care. Of this number are the Marbles of Oxford, called alſo the Parian, and Arundelian Marbles; on which, among other particulars relating to ancient hiſtory, a chronicle of Athens is engraven. Theſe inſcriptions were diſcovered in the Iſle of Paros, one of the Cyclades, were purchaſed by Thomas Earl of Arundel, during his reſidence in Italy, and brought from the Levant. Having been diſpoſed in the gardens of this nobleman at London, A. D. 1627, many of them were deſtroyed in the courſe of the civil war. The remainder was removed to Oxford, ſoon after the reſtoration, and committed to the care of the Univerſity there by the Right Honourable Henry Howard, brother of the Duke of Norfolk. Selden, a celebrated antiquary, publiſhed theſe inſcriptions, with annotations, under the title of *Marmora Arundeliana;* and Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, publiſhed additional notes and illuſtrations, A. D. 1676, inſcribed *Marmora Oxonienſia, ex Arundelianis, Seldenianis, aliiſque conflata.* Theſe valuable remains of antiquity attracted the obſervation of hiſtorians and antiquaries, and were applied to elucidate many parts of ancient hiſtory that had been long involved in obſcurity. They were engraven two hundred and ſixty-four years before the Chriſtian æra. They extend from the commencement of the reign of Cecrops to the archonate of Diotimus, and comprehend the ſpace of one thouſand three hundred and eighteen years. Imperfect and mutilated as this chronicle appears to be in its preſent form, it is of eſſential ſervice in correcting and adjuſting the chronology of ancient Greece. For this reaſon I have ſubjoined a tranſlation of it from the Greek. Almoſt every event, between the deſtruction of Troy and the annual magiſtracy of Athens, is dated twenty-ſix years earlier than in the canons of Euſebius, and of other approved chronologers; ſo that thoſe number of years muſt be ſubtracted from the dates in the marbles, during the time mentioned, to accommodate them to thoſe of Eratoſthenes, Dion. Halicarnaſſius, Euſebius, and other ancient writers. The reaſons of this difference ſhall be treated in a future diſſertation on æras.

TABLE

T A B L E I.

A CHRONICLE of Ancient Greece, compoſed, and engraven on Marble, B. C. 264, when Diognetus was Archon of Athens.

B. C. denote years before the Chriſtian æra; and Ep. Epochs.

B. C. Ep.

1582 1 Since the commencement of the reign of Cecrops, King of Athens, 1318 years have elapſed.

1574 2 Since Deucalion began to reign in Lycoria, near Parnaſſus, 1310 years.

1532 3 Since the conteſt between Mars and Neptune, on the death of Hallerrothius, the ſon of Neptune, from which the Areopagus derived its name, 1268 years.

1529 4 Since the flood of Deucalion, from which this Prince fled to Athens, and offered ſacrifices to Jupiter in the temple he had built during the reign of Cranaus, 1265 years.

1522 5 Since Amphiction, the ſon of Deucalion, reigned at Thermopylis, to whom the Amphictions in gratitude offered ſacrifices, during the reign of Amphiction at Athens, 1258 years.

1521 6 Since the inſtitution of the feſtivals called Panathenaea, and the reign of Hellen, the ſon of Deucalion, at Pthiotis, from whom the Greeks were called Hellenes, 1257 years.

1519 7 Since Cadmus, the ſon of Agenor, came to Thebes, and built Cadmea, in the reign of Amphiction, 1255 years.

1516 8 Since Eurotas and Lacedaemon reigned in Laconia, Amphiction reigning at Athens, 1252 years.

1511 9 Since the ſhip Pentecontorus ſailed from Egypt to Greece, with the daughters of Danaus, and arrived near Lindus, in Rhodes, 1247 years.

1506 10 Since Erichthonius introduced the chariot into the feſtivals called Penathenaea, and Hyagnis the Phrygian invented the flute, 1242 years.

1432 11 Since Minos I. reigned, and built Cidonia, and ſince iron was found at Mount Ida by the Dactyli, in the reign of Pandion, 1168 years.

1409 12 Since Ceres taught the art of ſowing corn at Athens, and communicated this diſcovery to other cities by means of Triptolemus, the ſon of Celeus and Neaera, in the reign of Erichtheus, 1145 years.

1406 13 Since Triptolemus ſowed corn in Raria, near Eleuſis, 1142 years.

1399 14 Since the poem of the rape of Proſerpine, and the fables concerning Ceres, and thoſe who learned from her the art of agriculture, 1135 years.

15 Since Eumolpus, the ſon of Musæus, inſtituted the myſteries of Ceres at Eleuſis, and publiſhed his father's poems, in the reign of Erichtheus,—— years.

1326 16 Since the firſt luſtration at Athens, in the reign of Pandion, the ſon of Cecrops, 1062 years.

17 Since the inſtitution of the Gymnaſtic games at Eleuſis, in the reign of Pandion, —— years.

B. C. Ep.

1326 18 Since the Lupercalia were inſtituted in Arcadia, in the reign of Pandion, —— years.

19 Since Hercules was initiated into the myſteries of Eleuſis, in the reign of Ægeus, —— years.

1295 20 Since the great famine at Athens, which, according to the prediction of the oracle of Apollo, was not to ceaſe until ſatisfaction was made to Minos, in the reign of Ægeus, 1031 years.

1259 21 Since Theſeus formed the twelve cities of Attica into one republic, and inſtituted the Iſthmian games, during his own reign, 995 years.

1256 22 Since ———, in the reign of Theſeus 992 years.

1251 23 Since Eteoclus, Adraſtus, and Amphiraus, reigned at Argos, and the Nemean games were inſtituted, 987 years.

1218 24 Since the Greeks began the Trojan war, in the 13th year of the reign of Meneſtheus, 954 years.

1209 25 Since Troy was taken by the Greeks, in the 22d year of Meneſtheus, and on the 17th day of the month Thargelion, 945 years.

1206 26 Since the court of Areopagus abſolved Oreſtes from puniſhment, on account of the murder of his mother Clytemneſtra and Ægiſthus, in the reign of Demophon, 942 years.

1202 27 Since Teucer ſettled in Cyprus, in the reign of Demophon, 938 years.

1077 28 Since Nileus left Greece, and built Epheſus, Samos, Chios, and other cities, 813 years.

944 29 Since Heſiod the poet flouriſhed, in the reign of Megacles, 680 years.

907 30 Since Homer flouriſhed in the reign of Diognetus, Archon of Athens, 643 years.

895 31 Since Phidon, the eleventh from Hercules, reigned at Argos, invented weights and meaſures, and coined ſilver money in Ægina, in the reign of Diognetus, 631 years.

758 32 Since Archias, the ſon of Evagitas, the tenth from Temenus, conducted a colony from Corinth to Syracuſe, in the 21ſt year of Eſchylus, Archon of Athens, 494 years.

684 33 Since Creon, the firſt annual Archon of Athens, flouriſhed, 420 years.

682 34 Since Tyrtaeus declared war againſt the Lacedemonians, Lyſias being Archon of Athens, 418 years.

645 35 Since Terpander, the ſon of Derdeneus, taught the harp at Leſbos, was accuſed, and acquitted, by the people, when Dropilus was Archon, 381 years.

605 36 Since Halyattes reigned in Lydia, when Ariſtocles was Archon of Athens 341 years.

594

B. C. Ep.

594 37 Since Sappho fled from Mitylene into Sicily, when Critias was Archon of Athens, and a popular form of government was eſtabliſhed in Syracuſe, 330 years.

591 38 Since the Amphictions obtained a ſignal victory, and took Cyrrha, when Simon was Archon of Athens, 327 years.

582 39 Since the Pythian games were celebrated the ſecond time, when Damaſias was Archon of Athens, 318 years.

40 Since comedy was invented by Sufario and Dolo, and acted at Athens.

561 41 Since Piſiſtratus made himſelf tyrant of Athens, when Comias was Archon, 297 years.

556 42 Since Croeſus reigned in Aſia, and conſulted the oracle of Delphos, when Euthydemus was Archon of Athens, 292 years.

542 43 Since Cyrus, King of Perſia, took Sardis, and made Croeſus priſoner, when Hipponax, the Iambic poet, flouriſhed, 278 years.

536 44 Since Theſpis the poet publiſhed Alceſtis, and gained the prize, when Alcaeus was Archon of Athens, 272 years.

517 45 Since Darius reigned in Perſia, 253 years.

512 46 Since Harmodius and Ariſtogiton killed Hipparchus, the ſon of Piſiſtratus; and ſince the Piſiſtratidae were driven out of Athens, when Cliſthenes was Archon, 248 years.

508 47 Since Hippodicus of Chalcis obtained the firſt prize for ſinging in chorus, when Iſagoras was Archon of Athens, 244 years.

495 48 Since Hippias was baniſhed from Athens, when Pythocritus was Archon, 231 years.

490 49 Since the Athenians gained the battle of Marathon, in which Æſchylus fought at the age of thirty-five years, when Phaenippus was Archon, 226 years.

489 50 Since Simonides the poet flouriſhed, and Darius was ſucceeded by his ſon Xerxes, when Ariſtides was Archon of Athens, 225 years.

486 51 Since Æſchylus, the tragic poet, firſt obtained a prize; ſince Euripides was born, and Steſichorus went into Greece, when Philocrates was Archon, 222 years.

480 52 Since the Greeks defeated the army of Xerxes at Thermopylis, and his fleet at Salamis, when Callias was Archon of Athens, 217 years.

479 53 Since the Athenians defeated Mardonius, the Perſian general, at Plataea; and ſince a remarkable eruption of Mount Ætna, when Xantippus was Archon of Athens, 216 years.

478 54 Since Gelo made himſelf maſter of Syracuſe, when Timoſthenes was Archon, 214 years.

477 55 Since Simonides, the ſon of Leoprepis, who invented the art of memory, gained the prize at Athens; and ſince the ſtatutes of Harmodius and Ariſtogiton were erected at Athens, when Adimantus was Archon, 213 years.

472 56 Since Hiero was tyrant of Syracuſe; and ſince Epicharmus the poet flouriſhed, when Chares was Archon of Athens, 208 years.

B. C. Ep.

470 57 Since Sophocles, the tragic poet, gained the prize, when he was 28 years of age, and when Apſephion was Archon, 206 years.

468 58 Since a large ſtone fell in the river Ægos; and ſince the death of Simonides the poet, aged 90 years, when Theagenidas was Archon, 204 years.

463 59 Since the death of Alexander, who was ſucceeded by Perdiccas his ſon, when Euthippus was Archon of Athens, 199 years.

457 60 Since the death Æſchylus the poet, in Sicily, aged 69 years, when Callias was Archon of Athens, 193 years.

442 61 Since Euripides the poet, in the 43d year of his age, obtained his firſt prize, when Diphilus was Archon of Athens, 179 years.

420 62 Since Archilaus ſucceeded Perdiccas in Macedonia, when Aſtyphilus was Archon, 156 years.

411 63 Since Dionyſius was tyrant of Syracuſe, when Eudemon was Archon of Athens, 147 years.

409 64 Since the death of Euripides, at the age of 77 years, when Antigenes was Archon, 145 years.

407 65 Since the expedition of Cyrus into Perſia, and the death of Sophocles, in the 91ſt year of his age, when Callias was Archon, 143 years.

402 66 Since Teleſtes the poet gained the prize at Athens, when Mycon was Archon, 139 years.

400 67 Since the return of the Greeks from the ſervice of Cyrus, and the death of Socrates, when Laches was Archon of Athens, 137 years.

399 68 Since Ariſtocrates was Archon of Athens, 135 years.

69 Since ——rianus, the poet, gained the prize at Athens, — years.

380 70 Since Philoxenus, the poet, died, in the 60th year of his age, when Pytheas was Archon of Athens, 116 years.

377 71 Since Anaxandrides, the comic poet, gained the prize at Athens, when Callias was Archon, 113 years.

373 72 Since Aſtydamas, the poet, gained the prize at Athens, when Areus was Archon, 109 years.

371 73 Since the battle of Leuctra, between the Thebans and the Lacedemonians, when Phraſiclides was ——

370 74 Since Steſichorus gained the prize a ſecond time at Athens, and ſince Megalopolis was built, when Dyſcinetus was Archon, 106 years.

368 75 Since the commencement of the reigns of Dionyſius II. tyrant of Sicily, and of Alexander of Pherae, when Nauſigenes was Archon, 104 years.

358 76 Since the Phocians plundered the temple of Delphos, when Cephiſodorus was Archon, 94 years.

357 77 Since Timotheus, the poet, died, aged 90 years; and ſince Philip, King of Macedon, built Philippi, when Agathocles was Archon of Athens, 93 years.

355 78 Since the birth of Alexander the Great, when Calliſtratus was Archon, 91 years.

354 79 Since Calippus made himſelf maſter of Syracuſe, having ſlain Dion, when Diotimus was Archon of Athens, 90 years.

The remaining part of this valuable fragment of antiquity is loſt.

TABLE

TABLE II.

Of the OLYMPIADS, &c.

B.C.	Olymp. Victors, &c.
	Ol. I. Coraebus Elienſ.
776	1
775	2
774	3
773	4
	Ol. II. Antimachus Elienſ.
772	1
771	2 Birth of Romulus
770	3
769	4
	Ol. III. Androclus Meſſen.
768	1
767	2
766	3
765	4
	Ol. IV. Polychares Meſſen.
764	1
763	2
762	3 Triremes made at Athens
761	4
	Ol. V. Æſchines Meſſen.
760	1
759	2
758	3
757	4
	Ol. VI. Oebotas Dumaeus
756	1 13th Archon Alcmaeon
755	2
754	3 Charops 1ſt decen. Archon
753	4 Rome founded
	Ol. VII. Daicles Meſſen.
752	1
751	2
750	3
749	4
	Ol. VIII. Anticles Meſſen.
748	1
747	2 Nabon. æra commenced
746	3 Æſimedes 2d decen. Archon
745	4
	Ol. IX. Xenocles Meſſen.
744	1
743	2
742	3
741	4
	Ol. X. Dotades Meſſen.
740	1
739	2
738	3
737	4 Clidicus 3d decen. Arch.
	Ol. XI. Leocharcs Meſſen.
736	1
735	2
734	3
733	4
	Ol. XII. Oxythemis Coron.
732	1 Syracuſe built
731	2
730	3
729	4
	Ol. XIII. Diocles Corinth.
728	1
727	2 Hippomenes 4th dec. Archon
726	3
725	4
	Ol. XIV. Damon Corinth.
724	1
723	2
722	3
721	4

B.C.	Olymp. Victors, &c.
	Ol. XV. Orſippus Megaren.
720	1
719	2
718	3
717	4 Leocrates 5th decen. Archon
	Ol. XVI. Pythagoras Lacon.
716	1
715	2
714	3
713	4
	Ol. XVII. Polus Epidaur.
712	1
711	2
710	3
709	4
	Ol. XVIII. Tellis Sicyon.
708	1
707	2 Apſander 6th decen. Archon.
706	3
705	4
	Ol. XIX. Menon Megaren.
704	1
703	2
702	3
701	4
	Ol. XX. Atherades Lacon.
700	1
699	2
698	3
697	4 Eryxias 7th decen. Archon
	Ol. XXI. Pantacles Athen.
696	1
695	2
694	3
693	4
	Ol. XXII. Pantacles
692	1
691	2
690	3
689	4
	Ol. XXIII. Icarius Hyper.
688	1
687	2 Decennial Archons ceaſed
686	3
685	4
	Ol. XXIV. Cleoptolemes Lacon.
684	1 Creon 1ſt annual Archon
683	2
682	3 Arch. Lyſias
681	4 Arch. Theſias
	Ol. XXV. Thalpius Lacon.
680	1 Race-chariots introduced
679	2
678	3
677	4
	Ol. XXVI. Califthenes Lacon.
676	1 Carnean games inſtituted
675	2
674	3
673	4
	Ol. XXVII. Eurybates Lacedem.
672	1
671	2 Arch. Leoſtratus
670	3
669	4 Arch. Piſiſtratus
	Ol. XXVIII. Charmes Lacon.
668	1 Arch. Autoſthenes
667	2
666	3
665	4

B.C.	Olymp. Victors, &c.
	Ol. XXIX. Chionis Lacedem.
664	1 Arch. Miltiades
663	2
662	3
661	4
	Ol. XXX. Chionis
660	1
659	2 Arch. Miltiades
658	3 Byzantium founded
657	4
	Ol. XXXI. Chionis
656	1
655	2
654	3
653	4
	Ol. XXXII. Cratinus Megar.
652	1
651	2
650	3
649	4
	Ol. XXXIII. Gyges Lacon.
648	1
647	2
646	3
645	4 Drophilus Archon of Athens
	Ol. XXXIV. Stomas Athen.
644	1
643	2
642	3
641	4
	Ol. XXXV. Sphaerus Lacon.
640	1
639	2 Arch. Damaſias
638	3
637	4
	Ol. XXXVI. Phrynon Athen.
636	1 Arch. Epaenetus
635	2
634	3
633	4
	Ol. XXXVII. Euryclidas Lacon.
632	1
631	2
630	3
629	4 Periander Tyrant
	Ol. XXXVIII. Olyntheus Lacon.
628	1
627	2
626	3
625	4
	Ol. XXXIX. Ripſolcus Laced.
624	1 Arch. Draco
623	2
622	3
621	4
	Ol. XL. Olyntheus
620	1
619	2
618	3
617	4
	Ol. XLI. Cleonidas Theban.
616	1 Arch. Henochides
615	2
614	3
613	4
	Ol. XLII. Lycotas Lacon.
612	1
611	2
610	3
609	4

B.C.	Olymp. Victors, &c.
	Ol. XLIII. Cleon Epidaur.
608	1
607	2
606	3
605	4 Arch. Ariſtocles
	Ol. XLIV. Gelo Lacon.
604	1 Arch. Critias
603	2
602	3
601	4
	Ol. XLV. Anticrates Epidaur.
600	1 Arch. Megacles
599	2
598	3
597	4
	Ol. XLVI. Chryſomaxus Lacon.
596	1
595	2 Arch. Philombrotus
594	3 Arch. Solon
593	4 Arch. Dropides
	Ol. XLVII. Eurycles Lacon.
592	1 Arch. Eucrates
591	2 Arch. Simon
590	3
589	4
	Ol. XLVIII. Glaucias Croton.
588	1 Arch. Phaenippus
587	2 Council of Amphictions re-eſta-
586	3 bliſhed
585	4
	Ol. XLIX. Lycinus Croton.
584	1
583	2
582	3 Arch. Damaſias
581	4
	Ol. L. Epitelides Lacon.
580	1 Arch. Pentathlus
579	2
578	3
577	4 Arch. Archeſtratides
	Ol. LI. Eratoſthenes Croton.
576	1 Orpheus flouriſhed
575	2
574	3
573	4
	Ol. LII. Agis Elienſ.
572	1
571	2
570	3 Arch. Ariſtomenes
569	4
	Ol. LIII. Agnon Pepareth.
568	1
567	2
566	3 Arch. Comitas
565	4
	Ol. LIV. Hippoſtratus Creton.
564	1
563	2
562	3 Arch. Hippoclides
561	4 Arch. Hegeſiſtratus
	Ol. LV. Hippoſtratus
560	1
559	2
558	3
557	4
	Ol. LVI. Phaedrus Pharſal.
556	1 Arch. Eutydemus
555	2
554	3
553	4
	Ol. LVII. Ladromus Lacon.
552	1
551	2
550	3
549	4
	Ol. LVIII. Diognetus Croton.
548	1 Arch. Erxiclides
547	2
546	3
545	4
	Ol. LIX. Archilochus Corcyr.
544	1
543	2
542	3
541	4

B.C.	Olymp. Victors, &c.
	Ol. LX. Appellaeus Elienſ.
540	1
539	2
538	3
537	4 Arch. Alcaeus
	Ol. LXI. Agatharchus Corcyr.
536	1 Arch. Atheneus
535	2 Arch. Hipparchus
534	3 Arch. Heraclides
533	4
	Ol. LXII. Eryxidas Chalcid.
532	1 Polycrates Tyrant of Samos
531	2
530	3
529	4
	Ol. LXIII. Parmenides Camar.
528	1
527	2
526	3
525	4
	Ol. LXIV. Evander Theſſal.
524	1 Arch. Miltiades
523	2
522	3
521	4
	Ol. LXV. Apochas Tarent.
520	1
519	2
518	3
517	4
	Ol. LXVI. Iſchyrus Himer.
516	1
515	2
514	3
513	4
	Ol. LXVII. Phanas Pellin.
512	1 Arch. Cliſthenes
511	2
510	3
509	4
	Ol. LXVIII. Iſchomachus Croton.
508	1 Arch. Iſagoras
507	2
506	3
505	4
	Ol. LXIX. Iſchomachus
504	1 Arch. Aceſtorides
503	2
502	3
501	4
	Ol. LXX. Nicoras Opunt.
500	1 Arch. Myrus
499	2
498	3
497	4
	Ol. LXXI. Tiſicrates Croton.
496	1 Arch. Hipparchus
495	2 Arch. Philippus
494	3 Arch. Philippus .
493	4 Arch. Themiſtocles
	Ol. LXXII. Tiſicrates
492	1 Arch. Diognetus
491	2 Arch. Hybrilides
490	3 Arch. Ariſtides
489	4 Arch. Ariſtides
	Ol. LXXIII. Aſtylus Croton.
488	1 Arch. Anchiſes
487	2 Arch. Phaenippus
486	3 Arch. Philocrates
485	4 Arch. Phaedon
	Ol. LXXIV. Aſtyllus Syracuſ.
584	1 Arch. Leoſtratus
483	2 Arch. Nicodemus
482	3 Arch. Achepſion
481	4 Arch. Callias
	Ol. LXXV. Suchus Syracuſ.
480	1 Arch. Callias
479	2 Arch. Xantippus
478	3 Arch. Timoſthenes
477	4 Arch. Adimantus
	Ol. LXXVI. Scamander Mityl.
476	1 Arch. Phaedon
475	2 Arch. Dromoclides
474	3 Arch. Aceſtorides
473	4 Arch. Menon

B.C.	Olymp. Victors, &c.
	Ol. LXXVII. Dates Argiv.
472	1 Arch. Chaeres
471	2 Arch. Praxiergus
470	3 Arch. Demotion
469	4 Arch. Phaedon
	Ol. LXXVIII. Parmenides Poſtan.
468	1 Arch. Theagenidas
467	2 Arch. Lyſiſtratus
466	3 Arch. Lyſanias
465	4 Arch. Lyſitheus
	Ol. LXXIX. Xenophon Corinth.
464	1 Arch. Archidemides
463	2 Arch. Tlepolemus
462	3 Arch. Conon
461	4 Arch. Evippus
	Ol. LXXX. Torymbas Theſſal.
460	1 Arch. Phraſiclides
459	2 Arch. Philocles
458	3 Arch. Bion
457	4 Arch. Mneſithides
	Ol. LXXXI. Polymnaſtus Cyren.
456	1 Arch. Callias
455	2 Arch. Soſiſtratus
454	3 Arch. Ariſton
453	4 Arch. Lyſicrates
	Ol. LXXXII. Lycus Theſſal.
452	1 Arch. Chaerephanes
451	2 Arch. Antidotus
450	3 Arch. Eutydemus
449	4 Arch. Pedieus
	Ol. LXXXIII. Criſo Hymer.
448	1 Arch. Philiſcus
447	2 Arch. Timarchides
446	3 Arch. Callimachus
445	4 Arch. Liſimachides
	Ol. LXXXIV. Criſo
444	1 Arch. Praxiteles
443	2 Arch. Lyſanias
442	3 Arch Diphilus
441	4 Arch. Timocles
	Ol. LXXXV. Criſo
440	1 Arch. Myrichides
439	2 Arch. Glaucides
438	3 Arch. Theodorus
437	4 Arch. Euthymenes
	Ol. LXXXVI. Theopompus Theſſal.
436	1 Arch. Lyſimachus
435	2 Arch. Ancilochides
434	3 Arch. Chares
433	4 Arch. Apſeudes
	Ol. LXXXVII. Sophron Ambrac.
432	1 Arch. Pythodorus
431	2 Arch. Euthydemus
430	3 Arch. Apollodorus
429	4 Arch. Epameinon
	Ol. LXXXVIII. Symmachus Meſſen.
428	1 Arch. Diotimus
427	2 Arch. Eucles
426	3 Arch. Euthydemus
425	4 Arch. Stratocles
	Ol. LXXXIX. Symmachus
424	1 Arch. Hipparchus
423	2 Arch. Amynias
422	3 Arch. Alcaeus
421	4 Arch. Ariſtion
	Ol. XC. Hyperbius Syracuſ.
420	1 Arch. Ariſtophilus
419	2 Arch. Archias
418	3 Arch. Antiphon
417	4 Arch. Euphemus
	Ol. XCI. Exaginetus Agrigent.
416	1 Arch. Ariſtomneſtus
415	2 Arch. Chabrias
414	3 Arch. Piſander
413	4 Arch. Cleocritus
	Ol. XCII. Exaginetus
412	1 Arch. Callias
411	2 Arch. Theopompus
410	3 Arch. Glaucippus
409	4 Arch. Diocles
	Ol. XCIII. Eubatos Cyren.
408	1 Arch. Euctemon
407	2 Arch. Antigines
406	3 Arch. Callias
405	4 Arch. Alexias

B.C.	Olymp. Victors, &c.
	Ol. XCIV. Crocinas Lariſſ.
404	1 Arch. Pithodorus
403	2 Arch. Euclides
402	3 Arch. Mycion
401	4 Arch. Epaenetus
	Ol. XCV. Minos Athenienſ.
400	1 Arch. Laches
399	2 Arch. Ariſtocrates
398	3 Arch. Ithycles
397	4 Arch. Lyſiades
	Ol. XCVI. Eupolemus Elienſ.
396	1 Arch. Phormion
395	2 Arch. Diophanius
394	3 Arch. Eubulides
393	4 Arch. Demoſtratus
	Ol. XCVII. Terinaeus Elienſ.
392	1 Arch. Philocles
391	2 Arch. Nicoteles
390	3 Arch. Demoſtratus
389	4 Arch. Antipater
	Ol. XCVIII. Soſippus Athen.
388	1 Arch. Apyrgion
387	2 Arch. Theodotus
386	3 Arch. Myſtichides
385	4 Arch. Dexitheus
	Ol. XCIX. Dicon Syracuſ.
384	1 Arch. Diotrephes
383	2 Arch. Phanoſtratus
382	3 Arch. Menander
381	4 Arch. Demophilus
	Ol. C. Dionyſiodorus Tarent.
380	1 Arch. Pytheas
379	2 Arch. Nicon
378	3 Arch. Nauſinicus
377	4 Arch. Callias
	Ol. CI. Damon Thuri.
376	1 Arch. Chariander
375	2 Arch. Hippodamus
374	3 Arch. Socratides
373	4 Arch. Ariſteus
	Ol. CII. Damon
372	1 Arch. Alceſthenes
371	2 Arch. Phraſiclides
370	3 Arch. Dyſiſcinetus
369	4 Arch. Lyſiſtratus.
	Ol. CIII. Pythoſtratus Athen.
368	1 Arch. Nauſigenes
367	2 Arch. Polyzelus
366	3 Arch. Cephiſodorus
365	4 Arch. Chion
	Ol. CIV. Eubotas Cyren.
364	1 Arch. Timocrates
363	2 Arch. Euchariſtus
362	3 Arch. Cephiſodorus
361	4 Arch. Agathocles
	Ol. CV. Porus Cyren.
360	1 Arch. Callimedes
359	2 Arch. Euchariſtus
358	3 Arch. Cephiſodorus
357	4 Arch. Agathocles
	Ol. CVI. Dorus Malienſ.
356	1 Arch. Elpinous
355	2 Arch. Calliſtratus
354	3 Arch. Diotimus
353	4 Arch. Euthydemus
	Ol. CVII. Smicrinas Tarent.
352	1 Arch. Ariſtodemus
351	2 Arch. Teſſalus
350	3 Arch. Apollodorus
349	4 Arch. Callimachus
	Ol. CVIII. Polycles Cyren.
348	1 Arch. Theophilus
347	2 Arch. Themiſtocles
346	3 Arch. Archias
345	4 Arch. Eubulus
	Ol. CIX. Ariſtolochus Athen.
344	1 Arch. Lyciſcus
343	2 Arch. Pythodotus
342	3 Arch. Soſigenes
341	4 Arch. Nicomachus
	Ol. CX. Antiſles Athen.
340	1 Arch. Theocratus
339	2 Arch. Lysimachides
338	3 Arch. Cephiſidas
337	4 Arch. [illegible]

B.C.	Olymp. Victors, &c.
	Ol. CXI. Cleomantis Clitorius
336	1 Arch. Pythodorus
335	2 Arch. Evaenetus
334	3 Arch. Cleſicles
333	4 Arch. Nicocrates
	Ol. CXII. Gryllus Chalcid.
332	1 Arch. Niceratus or Anicetus
331	2 Arch. Ariſtophanes
330	3 Arch. Ariſtophon
329	4 Arch. Cephiſophon
	Ol. CXIII. Cliton Macedon.
328	1 Arch. Eutycritus
327	2 Arch. Hegemon
326	3 Arch. Chremes
325	4 Arch. Anticles
	Ol. CXIV. Micinas Rhodius
324	1 Arch. Hegeſias
323	2 Arch. Cephiſodorus
322	3 Arch. Philocles or Diocles
321	4 Arch. Apollodorus or Archippus
	Ol. CXV. Damaſias Amphipol.
320	1 Arch. Neaechmus
319	2 Arch. Apollodorus
318	3 Arch. Archippus
317	4 Arch. Demogenes
	Ol. CXVI. Demoſthenes Lacon.
316	1 Arch. Democlides
315	2 Arch. Praxibulus
314	3 Arch. Nicodorus
313	4 Arch. Theophraſtus
	Ol. CXVII. Parmeno Mitylen.
312	1 Arch. Polemon
311	2 Arch. Simonides
310	3 Arch. Hieromnemon
309	4 Arch. Demetrius Phal.
	Ol. CXVIII. Andromenes Corinth.
308	1 Arch. Charinus
307	2 Arch. Anaxicrates
306	3 Arch. Coraebus
305	4 Arch. Xenippus or Xenias
	Ol. CXIX. Andromenes
304	1 Arch. Pherecles
303	2 Arch. Leoſtratus
302	3 Arch. Nicocles
301	4 Arch. Calliarchus
	Ol. CXX. Pythagoras Magneſ.
300	1 Arch. Hegemachus
299	2 Arch. Euctemon
298	3 Arch. Mneſidemus
297	4 Arch. Antiphates
	Ol. CXXI. Pythagoras
296	1 Arch. Nicias
295	2 Arch. Nicoſtratus
294	3 Arch. Olympiodorus
293	4 Arch. Philippus or Diphilus
	Ol. CXXII. Antigonus Maced.
292	1
291	2
290	3
289	4
	Ol. CXXIII. Antigonus
288	1
287	2 Arch. Philippus
286	3
285	4
	Ol. CXXIV. Philomelus Pharſ.
284	1 Achaean republic
283	2
282	3 Kingdom of Pergamus began
281	4
	Ol. CXXV. Ladas Ægiacus
280	1 Arch. Gorgias
279	2 Arch. Anaxicrates
278	3 Arch. Democles
277	4
	Ol. CXXVI. Idaeus or Nicator
276	1
275	2
274	3
273	4
	Ol. CXXVII. Perigenes Alexan.
272	1
271	2 Arch. Pytharatus
270	3
269	4

B.C.	Olymp. Victors, &c.
	Ol. CXXVIII. Seleucus Maced.
268	1
267	2
266	3
265	4
	Ol. CXXIX. Philinus Chou
264	1 Arch. Diognetes
263	2
262	3
261	4
	Ol. CXXX. Philinus
260	1
259	2
258	3
257	4
	Ol. CXXXI. Ammonius Alex.
256	1
255	2
254	3
253	4
	Ol. CXXXII. Xenophanes Ætol.
252	1
251	2
250	3
249	4
	Ol. CXXXIII. Symilus Neapol.
248	1
247	2
246	3
245	4
	Ol. CXXXIV. Alcidas Lacon.
244	1
243	2
242	3
241	4
	Ol. CXXXV. Eraton Tarent.
240	1
239	2
238	3
237	4
	Ol. CXXXVI.
236	1
235	2
234	3
233	4
	Ol. CXXXVII. Menes[illegible]s
232	1
231	2
230	3
229	4
	Ol. CXXXVIII. Demetrius
228	1
227	2
226	3
225	4
	Ol. CXXXIX. Iolaidas Argiv.
224	1
223	2
222	3
221	4
	Ol. CXL. Zopyrus Syracuſ.
220	1
219	2
218	3
217	4
	Ol. CXLI. Dorotheus Rhod.
216	1
215	2
214	3
213	4
	Ol. CXLII. Crates Alexandr.
212	1
211	2
210	3
209	4
	Ol. CXLIII. Heraclitus Sam.
208	1
207	2
206	3
205	4
	Ol. CXLIV. Heraclides Salam.
204	1
203	2
202	3
201	4

B.C.	Olymp.	Victors, &c.
	Ol. CXLV.	Pyrrhias Ætol.
200	1	
199	2	
198	3	
197	4	
	Ol. CXLVI.	Micion Boeotius
196	1	
195	2	
194	3	
193	4	
	Ol. CXLVII.	Agemachus
192	1	
191	2	
190	3	
189	4	
	Ol. CXLVIII.	Acesilaus
188	1	
187	2	
186	3	
185	4	
	Ol. CXLIX.	Hippostratus
184	1	
183	2	
182	3	
181	4	
	Ol. CL.	Onesicritus Salam.
180	1	
179	2	
178	3	
177	4	
	Ol. CLI.	Thymelus Aspend.
176	1	
175	2	
174	3	
173	4	
	Ol. CLII.	Democritus Megar.
172	1	
171	2	
170	3	
169	4	
	Ol. CLIII.	Aristander Lesb.
168	1	
167	2	
166	3	
165	4	
	Ol. CLIV.	Leonidas Rhod.
164	1	
163	2	
162	3	
161	4	
	Ol. CLV.	Leonidas
160	1	
159	2	
158	3	
157	4	
	Ol. CLVI.	Leonidas
156	1	
155	2	
154	3	
153	4	
	Ol. CLVII.	Leonidas
152	1	
151	2	
150	3	
149	4	
	Ol. CLVIII.	Orthon Syracus.
148	1	
147	2	
146	3	
145	4	
	Ol. CLIX.	Alcimus Cyzic.
144	1	
143	2	
142	3	
141	4	
	Ol. CLX.	Diodorus Sicyon.
140	1	
139	2	
138	3	
137	4	
	Ol. CLXI.	Antipater Epir.
136	1	
135	2	
134	3	
133	4	

B.C.	Olymp.	Victors, &c.
	Ol. CLXII.	Damon Delph.
132	1	
131	2	
130	3	
129	4	
	Ol. CLXIII.	Timotheus Trall.
128	1	
127	2	
126	3	
125	4	
	Ol. CLXIV.	Boetus Sicyon.
124	1	
123	2	
122	3	
121	4	
	Ol. CLXV.	Acusilaus Cyren.
120	1	
119	2	
118	3	
117	4	
	Ol. CLXVI.	Chrysogonus Nicen.
116	1	
115	2	
114	3	
113	4	
	Ol. CLXVII.	Chrysogonus.
112	1	
111	2	
110	3	
109	4	
	Ol. CLXVIII.	Nicomachus Philadelph.
108	1	
107	2	
106	3	
105	4	
	Ol CLXIX.	Nicomachus Laced.
104	1	
103	2	
102	3	
101	4	
	Ol. CLXX.	Simmias Seleuc.
100	1	
99	2	
98	3	
97	4	
	Ol. CLXXI.	Parmenisicus Corcyr.
96	1	
95	2	
94	3	
93	4	
	Ol. CLXXII.	Eudamus Chous.
92	1	
91	2	
90	3	
89	4	
	Ol. CLXXIII.	Parmenisicus
88	1	
87	2	
86	3	
85	4	
	Ol. CLXXIV.	——
84	1	
83	2	
82	3	
81	4	
	Ol. CLXXV.	Epaenetus Arg.
80	1	
79	2	
78	3	
77	4	
	Ol. CLXXVI.	Dio Cyparis.
76	1	
75	2	
74	3	
73	4	
	Ol. CLXXVII.	Hecatomnus Milet.
72	1	
71	2	
70	3	
69	4	
	Ol. CLXXVIII.	Diocles Hypep.
68	1	
67	2	
66	3	
65	4	

B.C.	Olymp.	Victors. &c.
	Ol. CLXXIX.	Andreas Laced.
64	1	
63	2	
62	3	
61	4	
	Ol. CLXXX.	Andromachus Ambrac.
60	1	
59	2	
58	3	
57	4	
	Ol. CLXXXI.	Lamachus Tauron.
56	1	
55	2	
54	3	
53	4	
	Ol. CLXXXII.	Anthestion Argiv.
52	1	
51	2	
50	3	
49	4	
	Ol. CLXXXIII.	Theodorus Messen.
48	1	
47	2	
46	3	
45	4	
	Ol. CLXXXIV.	Theodorus
44	1	
43	2	
42	3	
41	4	
	Ol. CLXXXV.	Ariston Thur.
40	1	
39	2	
38	3	
37	4	
	Ol. CLXXXVI.	Scamander Alex.
36	1	
35	2	
34	3	
33	4	
	Ol. CLXXXVII.	Sopater Argiv.
32	1	
31	2	
30	3	
29	4	
	Ol. CLXXXVIII.	——
28	1	
27	2	
26	3	
25	4	
	Ol. CLXXXIX.	Asclepiades Sidon.
24	1	
23	2	
22	3	
21	4	
	Ol. CXC.	Rufidius Patren.
20	1	
19	2	
18	3	
17	4	
	Ol. CXCI.	Diodotus Tyan.
16	1	
15	2	
14	3	
13	4	
	Ol. CXCII.	Diophanes Æol.
12	1	
11	2	
10	3	
9	4	
	Ol. CXCIII.	Artemidorus Thyatet.
8	1	
7	2	
6	3	
5	4	
	Ol. CXCIV.	Damaratus Ephes.
4	1	
3	2	
2	3	
1	4	
A.D.	Ol. CXCV.	Damaratus
1	1	
2	2	
3	3	
4	4	

A.D.	Olymp.	Victors, &c.
	Ol. CXCVI.	Pammenes Magnef.
5	1	
6	2	
7	3	
8	4	
	Ol. CXCVII.	Aſiaticus Halicarn.
9	1	
10	2	
11	3	
12	4	
	Ol. CXCVIII.	Diophanes Pruſiac.
13	1	
14	2	
15	3	
16	4	
	Ol. CXCIX.	Æſchines Mileſ.
17	1	
18	2	
19	3	
20	4	
	Ol. CC.	Polemon Petraeus.
21	1	
22	2	
23	3	
24	4	

A.D.	Olymp.	Victors, &c.
	Ol. CCI.	Damaſias Cydoniat.
25	1	
26	2	
27	3	
28	4	
	Ol. CCII.	Hermogenes Pergam.
29	1	
30	2	
31	3	
32	4	
	Ol. CCIII.	Apollonius Epidaur.
33	1	
34	2	
35	3	
36	4	
	Ol. CCIV.	Scrapion Alexandrin.
37	1	
38	2	
39	3	
40	4	

A.D	Olymp.	Victors, &c.
	Ol. CCV.	Eubulidas Laodicen.
41	1	
42	2	
43	3	
44	4	
	Ol. CCVI.	Valerius Mitylen.
45	1	
46	2	
47	3	
48	4	
	Ol. CCVII.	Athenodorus Æginenſ.
49	1	
50	2	
51	3	
52	4	
	Ol. CCVIII.	Athenodorus.
53	1	
54	2	
55	3	
56	4	

It were unneceſſary, as Freſnoy obſerves, to continue the Olympiads any further; becauſe the Grecian Hiſtory being afterwards mixed with the Roman, the Chronology of the former may be regulated by that of the latter, viz. by the Conſulſhips, the Reigns of Emperors, &c.

TABLE

TABLE III.

OF THE YEARS OF THE HEGIRA.

				Feriae.
622	1		16 July	6
623	2	*	5 July	3
624	3		24 June	1
625	4		13 June	5
626	5	*	2 June	2
627	6		23 May	7
628	7	*	11 May	4
629	8		1 May	2
630	9		20 April	6
631	10	*	9 April	3
632	11		29 March	1
633	12		18 March	5
634	13	*	7 March	2
635	14		25 February	7
636	15		14 February	4
637	16	*	2 February	1
638	17		23 January	6
639	18	*	12 January	3
640	19		2 January	1
	20		21 December	5
641	21	*	10 December	2
642	22		30 November	7
643	23		19 November	4
644	24	*	7 November	1
645	25		28 October	6
646	26	*	17 October	3
647	27		7 October	1
648	28		25 September	5
649	29	*	14 September	2
650	30		4 September	7
651	31		24 Auguſt	4
652	32	*	12 Auguſt	1
653	33		2 Auguſt	6
654	34		22 July	3
655	35	*	11 July	7
656	36		30 June	5
657	37	*	19 June	2
658	38		9 June	7
659	39		29 May	4
660	40	*	17 May	1
661	41		7 May	6
662	42		26 April	3
663	43	*	15 April	7
664	44		4 April	5
665	45		24 March	2
666	46	*	13 March	6
667	47		3 March	4
668	48	*	20 February	1
669	49		9 February	6
670	50		29 January	3
671	51	*	18 January	7
672	52		8 January	5
	53		27 December	2
673	54	*	16 December	6
674	55		6 December	4
675	56	*	25 November	1
676	57		14 November	6
677	58		3 November	3
678	59	*	23 October	7
679	60		13 October	5
680	61		1 October	2
681	62	*	20 September	6
682	63		10 September	4
683	64		30 Auguſt	1
684	65	*	18 Auguſt	5
685	66		8 Auguſt	3
686	67	*	28 July	7
687	68		18 July	5
688	69		6 July	2
689	70	*	25 June	6
690	71		15 June	1
691	72		4 June	1
692	73	*	23 May	5
693	74		13 May	3
694	75		2 May	7
695	76	*	21 April	4
696	77		10 April	2
697	78	*	30 March	6
698	79		20 March	4
699	80		9 March	1
700	81	*	26 February	5
701	82		15 February	3
702	83		4 February	7
703	84	*	24 January	4
704	85		14 January	2
705	86		2 January	6
	87		23 December	4
706	88		12 December	1
707	89	*	1 December	5
708	90		20 November	3
709	91		9 November	7
710	92	*	29 October	4
711	93		19 October	2
712	94		7 October	6
713	95	*	26 September	3
714	96		16 September	1
715	97	*	5 September	5
716	98		25 Auguſt	3
717	99		14 Auguſt	7
718	100	*	3 Auguſt	4
719	101		24 July	2
720	102		12 July	6
721	103	*	1 July	3
722	104		21 June	1
723	105		10 June	5
724	106	*	29 May	2
725	107		19 May	7
726	108	*	8 May	4
727	109		28 April	2
728	110		16 April	6
729	111	*	5 April	3
730	112		26 March	1
731	113		15 March	5
732	114	*	3 March	2
733	115		21 February	7
734	116	*	10 February	4
735	117		31 January	2
736	118		20 January	6
737	119	*	8 January	3
	120		29 December	1
738	121		18 December	5
739	122	*	7 December	2
740	123		26 November	7
741	124		15 November	4
742	125	*	4 November	1
743	126		25 October	6
744	127	*	13 October	3
745	128		3 October	1
746	129		22 September	5
747	130	*	11 September	2
748	131		31 Auguſt	7
749	132		20 Auguſt	4
750	133	*	9 Auguſt	1
751	134		30 July	6
752	135		18 July	3
753	136	*	7 July	7
754	137		27 June	5
755	138	*	16 June	2
756	139		5 June	7
757	140		25 May	4
758	141	*	14 May	1
759	142		4 May	6
760	143		22 April	3
761	144	*	11 April	7
762	145		1 April	5
763	146	*	21 March	2
764	147		10 March	7
765	148		27 February	4
766	149	*	16 February	1
767	150		6 February	6
768	151		26 January	3
769	152	*	14 January	7
770	153		4 January	5
	154		24 December	2
771	155	*	13 December	5
772	156		2 December	4
773	157	*	21 November	1
774	158		11 November	6
775	159		31 October	3
776	160	*	19 October	7
777	161		9 October	5
778	162		28 September	2
779	163	*	17 September	6
780	164		6 September	4
781	165		26 Auguſt	1
782	166	*	15 Auguſt	5
783	167		5 Auguſt	3
784	168	*	24 July	7
785	169		14 July	5
786	170		3 July	2
787	171	*	22 June	6
788	172		11 June	4
789	173		31 May	1
790	174	*	20 May	5
791	175		10 May	3
792	176	*	28 April	7
793	177		18 April	5
794	178		7 April	2
795	179	*	27 March	6
796	180		16 March	4
797	181		5 March	1
798	182	*	22 February	5
799	183		12 February	3
800	184		1 February	7
801	185	*	20 January	4
802	186		10 January	2
	187	*	30 December	6
803	188		20 December	4
804	189		8 December	1
805	190	*	27 November	5
806	191		17 November	3
807	192		6 November	7
808	193	*	25 October	4
809	194		15 October	2
810	195		4 October	6
811	196	*	23 September	3
812	197		12 September	1
813	198	*	1 September	5
814	199		22 Auguſt	3
815	200		11 Auguſt	7
816	201	*	30 July	4
817	202		20 July	2
818	203		9 July	6
819	204	*	28 June	3
820	205		17 June	1
821	206	*	6 June	5
822	207		27 May	3
823	208		16 May	7
824	209	*	4 May	4
825	210		24 April	2
826	211		13 April	6
827	212	*	2 April	3
828	213		22 March	1

				Feriae.
829	214		11 March	5
830	215	*	28 February	2
831	216		18 February	7
832	217	*	7 February	4
833	218		27 January	2
834	219		16 January	6
835	220	*	5 January	3
	221		26 December	1
836	222		14 December	5
837	223	*	3 December	2
838	224		23 November	7
839	225		12 November	4
840	226	*	31 October	1
841	227		21 October	6
842	228	*	10 October	3
843	229		30 September	1
844	230		18 September	5
845	231	*	7 September	2
846	232		28 Auguſt	7
847	233		17 Auguſt	4
848	234	*	5 Auguſt	1
849	235		26 July	6
850	236	*	15 July	3
851	237		5 July	1
852	238		23 June	5
853	239	*	12 June	2
854	240		2 June	7
855	241		22 May	4
856	242	*	10 May	1
857	243		30 April	6
858	244		19 April	3
859	245	*	8 April	7
860	246		28 March	5
861	247	*	17 March	2
862	248		7 March	7
863	249		24 February	4
864	250	*	13 February	1
865	251		2 February	6
866	252		22 January	3
867	253	*	11 January	7
868	254		1 January	5
	255		20 December	2
869	256	*	10 December	7
870	257		29 November	4
871	258	*	18 November	1
872	259		7 November	6
873	260		27 October	3
874	261	*	16 October	7
875	262		6 October	5
876	263		24 September	2
877	264	*	13 September	6
878	265		2 September	4
879	266	*	23 Auguſt	1
880	267		12 Auguſt	6
881	268		1 Auguſt	3
882	269	*	21 July	7
883	270		11 July	5
884	271		29 June	2
885	272	*	18 June	6
886	273		8 June	4
887	274		28 May	1
888	275	*	17 May	5
889	276		6 May	3
890	277	*	25 April	7
891	278		15 April	5
892	279		3 April	2
893	280	*	23 March	6
894	281		13 March	4
895	282		2 March	1
896	283	*	19 February	5
897	284		8 February	3
898	285		28 January	7
899	286	*	17 January	4
900	287		7 January	2
	288		26 December	6
901	289		16 December	4
902	290		5 December	1
903	291	*	24 November	5
904	292		13 November	3
905	293		2 November	7
906	294	*	22 October	4
907	295		12 October	2
908	296	*	30 September	6
909	297		20 September	4

				Feriae.
910	298		9 September	1
911	299	*	29 Auguſt	5
912	300		18 Auguſt	3
913	301		7 Auguſt	7
914	302	*	27 July	4
915	303		17 July	2
916	304		5 July	6
917	305	*	24 June	3
918	306		14 June	1
919	307	*	3 June	5
920	308		23 May	3
921	309		12 May	7
922	310	*	1 May	4
923	311		21 April	2
924	312		9 April	6
925	313	*	29 March	3
926	314		19 March	1
927	315		8 March	5
928	316	*	25 February	3
929	317		14 February	7
930	318	*	3 February	4
931	319		24 January	2
932	320		13 January	6
933	321	*	1 January	3
	322		22 December	1
934	323		11 December	5
935	324	*	30 November	2
936	325		19 November	7
937	326	*	8 November	4
938	327		29 October	2
939	328		18 October	6
940	329	*	6 October	3
941	330		26 September	1
942	331		15 September	5
943	332	*	4 September	2
944	333		24 Auguſt	7
945	334		13 Auguſt	4
946	335	*	2 Auguſt	1
947	336		23 July	6
948	337	*	11 July	3
949	338		1 July	1
950	339		20 June	5
951	340	*	9 June	2
952	341		29 May	7
953	342		18 May	4
954	343	*	7 May	1
955	344		27 April	6
956	345		15 April	3
957	346	*	4 April	7
958	347		25 March	5
959	348	*	14 March	2
960	349		3 March	7
961	350		20 February	4
962	351	*	9 February	1
963	352		30 January	6
964	353		19 January	3
965	354	*	7 January	7
	355		28 December	5
966	356	*	17 December	2
967	357		7 December	7
968	358		25 November	4
969	359	*	14 November	1
970	360		4 November	6
971	361		24 October	3
972	362	*	12 October	7
973	363		2 October	5
974	364		21 September	2
975	365	*	10 September	6
976	366		30 Auguſt	4
977	367	*	19 Auguſt	1
978	368		9 Auguſt	6
979	369		29 July	3
980	370	*	17 July	7
981	371		7 July	5
982	372		26 June	2
983	373	*	15 June	6
984	374		4 June	4
985	375		24 May	1
986	376	*	13 May	5
987	377		3 May	3
988	378	*	21 April	7
989	379		11 April	5
990	380		31 March	2
991	381	*	20 March	6

				Feriae.
992	382		9 March	4
993	383		28 February	1
994	384	*	15 February	5
995	385		5 February	3
996	386	*	25 January	7
997	387		14 January	5
998	388		3 January	2
	389		23 December	6
999	390		13 December	4
1000	391		1 December	1
1001	392	*	20 November	5
1002	393		10 November	3
1003	394		30 October	7
1004	395	*	18 October	4
1005	396		8 October	2
1006	397	*	27 September	6
1007	398		17 September	4
1008	399		5 September	1
1009	400	*	25 Auguſt	5
1010	401		15 Auguſt	3
1011	402		4 Auguſt	7
1012	403		23 July	4
1013	404		13 July	2
1014	405		2 July	6
1015	406	*	21 June	3
1016	407		10 June	1
1017	408	*	30 May	5
1018	409		20 May	3
1019	410		9 May	7
1020	411	*	27 April	4
1021	412		17 April	2
1022	413		6 April	6
1023	414	*	26 March	3
1024	415		15 March	1
1025	416	*	4 March	5
1026	417		22 February	3
1027	418		11 February	7
1028	419	*	31 January	4
1029	420		20 January	2
1030	421		9 January	6
	422		29 December	3
1031	423		19 December	1
1032	424		7 December	5
1033	425	*	26 November	2
1034	426		16 November	7
1035	427	*	5 November	4
1036	428		25 October	2
1037	429		14 October	6
1038	430	*	3 October	3
1039	431		23 September	1
1040	432		11 September	5
1041	433	*	31 Auguſt	2
1042	434		21 Auguſt	7
1043	435		10 Auguſt	4
1044	436		29 July	1
1045	437		19 July	6
1046	438	*	8 July	3
1047	439		28 June	1
1048	440		16 June	5
1049	441	*	5 June	2
1050	442		25 May	7
1051	443		15 May	4
1052	444	*	3 May	1
1053	445		23 April	6
1054	446	*	12 April	3
1055	447		2 April	1
1056	448		21 March	5
1057	449	*	1 March	2
1058	450		20 February	7
1059	451		10 February	4
1060	452	*	29 January	1
1061	453		18 January	5
1062	454		8 January	3
1063	455		28 December	7
1064	456	*	17 December	5
1065	457		7 December	2
1066	458		26 November	7
1067	459	*	15 November	4
1068	460		5 November	1
1069	461		24 October	6
1070	462	*	13 October	3
1071	463		3 October	7
1072	464		22 September	5

				Feriae.
1073	466	*	6 September	6
1074	467		27 Auguſt	4
1075	468	*	16 Auguſt	1
1076	469		5 Auguſt	6
1077	470		25 July	3
1078	471	*	14 July	7
1079	472		4 July	5
1080	473		22 June	2
1081	474	*	11 June	0
1082	475		1 June	4
1083	476	*	21 May	1
1084	477		10 May	6
1085	478		29 April	3
1086	479	*	18 April	7
1087	480		8 April	5
1088	481		27 March	2
1089	482	*	16 March	6
1090	483		6 March	4
1091	484		23 February	1
1092	485	*	12 February	5
1093	486		1 February	3
1094	487	*	21 January	7
1095	488		11 January	5
	489		31 December	2
1096	490	*	19 December	6
1097	491		9 December	4
1098	492		28 November	1
1099	493	*	17 November	5
1100	494		6 November	3
1101	495		26 October	7
1102	496	*	15 October	4
1103	497		5 October	2
1104	498	*	23 September	6
1105	499		13 September	4
1106	500		2 September	1
1107	501	*	22 Auguſt	5
1108	502		11 Auguſt	3
1109	503		31 July	7
1110	504	*	20 July	4
1111	505		10 July	2
1112	506	*	28 June	6
1113	507		18 June	4
1114	508		7 June	1
1115	509	*	27 May	6
1116	510		16 May	3
1117	511		5 May	7
1118	512	*	24 April	4
1119	513		14 April	2
1120	514		2 April	6
1121	515	*	22 March	3
1122	516		12 March	1
1123	517	*	1 March	5
1124	518		19 February	3
1125	519		7 February	7
1126	520	*	27 January	4
1127	521		17 January	2
1128	522		6 January	6
	523	*	25 December	3
1129	524		15 December	1
1130	525		4 December	5
1131	526	*	23 November	2
1132	627		12 November	7
1133	528	*	1 November	4
1134	529		22 October	2
1135	530		11 October	6
1136	531	*	29 September	3
1137	532		19 September	1
1138	533		8 September	5
1139	534	*	28 Auguſt	2
1140	535		17 Auguſt	7
1141	536	*	6 Auguſt	4
1142	537		27 July	2
1143	538		16 July	6
1144	539	*	4 July	3
1145	540		24 June	1
1146	541		13 June	5
1147	542	*	2 June	2
1148	543		22 May	7
1149	544		11 May	4
1150	545	*	30 April	1
1151	546		20 April	6
1152	547	*	8 April	3
1153	548		29 March	1
1154	549		18 March	5
1155	550	*	7 March	2
1156	551		25 February	7
1157	552		13 February	4
1158	553	*	2 February	1
1159	554		23 January	6
1160	555		12 January	3
	556	*	31 December	7
1161	557		21 December	5
1162	558	*	10 December	2
1163	559		30 November	7
1164	560		18 November	4
1165	561	*	7 November	1
1166	562		28 October	6
1167	563		17 October	3
1168	564	*	5 October	7
1169	565		25 September	5
1170	566	*	14 September	2
1171	567		4 September	7
1172	568		23 Auguſt	4
1173	569	*	12 Auguſt	1
1174	570		2 Auguſt	6
1175	571		22 July	3
1176	572	*	10 July	7
1177	573		30 June	5
1178	574		19 June	2
1179	575	*	8 June	6
1180	576		28 May	4
1181	577	*	17 May	1
1182	578		7 May	6
1183	579		26 April	3
1184	580	*	14 April	7
1185	581		4 April	5
1186	582		24 March	2
1187	583	*	13 March	6
1188	584		2 March	4
1189	585		19 February	1
1190	586	*	8 February	5
1191	587		29 January	3
1192	588	*	18 January	7
1193	589		7 January	5
	590		27 December	2
1194	591	*	16 December	6
1195	592		6 December	4
1196	593		24 November	1
1197	594	*	13 November	5
1198	595		3 November	3
1199	596	*	23 October	7
1200	597		12 October	5
1201	598		1 October	2
1202	599	*	20 September	6
1203	600		10 September	4
1204	601		29 Auguſt	1
1205	602	*	18 Auguſt	5
1206	603		8 Auguſt	3
1207	604		28 July	7
1208	605	*	16 July	4
1209	606		6 July	2
1210	607	*	25 June	6
1211	608		15 June	4
1212	609		3 June	1
1213	610	*	23 May	5
1214	611		13 May	3
1215	612		2 May	7
1216	613	*	20 April	4
1217	614		10 April	2
1218	615		30 March	6
1219	616	*	19 March	3
1220	617		8 March	1
1221	618	*	25 February	5
1222	619		15 February	3
1223	620		4 February	7
1224	621	*	24 January	4
1225	622		13 January	2
1226	623		2 January	6
	624		22 December	3
1227	625		12 December	1
1228	626	*	30 November	5
1229	627		20 November	3
1230	628		9 November	7
1231	629	*	29 October	4
1232	630		18 October	2
1233	631		7 October	6
1234	632	*	26 September	3
1235	633		16 September	1
1236	634		4 September	5
1237	635	*	24 Auguſt	2
1238	636		14 Auguſt	7
1239	637	*	3 Auguſt	4
1240	638		23 July	2
1241	639		12 July	6
1242	640	*	1 July	3
1243	641		21 June	1
1244	642		9 June	5
1245	643	*	29 May	2
1246	644		19 May	7
1247	645		8 May	4
1248	646	*	26 April	1
1249	647		16 April	6
1250	648	*	5 April	3
1251	649		26 March	1
1252	650		14 March	5
1253	651	*	3 March	2
1254	652		21 February	7
1255	653		10 February	4
1256	654	*	30 January	1
1257	655		19 January	6
1258	656	*	8 January	3
	657		29 December	1
1259	658		18 December	5
1260	659	*	6 December	2
1261	660		26 November	7
1262	661		15 November	4
1263	662	*	4 November	1
1264	663		24 October	6
1265	664		13 October	3
1266	665	*	2 October	7
1267	666		22 September	5
1268	667	*	10 September	2
1269	668		31 Auguſt	7
1270	669		20 Auguſt	4
1271	670	*	9 Auguſt	1
1272	671		29 July	6
1273	672		18 July	3
1274	673	*	7 July	7
1275	674		27 June	5
1276	675		15 June	2
1277	676	*	4 June	6
1278	677		25 May	4
1279	678	*	14 May	1
1280	679		3 May	6
1281	680		22 April	3
1282	681	*	11 April	7
1283	682		1 April	5
1284	683		20 March	2
1285	684	*	9 March	6
1286	685		27 February	4
1287	686	*	16 February	1
1288	687		6 February	6
1289	688		25 January	3
1290	689	*	14 January	7
1291	690		4 January	5
	691		14 December	2
1292	692	*	12 December	6
1293	693		2 December	4
1294	694		21 November	1
1295	695	*	10 November	5
1296	696		30 October	3
1297	697	*	19 October	7
1298	698		9 October	5
1299	699		28 September	2
1300	700	*	16 September	6
1301	701		6 September	4
1302	702		26 Auguſt	1
1303	703	*	15 Auguſt	5
1304	704		4 Auguſt	3
1305	705		24 July	7
1306	706	*	13 July	4
1307	707		3 July	2
1308	708	*	21 June	6
1309	709		11 June	4
1310	710		31 May	1
1311	711	*	20 May	5
1312	712		9 May	3
1313	713		28 April	7
1314	714	*	17 April	4
1315	715		7 April	2
1316	716	*	26 March	6
1317	717		16 March	4
1318	718		5 March	1
1319	719	*	22 February	5
1320	720		12 February	3

				Feriae.
1321	721		31 January	7
1322	722	*	20 January	4
1323	723		10 January	2
	724		30 December	6
1324	725	*	18 December	3
1325	726		8 December	1
1326	727	*	27 November	5
1327	728		17 November	3
1328	729		5 November	7
1329	730	*	25 October	4
1330	731		15 October	2
1331	732		4 October	6
1332	733	*	22 September	3
1333	734		12 September	1
1334	735		1 September	5
1335	736	*	21 Auguſt	2
1336	737		10 Auguſt	7
1337	738	*	30 July	4
1338	739		20 July	2
1339	740		9 July	6
1340	741	*	27 June	3
1341	742		17 June	1
1342	743		6 June	5
1343	744	*	24 May	2
1344	745		15 May	7
1345	746	*	4 May	4
1346	747		24 April	2
1347	748		13 April	6
1348	749	*	1 April	3
1349	750		22 March	1
1350	751		11 March	5
1351	752	*	28 February	2
1352	753		18 February	7
1353	754		6 February	4
1354	755	*	26 January	1
1355	756		16 January	6
1356	757	*	5 January	3
	758		25 December	1
1357	759		14 December	5
1358	760	*	3 December	2
1359	761		23 November	7
1360	762		11 November	4
1361	763	*	31 October	1
1362	764		21 October	6
1363	765		10 October	3
1364	766	*	28 September	7
1365	767		18 September	5
1366	768	*	7 September	2
1367	769		28 Auguſt	7
1368	770		16 Auguſt	4
1369	771	*	5 Auguſt	1
1370	772		26 July	6
1371	773		15 July	3
1372	774	*	3 July	7
1373	775		23 June	5
1374	776	*	12 June	2
1375	777		2 June	7
1376	778		21 May	4
1377	779	*	10 May	1
1378	780		30 April	6
1379	781		19 April	3
1380	782	*	7 April	7
1381	783		28 March	5
1382	784		17 March	2
1383	785	*	6 March	6
1384	786		24 February	4
1385	787	*	12 February	1
1386	788		2 February	6
1387	789		22 January	3
1388	790	*	11 January	7
	791		31 December	5
1389	792		20 December	2
1390	793	*	9 December	6
1391	794		29 November	4
1392	795		17 November	1
1393	796	*	6 November	5
1394	797		27 October	3
1395	798	*	16 October	7
1396	799		5 October	5
1397	800		24 September	2
1398	801	*	13 September	6
1399	802		3 September	4
1400	803		22 Auguſt	1
1401	804	*	11 Auguſt	5
1402	805		1 Auguſt	3
1403	806	*	21 July	7
1404	807		10 July	5
1405	808		29 June	2
1406	809	*	18 June	6
1407	810		8 June	4
1408	811		27 May	1
1409	812	*	16 May	5
1410	813		6 May	3
1411	814		25 April	7
1412	815	*	13 April	4
1413	816		3 April	2
1414	817	*	23 March	6
1415	818		13 March	4
1416	819		1 March	1
1417	820	*	18 February	5
1418	821		8 February	3
1419	822		28 January	7
1420	823	*	17 January	4
1421	824		6 January	2
	825		26 December	6
1422	826	*	15 December	3
1423	827		5 December	1
1424	828	*	23 November	5
1425	829		13 November	3
1426	830		2 November	7
1427	831	*	22 October	4
1428	832		11 October	2
1429	833		30 September	6
1430	834	*	19 September	3
1431	835		9 September	1
1432	836	*	28 Auguſt	5
1433	837		18 Auguſt	3
1434	838		7 Auguſt	7
1435	839	*	27 July	4
1436	840		16 July	2
1437	841		5 July	6
1438	842	*	24 June	3
1439	843		14 June	1
1440	844		2 June	5
1441	845	*	22 May	2
1442	846		12 May	7
1443	847	*	1 May	4
1444	848		20 April	2
1445	849		9 April	6
1446	850	*	29 March	3
1447	851		19 March	1
1448	852		7 March	5
1449	853	*	24 February	2
1450	854		14 February	7
1451	855		3 February	4
1452	856	*	23 January	1
1453	857		12 January	6
1454	858	*	1 January	3
	859		22 December	1
1455	860		11 December	5
1456	861	*	29 November	2
1457	862		19 November	7
1458	863		8 November	4
1459	864	*	28 October	1
1460	865		17 October	6
1461	866	*	6 October	3
1462	867		26 September	1
1463	868		15 September	5
1464	869	*	3 September	2
1465	870		24 Auguſt	7
1466	871		13 Auguſt	4
1467	872	*	2 Auguſt	1
1468	873		22 July	6
1469	874		11 July	3
1470	875	*	30 June	7
1471	876		20 June	5
1472	877	*	8 June	2
1473	878		29 May	7
1474	879		18 May	4
1475	880	*	7 May	1
1476	881		26 April	6
1477	882		15 April	3
1478	883	*	4 April	7
1479	884		25 March	5
1480	885		13 March	2
1481	886	*	2 March	6
1482	887		20 February	4
1483	888	*	9 February	1
1484	889		30 January	6
1485	890		18 January	3
1486	891	*	7 January	7
	892		28 December	5
1487	893		17 December	2
1488	894	*	5 December	6
1489	895		25 November	4
1490	896	*	14 November	1
1491	897		4 November	6
1492	898		23 October	3
1493	899	*	12 October	7
1494	900		2 October	5
1495	901		21 September	2
1496	902	*	9 September	6
1597	903		30 Auguſt	4
1498	904		19 Auguſt	1
1499	905	*	8 Auguſt	5
1500	906		28 July	3
1501	907	*	17 July	7
1502	908		7 July	5
1503	909		26 June	2
1504	910	*	14 June	6
1505	911		4 June	4
1506	912		24 May	1
1507	913	*	13 May	5
1508	914		2 May	3
1509	915		21 April	7
1510	916	*	10 April	4
1511	917		31 March	2
1512	918	*	19 March	6
1513	919		9 March	4
1514	920		26 February	1
1515	921	*	15 February	5
1516	922		5 February	3
1517	923		24 January	7
1518	924	*	13 January	4
1519	925		3 January	2
	926		23 December	6
1520	927		12 December	4
1521	928		1 December	1
1522	929	*	20 November	5
1523	930		10 November	3
1524	931		29 October	7
1525	932	*	18 October	4
1526	933		8 October	2
1527	934		27 September	6
1528	935	*	15 September	3
1529	936		5 September	1
1530	937	*	25 Auguſt	5
1531	938		15 Auguſt	3
1532	939		3 Auguſt	7
1533	940	*	23 July	4
1534	941		13 July	2
1535	942		2 July	6
1536	943	*	20 June	3
1537	944		10 June	1
1538	945		30 May	5
1539	946	*	19 May	2
1540	947		8 May	7
1541	948	*	27 April	4
1542	949		17 April	2
1543	950		6 April	6
1544	951	*	25 March	3
1545	952		15 March	1
1546	953		4 March	5
1547	954	*	21 February	2
1548	955		11 February	7
1549	956	*	30 January	4
1550	957		20 January	2
1551	958		9 January	6
	959	*	29 December	3
1552	960		18 December	1
1553	961		7 December	1
1554	962	*	26 November	2
1555	963		16 November	7
1559	964		4 November	4
1557	965	*	24 October	1
1558	966		14 October	6
1559	967	*	3 October	3
1560	968		22 September	1
1561	969		11 September	5
1562	970	*	31 Auguſt	2
1563	971		21 Auguſt	7
1564	972		9 Auguſt	4
1565	973	*	29 July	1
1566	974		19 July	6
1567	975		8 July	3

				Feriae.
1568	976	*	26 June	7
1569	977		16 June	5
1570	978	*	5 June	2
1571	979		26 May	7
1572	980		14 May	4
1573	981	*	3 May	1
1574	982		23 April	6
1575	983		12 April	3
1576	984	*	31 March	7
1577	985		21 March	5
1578	986	*	10 March	2
1579	987		28 February	7
1580	988		17 February	4
1581	989	*	5 February	1
1582	990		26 January	6
1583	991		15 January	3
1584	992	*	4 January	7
1585	993		24 December	5
	994		13 December	2
1586	995	*	2 December	6
1587	996		22 November	4
1588	997	*	10 November	1
1589	998		31 October	6
1590	999		20 October	3
1591	1000		9 October	7
1592	1001		28 September	5
1593	1002		17 September	2
1594	1003	*	6 September	6
1595	1004		27 August	4
1596	1005		15 August	1
1597	1006	*	4 August	5
1598	1007		25 July	3
1599	1008	*	14 July	7
1600	1009		3 July	5
1601	1010		22 June	2
1602	1011	*	11 June	6
1603	1012		1 June	4
1604	1013		20 May	1
1605	1014	*	9 May	5
1606	1015		29 April	3
1607	1016	*	18 April	7
1608	1017		7 April	5
1609	1018		27 March	2
1610	1019	*	16 March	6
1611	1020		6 March	4
1612	1021		23 February	1
1613	1022	*	11 February	5
1614	1023		1 February	3
1615	1024		21 January	7
1616	1025	*	10 January	4
1617	1026		30 December	2
	1027	*	19 December	6
1618	1028		9 December	4
1619	1029		28 November	1
1620	1030	*	16 November	5
1621	1031		6 November	3
1622	1032		25 October	7
1623	1033	*	15 October	4
1624	1034		4 October	2
1625	1035		23 September	6
1626	1036	*	12 September	3
1627	1037		2 September	1
1628	1038	*	21 August	5
1629	1039		11 August	3
1630	1040		31 July	7
1631	1041	*	20 July	4
1632	1042		9 July	2
1633	1043		28 June	6
1634	1044	*	17 June	3
1635	1045		7 June	1
1636	1046	*	26 May	5
1637	1047		16 May	3
1638	1048		5 May	7
1639	1049	*	24 April	4
1640	1050		13 April	2
1641	1051		2 April	6
1642	1052	*	22 March	3
1643	1053		12 March	1
1644	1054		29 February	5
1645	1055	*	17 February	2
1646	1056		7 February	7
1647	1057	*	27 January	4
1648	1058		17 January	2
1649	1059		5 January	6

				Feriae.
1650	1060	*	25 December	3
	1061		15 December	1
1651	1062		4 December	5
1652	1063	*	22 November	2
1653	1064		12 November	7
1654	1065		1 November	4
1655	1066	*	21 October	1
1656	1067		10 October	6
1657	1068	*	29 September	3
1658	1069		19 September	1
1659	1070		8 September	5
1660	1071	*	27 August	2
1661	1072		17 August	7
1662	1073		6 August	4
1663	1074	*	26 July	1
1664	1075		15 July	6
1665	1076	*	4 July	3
1666	1077		24 June	1
1667	1078		13 June	5
1668	1079	*	1 June	2
1669	1080		22 May	7
1670	1081		11 May	4
1671	1082	*	30 April	1
1672	1083		19 April	6
1673	1084		8 April	3
1674	1085		28 March	7
1675	1086		18 March	5
1676	1087	*	6 March	2
1677	1088		24 February	7
1678	1089		13 February	4
1679	1090	*	2 February	1
1680	1091		23 January	6
1681	1092		11 January	3
1682	1093	*	31 December	7
	1094		21 December	5
1683	1095		10 December	2
1684	1096	*	28 November	6
1685	1097		18 November	4
1686	1098	*	7 November	1
1687	1099		28 October	6
1688	1100		16 October	3
1689	1101	*	5 October	7
1690	1102		25 September	5
1691	1103		14 September	2
1692	1104	*	2 September	6
1693	1105		23 August	4
1694	1106	*	12 August	1
1695	1107		2 August	6
1696	1108		21 July	3
1697	1109	*	10 July	7
1698	1110		30 June	5
1699	1111		19 June	2
1700	1112	*	7 June	6
1701	1113		28 May	4
1702	1114		17 May	1
1703	1115	*	6 May	5
1704	1116		25 April	3
1705	1117	*	14 April	7
1706	1118		4 April	5
1707	1119		24 March	2
1708	1120	*	12 March	6
1709	1121		2 March	4
1710	1122		19 February	1
1711	1123	*	8 February	5
1712	1124		29 January	3
1713	1125		17 January	7
1714	1126	*	6 January	4
1715	1127		27 December	2
	1128	*	16 December	6
1716	1129		5 December	4
1717	1130		24 November	1
1718	1131	*	13 November	5
1719	1132		3 November	3
1720	1133		22 October	7
1721	1134	*	11 October	4
1722	1135		1 October	2
1723	1136	*	20 September	6
1724	1137		9 September	4
1725	1138		29 August	1
1726	1139	*	18 August	5
1727	1140		8 August	3
1728	1141		27 July	7
1729	1142	*	16 July	4
1730	1143		6 July	2
1731	1144		25 June	6

				Feriae.
1732	1145	*	13 June	3
1733	1146		3 June	1
1734	1147	*	23 May	5
1735	1148		13 May	3
1736	1149		1 May	7
1737	1150	*	20 April	4
1738	1151		10 April	2
1739	1152		30 March	6
1740	1153	*	18 March	3
1741	1154		8 March	1
1742	1155		25 February	5
1743	1156	*	14 February	2
1744	1157		4 February	7
1745	1158	*	23 January	4
1746	1159		13 January	2
1747	1160		2 January	6
1748	1161	*	22 December	3
	1162		11 December	1
1749	1163		30 November	5
1750	1164	*	19 November	2
1751	1165		9 November	7
1752	1166	*	28 October 8 Nov.	4
1753	1167		18 —— 29 October	2
1754	1168		7 —— 18 October	6
1755	1169	*	26 Sept. 7 October	3
1756	1170		15 —— 26 Sept.	1
1757	1171		4 —— 15 Sept.	5
1758	1172	*	24 August 4 Sept.	2
1759	1173		14 —— 25 August	7
1760	1174		2 —— 13 August	4
1761	1175	*	22 July 2 August	1
1762	1176		12 —— 23 July	6
1763	1177	*	1 —— 12 July	3
1764	1178		20 July 1 July	1
1765	1179		9 —— 20 June	5
1766	1180	*	29 May 9 June	2
1767	1181		19 — 30 May	7
1768	1182		7 — 18 May	4
1769	1183	*	26 April 7 May	1
1770	1184		16 —— 27 April	6
1771	1185		5 —— 16 April	3
1772	1186	*	24 March 4 April	7
1773	1187		14 —— 25 March	5
1774	1188	*	3 —— 14 March	2
1775	1189		21 Feb. 4 March	7
1776	1190		10 —— 21 March	4
1777	1191	*	29 Jan. 9 Feb.	1
1778	1192		19 —— 30 January	6
1779	1193		8 —— 19 January	3
1780	1194	*	23 Dec. 1779, 8 Jan.	7
	1195		17 —— 28 Dec.	5
1781	1196	*	6 —— 17 Dec.	2
1782	1197		26 Nov. 7 Dec.	7
1783	1198		15 —— 26 Nov.	4
1784	1199	*	3 —— 14 Nov.	1
1785	1200		24 Oct. 4 Nov.	6
1786	1201		13 —— 24 Oct.	3
1787	1202	*	2 —— 13 Oct.	7
1788	1203		21 Sept. 2 Oct.	5
1789	1204		10 —— 21 Sept.	3
1790	1205	*	29 Aug. 10 Sept.	6
1791	1206		18 —— 31 Aug.	4
1792	1207	*	8 —— 19 Aug.	1
1793	1208		29 July 9 Aug.	6
1794	1209		18 —— 29 July	3
1795	1210		7 —— 18 July	7
1796	1211		26 June 7 July	5
1797	1212		15 —— 26 June	2
1798	1213	*	4 —— 15 June	6
1799	1214		25 May 5 June	4
1800	1215		13 —— 25 May	1
1801	1216	*	2 —— 14 May	5
1802	1217		22 April 4 May	3
1803	1218	*	11 —— 23 April	7
1804	1219		31 March 12 April	5
1805	1220		20 March 1 April	3
1806	1221	*	9 —— 21 March	6
1807	1222		27 Feb. 11 March	4
1808	1223		16 —— 28 Feb.	1
1809	1224	*	5 —— 16 Feb.	5
1810	1225		25 Jan. 6 Feb.	3
1811	1226	*	14 —— 26 Jan.	7
1812	1227		4 —— 16 Jan.	5
1813	1228		23 Dec. 1812, 4 Jan.	2
	1229	*	12 —— 24 Dec.	6

					Feriae.
1814	1230	2	——	14 Dec.	4
1815	1231	21 Nov.		3 Dec.	1
1816	1232 *	9	——	21 Nov.	5
1817	1233	30 Oct.		11 Nov.	3
1818	1234	19	——	31 Oct.	7
1819	1235 *	8	——	20 Oct.	4
1820	1236	27 Sept.		9 Oct.	2
1821	1237 *	16	——	28 Sept.	6
1822	1238	6	——	18 Sept.	4
1823	1239	26 Aug.		7 Sept.	1
1824	1240 *	14	——	26 Aug.	5
1825	1241	4	——	16 Aug.	3
1826	1242	24 July		5 Aug.	7
1827	1243 *	13	——	25 July	4
1828	1244	2	——	14 July	2
1829	1245	21 June		3 July	6
1830	1246 *	10	——	22 June	3
1831	1247	31 May		12 June	1
1832	1248 *	19	——	31 May	5
1833	1249	9	——	21 May	3
1834	1250	28 April		10 May	7
1835	1251 *	17	——	29 April	4
1836	1252	6	——	18 April	2
1837	1253	26 March		7 April	6
1838	1254 *	15	——	27 March	3
1839	1255	5	——	17 March	1
1840	1256 *	22 Feb.		5 March	5
1841	1257	11	——	23 Feb.	3
1842	1258	31 Jan.		12 Feb.	7
1843	1259 *	20 Jan.		1 Feb.	4
1844	1260	10	——	22 Jan.	2
1845	1261	29 Dec. 1844,		10 Jan.	6
	1262 *	18	——	30 Dec.	3
1846	1263	8	——	20 Dec.	1
1847	1264	27 Nov.		9 Dec.	5
1848	1265 *	15	——	27 Nov.	2
1849	1266	5	——	17 Nov.	7
1850	1267 *	25 Oct.		6 Nov.	4
1851	1268	15	——	27 Oct.	2
1852	1269	3	——	15 Oct.	6
1853	1270 *	22 Sept.		4 Oct.	3
1854	1271	12	——	24 Sept.	1
1855	1272	1	——	13 Sept.	5
1856	1273 *	20 Aug.		1 Sept.	2
1857	1274	10	——	22 Aug.	7
1858	1275	30 July		11 Aug.	4
1859	1276 *	19	——	31 July	1
1860	1277	8	——	20 July	6
1861	1278 *	27 June		9 July	3
1862	1279	17	——	29 June	1
1863	1280	6	——	18 June	5
1864	1281 *	25 May		6 June	2
1865	1282	15	——	27 May	7
1866	1283	4	——	16 May	4
1867	1284 *	23 April		5 May	1
1868	1285	12	——	24 April	6
1869	1286 *	1	——	13 April	3
1870	1287	22 March		3 April	1
1871	1288	11	——	23 March	5
1872	1289 *	28 Feb.		11 March	2
1873	1290	17 Feb.		1 March	7
1874	1291	6	——	18 Feb.	4
1875	1292 *	26 Jan.		7 Feb.	1
1876	1293	16	——	28 Jan.	6
1877	1294	4	——	16 Jan.	3
1878	1295 *	24 Dec. 1877,		5 Jan.	7
	1296	14	——	26 Dec.	5
1879	1297 *	3	——	15 Dec.	2
1880	1298	22 Nov.		4 Dec.	7
1881	1299	11	——	23 Nov.	4
1882	1300 *	31 Oct.		12 Nov.	1
1883	1301	21 Oct.		2 Nov.	6
1884	1302	9	——	21 Oct.	3
1885	1303 *	28 Sept.		10 Oct.	7
1886	1304	18	——	30 Sept.	5
1887	1305	7	——	19 Sept.	2
1888	1306 *	26 Aug.		7 Sept.	6
1889	1307	16	——	28 Aug.	4
1890	1308 *	5	——	17 Aug.	1
1891	1309	26 July		7 Aug.	6
1892	1310	14	——	26 July	3
1893	1311 *	3	——	15 July	7
1894	1312	23 June		5 July	5
1895	1313	12	——	24 June	2
1896	1314 *	31 May		12 June	6
1897	1315	21 May		2 June	4
1898	1316 *	10	——	22 May	1
1899	1317	30 April		12 May	6
1900	1318	18 April		1 May	3

Expl. * An asterisk is affixed to the intercalary years of the Arabs. — A small bar is placed below the last year of each cycle. The two parallel dates of months answer to New and Old Styles.

TABLE IV.

The Characters of the Arabian Months.

Names of the Months.	Days.	Initial Feriae of the Months.						
Moharram, or Muharram -	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sefer, or Saphar, or Suphar -	29	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Rabia I. or Rab-el-aoual -	30	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
Rabia II. or Rabi-el-akher -	29	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Guimadi I. or Dgioumadi-el-aoual -	30	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
Guimadi II. or Dgioumadi-el-akher -	29	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Redgeb, or Regihab - -	30	3	4	5	6	7	1	2
Schaban, or Sahaben, or Sahaaben -	29	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
Ramadhan, or Ramazan - -	30	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
Schoual, or Schewal, or Scherrail -	29	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dzoulcaada, or Dulkaiadath -	30	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
Dzouledge, or Dulkagiadath, or Zelligge In intercalary years it has 30 days.	29	4	5	6	7	1	2	3

TABLE V.

Containing a Series of Remarkable Dates and Epochs, from the Creation of the World to the Commencement of the Christian Æra, with Proofs from the Sacred Writings, &c.

Years of the world	No I. *The first Age of the World,—from the Creation to the Deluge.*	J. P.	B. C.
130	130 | Seth born, Gen. v. 2. &c.	836	3878
235	235 | 105 | Enoch born, Gen. v. 6.	941	3773
325	325 | 195 | 90 | Cainan born, Gen. v. 9.	1031	3683
395	395 | 265 | 160 | 70 | Mahalaleel born, Gen. v. 12.	1101	3613
460	460 | 330 | 225 | 135 | 65 | Jared born, Gen. v. 15.	1166	3548
622	622 | 492 | 387 | 297 | 227 | 162 | Enoch born, Gen. v. 18.	1328	3386
687	687 | 557 | 452 | 362 | 292 | 227 | 65 | Methuselah born, Gen. v. 21	1393	3321
874	874 | 744 | 639 | 549 | 479 | 414 | 252 | 187 | Lamech born, Gen. v. 25	1580	3134
930	930 | 800 | 695 | 605 | 535 | 470 | 308 | 243 | 56 | Adam died, Gen. v. 5.	1636	3078
987	| 857 | 752 | 662 | 592 | 527 | 365 | 300 | 113 | 57 | Enoch translated, Gen. v. 23. 24.	1693	3021
1042	| 912 | 807 | 717 | 647 | 582 | 355 | 168 | 112 | 55 | Seth died, Gen. v. 8.	1748	2966
1056	| | 821 | 731 | 661 | 596 | 369 | 182 | 126 | 69 | 14 | Noah born, Gen. v. 28	1762	2952
1140	J. P. | B.C. | 905 | 815 | 745 | 680 | 353 | 266 | 210 | 153 | 98 | 84 | Enoch died, Gen. v. 11.	1846	2868
1235	1941 | 2773 | 910 | 840 | 775 | 548 | 361 | 305 | 248 | 193 | 179 | 95 | Cainan died, Gen. v. 14.		
1290	1996 | 2718 | 893 | 830 | 603 | 416 | 360 | 303 | 248 | 234 | 150 | 55 | Mahalaleel died, Gen. v. 17.		
1422	2128 | 2586 | 962 | 735 | 548 | 492 | 435 | 380 | 366 | 282 | 187 | 132 | Jared died, Gen. v. 20.		
1536	2242 | 2472 | 849 | 662 | 606 | 549 | 494 | 480 | 396 | 301 | 246 | 114 | The 120 years began, Gen. vi. 3.		
1556	2262 | 2452 | 869 | 682 | 626 | 569 | 514 | 500 | 416 | 321 | 266 | 134 | 20 | Japhet born, Gen. v. 32.		
1558	2264 | 2450 | 871 | 684 | 628 | 571 | 516 | 502 | 418 | 323 | 268 | 136 | 22 | 2 | Shem born, Gen. xi. 10.		
1651	2357 | 2357 | 964 | 777 | 721 | 664 | 609 | 595 | 511 | 416 | 361 | 229 | 115 | 95 | 93 | Lamech died.		
1656	The Deluge came, Gen. vii. 11.	969 | 726 | 669 | 614 | 600 | 516 | 421 | 266 | 234 | 120 | 100 | 98 | 5 | Methuselah		

No. II. *From the Universal Deluge to the Birth of Abraham.*

	Yrs.	J. P.	A. M.	B. C.	Proofs.
Year of the deluge		2362	1656	2352	
Birth of Arphaxad	2	2364	1658	2350	Gen. xi 10
Birth of Salah	35	2399	1693	2315	—— 12
Birth of Eber	30	2429	1723	2285	—— 14
Birth of Phaleg	34	2463	1757	2251	—— 16
Birth of Reu	30	2493	1787	2221	—— 18
Birth of Serug	32	2525	1819	2189	—— 20
Birth of Nahor	30	2555	1849	2159	—— 22
Birth of Terah	29	2584	1878	2130	—— 24
Birth of Abraham	70	2654	1948	2060	—— 26

No. III. *From the Birth of Abraham to the Departure of the Israelites out of Egypt.*

	Yrs.	J. P.	A. M.	B. C.	Proofs.
Birth of Abraham		2654	1948	2060	Gen. xi 26
Abraham called out of Urr	74	2728	2022	1986	—— xi 31
Abraham's departure from Haran	1	2729	2023	1985	—— xii 4
Birth of Isaac	25	2754	2048	1960	—— xxi 5
Birth of Jacob	60	2814	2108	1900	—— xxv 26
Jacob's descent into Egypt	130	2944	2238	1770	—— xlvii 9
Death of Joseph	71	3015	2309	1699	—— xli 46 —— xlv 6 —— l 26
Birth of Moses	64	3270	2373	1635	Exod. vii 7
Departure of the Israelites, &c.	80	3159	2453	1555	—— vii 7

No. IV. *From the Departure of the Israelites to the Building of Solomon's Temple.*

	Yrs.	J. P.	A. M.	B. C.	Proofs.
Departure of the Israelites		3159	2453	1555	
Their arrival in Canaan	40	3199	2493	1515	
Death of Joshua, and first servitude	25	3224	2518	1490	Jos. Ant. l. v
Othniel began to judge Israel	8	3232	2526	1482	Judg. iii 6 &c.
The second servitude under Moab	40	3272	2566	1442	—— 9 &c.
Ehud began to judge Israel	18	3290	2584	1424	—— 14
The third servit. under the Canaanites	80	3370	2664	1344	—— 30
Deborah and Barak beg. to judge Israel	20	3390	2684	1324	—— iv 1 &c.
The fourth servitude, under Midian	40	3430	2724	1284	—— v 31
Gideon began to judge Israel	7	3437	2731	1277	—— vi 1
Abimelech began to judge Israel	40	3477	2771	1237	—— viii 28
Thola began to judge Israel	3	3480	2774	1234	—— ix 22
Jair began to judge Israel	22	3502	2796	1212	—— x 2
Jepthah began to judge Israel	22	3524	2818	1190	—— xi 3
Ibzan began to judge Israel	6	3530	2824	1184	—— xii 7
Elon began to judge Israel	7	3537	2831	1177	——
Abdon began to judge Israel	10	3547	2841	1167	—— 11
Philistines, Samson, and Eli	8	3555	2849	1159	—— 13-14
Anarchy began	40	3595	2889	1119	—— xvii 1 &c.
Samuel and Saul	20	3615	2909	1099	—— xiii 1
David began to reign	40	3655	2949	1059	—— xvi 13
Solomon began to reign	40	3695	2989	1019	——
The first year of building the Temple	4	3699	2993	1015	—— vi 1

In the foregoing table, No.'s II. III. IV. the cyphers in the perpendicular column, on the left, entitled years, indicate the quantity of time elapsed between the event to which it is affixed, and that which immediately precedes.

No V. *Containing the* KINGS *of* JUDAH *and* ISRAEL, *the dates of their Reigns, and Proofs collected from the Sacred Writings.*

The KINGS of JUDAH.

Names.	Yrs. of Reigns.	Chr. Yrs.	J. P.	A. M.	B. C.	Proofs.
Saul	40	40	3615	2909	1099	Acts xiii 20 &c.
David	40	40	3655	2949	1059	2 Sam. v 4
Solomon	40	40	3695	2989	1019	1 Kings xi 42
Rehoboam	17	17	3735	3029	979	1 Kings xiv 21
Abijah	3	3	3752	3046	962	1 Kings xv 2
Asa	41	40	3755	3049	959	1 K. xv 9; 2 Ch. xvi 13
Jehosophat	25	25	3795	3089	919	1 Kings xxii 42
Jehoram	8	3	3820	3114	894	2 Ch. xxi 1 &c.; 2 K. viii 16
Ahaziah	1	1	3823	3117	891	2 Ch. xxii 2
Q. Athaliah	6	6	3824	3118	890	2 Ch. xxii 12
Joash	40	40	3830	3124	884	2 Kings xii 1
Amaziah	29	26	3870	3164	844	2 Kings xiv 1
Inter-reign	11	11	3896	3190	818	2 Kings xiv 2; 2 Kings xv 1
Uzziah or Azariah	52	52	3907	3201	807	2 Kings xv 2
Jotham	16	15	3959	3253	755	2 K. xv 32 &c.
Ahaz	16	16	3974	3268	740	2 Kings xvi 2
Hezekiah	29	27	3990	3284	724	2 Kings xviii 2
Manasseh	55	55	4017	3311	697	2 Kings xxi 1
Amon	2	2	4072	3366	642	2 Kings xxi 19
Josiah	31	31	4074	3368	640	2 Kings xxii 1
Jehoiakim	11	11	4105	3399	609	2 Kings xxiii 36
Zedekiah	11	11	4116	3410	598	2 Kings xxiv 18
Jerusalem taken, &c.			4126	3420	588	2 K. xxv 2 &c.
The first year of captivity			4127	3421	587	

The KINGS of ISRAEL.

Names.	Yrs. of Reigns	Chr. Yrs.	J. P.	A. M.	B. C.	Proofs.
Saul	40	40	3615	2909	1099	
David	40	40	3655	2949	1059	
Solomon	40	40	3695	2989	1019	
Jeroboam I.	22	22	3735	3029	979	1 Kings xiv 20
Nadab	2	1	3757	3051	957	1 Kings xv 25
Baasha	24	23	3758	3052	956	1 Kings xv 33
Ela	2	1	3781	3075	933	1 Kings xvi 8
Zimri and Omri	12	10	3782	3076	932	1 K. xvi 15 &c.
Ahab	22	21	3792	3086	922	1 Kings xvi 29
Ahaziah	2	1	3813	3107	901	2 Kings ix 29
Jehoram	12	12	3814	3108	900	2 Kings iii 8
Jehu	28	28	3824	3118	890	2 K. x 36; 2 K. xii 1
Jehoahaz	17	17	3852	3146	862	2 Kings xiii 1
Jehoash	16	13	3869	3163	845	2 Kings xiii 10
Jeroboam II.	41	41	3882	3176	832	2 Kings xiv 23
Inter-reign	22	22	3923	3217	791	2 K. xv 8; 2 K. xvii 23
Zechariah and Shallum	1	1	3945	3239	769	2 Kings xv. 8 13
Menahem	10	10	3946	3240	768	2 Kings xv 17
Pekahiah	2	2	3956	3250	758	2 Kings xv 23
Pekah	20	20	3958	3252	756	2 Kings xv 27
Inter-reign	7	7	3978	3272	736	2 K. xvi 1; 2 K. xvii 1
Hoshea	9	9	3985	3279	729	2 Kings xvii 1
The first year of captivity			3994	3288	720	2 K. xvii 1 &c.

No. VI. *From the Captivity of Judah to the Destruction of the Persian Monarchy.*

Names.	Yrs. of Reigns	J. P.	A. M	B. C.	Proofs.
The first year of captivity		4127	3421	587	2 K. xxv 27; Berof. Joseph.
Ilvarodamus began to reign	2	4153	3447	561	Joseph. c. Appion
Niricassolassar	4	4155	3449	559	Herod.
Laborosoarchod and Nabonadius	17	4159	3453	555	Xenophon.
Cyrus King of Persia and Babylon	9	4176	3470	538	Ptol. Alma.; Xenophon.
Cambyses and Smerdis	8	4185	3479	529	Herod. L. iii
Darius Hystaspes	36	4193	3487	521	—— L. vii
Xerxes the Great	21	4229	3523	485	Ptolemy
Artaxerxes Longimanus	41	4250	3544	464	Ptol. Can.
Xerxes II. and Sogdianus	1	4291	3585	423	Diodor. L. xii
Darius Nothus	19	4292	3586	422	Ptol. Can.
Artaxerxes Mnemon	46	4311	3605	403	——
Artaxerxes Ochus	21	4357	3651	357	——
Darius Codomannus	6	4378	3672	336	Diodor. and Ptol. Can.
Persia conquered by Alex. the Gr.		4383	3677	331	Ptol. L. iii; Clem. St. L. i

No. VII. *From the Destruction of the Persian Monarchy to the Commencement of the Christian Æra.*

Names.	Yrs. of Reigns.	J. P.	A. M.	B. C.	Proofs.
The destruct. of the Persian mon.		4383	3677	331	Ptol. L. iii
Ptolemy Soter began to reign	40	4391	3685	323	—— ibid.
Ptolemy Philadelphus	38	4431	3725	283	—Ptol. Can. Euseb.
Ptolemy Euergetes	25	4466	3760	245	Ptol. Can.
Ptolemy Philopator	17	4494	3788	220	Euseb.
Ptolemy Epiphanes	24	4511	3805	203	——
Ptolemy Philometer	35	4535	3829	179	Ptol. L. vi
Ptolemy Physcon, or Euerg. II.	29	4570	3864	144	Ptol. and Epiph.
Ptolemy Lathurus, and Alexander	36	4599	3893	115	Ptol. Can.
Ptolemy Auletes, and Berenice	28	4635	3929	79	Plutarch, Euseb. and Kennedy.
Ptolemy Dionys. and Cleopatra	21	4663	3957	51	
Egypt became a Roman province	30	4684	3978	30	
The first year of the Christian æra		4714	4008	1	

TABLE

TABLE VI.

Containing a LIST of THEBAN KINGS, according to the Chronicon of Eratosthenes.

No.	Names.	Yrs. of Reigns.	B. C.	No.	Names.	Yrs. of Reigns.	B. C.
1	Menes Dionius	62	2225	21	Achefcus Ocaras	1	1556
2	Athoth, Hermogenes	59	2163	22	Q. Nitocris	6	1555
3	Athoth II.	32	2104	23	Myrtaeus	22	1549
4	Diabies, fon of Athoth	19	2072	24	Thyofimares	12	1527
5	Pemphos, Heraclides	18	2053	25	Thinillus	8	1515
6	Taegar, Amach. Monocheir	79	2035	26	Semphrucrates	18	1507
7	Stacchus, fon of Taegar	63	1956	27	Chuther	7	1489
8	Goformies, Aitefipantos	30	1950	28	Meures, Philokoros	12	1482
9	Mares, Heliodorus	26	1920	29	Chomaephtha	11	1470
10	Anoyphes, Illuftrious Son	20	1894	30	Ancunius Ochu	60	1459
11	Siroes, the Unenvied	18	1874	31	Penteathyris	42	1399
12	Cnubus Gnurus, Son of Gold	22	1856	32	Stamenemes II.	23	1357
13	Rauofis, Strong Prince	13	1834	33	Siftofichermes	55	1344
14	Biuris	10	1821	34	Maris	43	1279
15	Saophis	29	1811	35	Siphoas, Hermes	5	1236
16	Saophis II.	27	1782	36	Anonymus	14	1241
17	Mofcheris Heliodotus	31	1755	37	Phruron, or Nilus	5	1217
18	Mufthis	33	1724	38	Amuthantaeus	63	1212
19	Pammus Archondes	35	1691		Amuthantaeus ob.		1150
20	Apappus Maximus	100	1656				

This Catalogue was extracted from the facred records of Thebes, by Eratofthenes about 216 B. C. and is one of the moft authentic and valuable remains of antiquity. It includes 1076 years; beginning 2220, or 2225, and ending 1150 years before the Chriftian aera.

TABLE VII.

Containing Ptolemy's Canon of the Chaldaean, Perfian, Grecian, and Roman Kings.

No.	Names.	Nab. Years.	Yrs of Reigns.	B. C.	No.	Names.	Nab. Years.	Years of Reigns.	B.C.
	KINGS of CHALDAEA.								
14	Nabonaffar	1	14	747	416	Darius III.	413	4	335
16	Nadius	15	2	733	424	Alexander of Macedon	417	8	331
21	Chinzirus and Porus	17	5	731					
26	Jugaeus	22	5	726		KINGS WHO REIGNED AFTER ALEXANDER.			
38	Mardokempadus	27	12	721					
43	Archians	39	5	709	431	Philip Aridaeus	425	7	324
45	Firft inter-reign	44	2	704	443	Alexander Ægus	432	12	317
48	Belibus	46	3	702	463	Ptolemy Lagus	444	20	305
54	Apronadius	49	6	699	501	Ptolemy Philadelphus	464	38	285
55	Regibelus	55	1	693	526	Ptolemy Euergetes I.	502	25	247
59	Mefeffimordacus	56	4	692	543	Ptolemy Philopator	527	17	222
67	Second interreign	60	8	688	567	Ptolemy Epiphanes	544	24	205
80	Afaradinus	68	13	680	602	Ptolemy Philometer	568	35	181
100	Saofduchinus	81	20	667	631	Ptolemy Euergetes II.	603	29	146
122	Chyniladanus	101	22	647	667	Ptolemy Soter	632	36	117
143	Nabopolafar	123	21	625	696	Dionyfius	668	29	81
186	Nabocolafar, or Nebuchadnezzar	144	43	604	718	Cleopatra	697	22	52
188	Ilvarodamus, or Evil-Merodach	187	2	561					
192	Niricaffolazar	189	4	559		ROMAN EMPERORS.			
209	Nabonadius	193	17	555	761	Auguftus	719	43	33 A. D.
	PERSIAN KINGS.				783	Tiberius	762	22	14
					787	Caius	784	4	36
218	Cyrus	210	9	538	801	Claudius	788	14	49
226	Cambyfes	219	8	529	815	Nero	802	14	54
262	Darius Hyftafpes	227	36	521	825	Vefpafian	816	10	68
283	Xerxes	263	21	485	828	Titus	826	3	71
324	Artaxerxes	284	41	464	843	Domitian	829	15	81
343	Darius II.	325	19	423	844	Nerva	844	1	96
389	Artaxerxes II.	344	46	404	863	Trajan	845	19	97
410	Ochus	390	21	358	884	Adrian	864	21	116
412	Arfes	411	2	337	907	Antoninus Pius	885	23	137

The author of this canon was Claudius Ptolomaeus, a celebrated Egyptian, mathematician, and aftronomer, who flourifhed in the reign of Antoninus Philofophus, Emperor of Rome. It was compiled from the annals and hiftories of thefe feveral kingdoms to which it relates, and is juftly efteemed an invaluable treafure of moft eminent fervice in chronology. It has been preferved in the Commentaries of Theon, and publifhed by Overall and Petavius from two manufcripts in the Royal Library at Paris. In this canon the author computes from the epoch of the Nabonaffarean Æra, and from that day of the month on which the Egyptian Thoth fell. The years made ufe of are Egyptian, and conftit of 365 days, without any intercalation. In every reign the years are reckoned as complete; and thefe reigns, which are lefs than a year, are omitted, whether there was a Thoth in them or not. This defect was, in fome degree, fupplied by additions to other reigns; yet it appears in hiftory, that a year was now and then mifreckoned. The firft part of this canon has been improperly entitled, "Ptolemy's canon of the Kings of "the Affyrians and Medes," as it comprehends none but Kings of Chaldaea or Babylon.

TABLE VIII.

Months of the Jewiſh Solar year.				Egyptian months of 30 days.			Coptic months of 30 days.	Abyſſin. months of 30 days.	Rom. months.		Armenian mon. of 30 days.		Rom. months.	
No	Months.	days.	Rom. mon.	days.	No	Months.	days.	Months.	Months.	Months. days.	Months.	days.	Rom. mon.	days.
1	Niſan	30	April	26	1	Thoth	30	Tot or Tut	Maſcaram	Auguſt 29	Navaſardi	30	Auguſt	11
2	Jaar	30	May	26	2	Paophi	30	Baba or Bena	Ticmit	September 28	Huerri	30	September	10
3	Siban	30	June	26	3	Athyr	30	Accur or Hatur	Hader	October 28	Sahmi	30	October	10
4	Thamuz	30	July	26	4	Chorai	30	Chiahac	Tachſam	November 27	Dre	30	November	9
5	Ab	30	Auguſt	26	5	Tybi	30	Tona or Tuba	Thir	December 27	Khaguets	30	December	9
6	Elul	30	September	26	6	Mechir	30	Amſheir	Jacathit	January 26	Arats	30	January	8
7	Tizri	30	October	26	7	Phamenoth	30	Barmehat	Magabit	February 25	Michicki	30	February	7
8	Marcheſvan	30	November	26	8	Pharmuth	30	Barmoudah	Miazia	March 26	Arieki	30	March	9
9	Caſleu	30	December	26	9	Pachon	30	Baſhanſh	Ginboth	April 25	Anki	30	April	8
10	Tebeth	30	January	26	10	Payni	30	Boua or Baune	Sene	May 25	Marieri	30	May	8
11	Shebat	30	February	26	11	Epiphi	30	Abib or Abii	Hamlt	June 24	Margats	30	June	7
12	Adar	30	March	26	12	Meſori	30	Maſſari	Nahaſe	July 24	Huetits	30	July	7
	Interc. days	5		5		Interc. days.	5				Interc. days	5		

All the months in the foregoing calendar conſiſted of 30 days. 12 of theſe months compoſed a year of 360 days; to which were added 5 days in common, and 6 in biſſextile years. The antient Jewiſh civil and eccleſiaſtical years were ſolar. The former began at the autumnal, and the latter at the vernal equinox; and the intercalary days were added to the end of the 12th month. The Jews alſo uſed a lunar year of 354 days, which they adjuſted to the ſolar year by the addition of Veadar, a month of 29 days, every third year. The intercalation was made in the Egyptian, Coptic, and Abyſſinian years, on the 24th of Auguſt in common, and on the 25th in biſſextile years. The Armenians added five days to the 5th or 6th of Auguſt.

Perſian months of 30 days.		Macedon. mon. of 30 and 31 days.	Cyro-Macedonian months.		Syrian months.		Greek months of 30 and 31 days.		Ruſſian months.	Roman months.	Cyprian months of 30 and 31 days.	
No	Months.	Months.	Months.	days.	Months.	days.	Months.	days.	Months.	Months.	Months.	days.
1	Afrudin	Dius	Hyperberetæus	30	Eloul	30	Gorpiaeus	30	Sentiaber	September	Aphrodiſcus	30
2	Ardiſaſcht	Apellaeus	Dius	30	Tiſri I.	31	Hyperberetæus	30	Octiaber	October	Apogonicus	30
3	Cardi or Cordad	Audynaeus	Apellaeus	31	Tiſri II.	30	Dius	30	Noiaber	November	Aenicus	31
4	Thir	Peritius	Audynaeus	30	Canun I.	31	Apellaeus	30	Dekaber	December	Junius	30
5	Merded	Dyſtrus	Peritius	30	Canun II.	31	Audynaeus	30	Henvar	January	Caeſarius	30
6	Schaharir	Xanthicus	Dyſtrus	31	Sabat	28	Peritius	30	Febral	February	Sebaſtus	31
7	Mehar or Mihr	Artemiſius	Xanthicus	31	Adar	31	Dyſtrus	31	Mart	March	Autocratoricus	31
8	Aben	Daeſius	Artemiſius	30	Niſan	30	Xanthicus	31	Aprel	April	Demarchezaſius	30
9	Adar	Panemus	Daeſius	31	Icar	31	Artemiſius	31	May	May	Plethypatus	31
10	Di	Lous	Panemus	30	Haziran	30	Daeſius	31	Joun	June	Archiereus	30
11	Behen	Gorpiaeus	Lous	31	Tamus	31	Panemus	31	Jioul	July	Lithius	31
12	Aſſirer or Aſphendar Muſteraca	Hyperberetæus	Gorpiaeus	30	Ab	31	Lous	30	Auhouſt	Auguſt	Romaeus	30

Every month in the Perſian year conſiſted of 30 days; and 5 intercalary days, called Muſteraca, were added to the month Aben The Macedonians in Greece, and the Greeks in Leſſer Aſia, reckoned the year from the autumnal equinox, and Dius was their firſt month. Noris (Epochae Syro-Maced.) obſerves, that Panemus contained 30 days, Lous and Gorpiaeus 31 days, and that the reſt of the months were reckoned, as in the preceding calendar. Some of the Greeks in Syria began the year in Gorpiaeus, or September, and others of them in Hyperberetaeus, or October. At Tyre the year was reckoned from October 19.; at Gaza, from the 28th of the ſame month; and at Damaſcus, from the vernal equinox. The Syrian months were compoſed of 30 and 31 days, after the reformation of the Roman calendar; but, prior to that period, every month conſiſted of 30 days. In the tenth century, the Ruſſians adopted the form of the Roman year, which they began in September. A. D. 1700, Peter the Great transferred the commencement of the year to January.

Months of the Jewiſh Lunar year.				Months of the Arabians.	Months of the Turks.		Pronunciation of the Arabian mon	Mexican months.			
No	Months.	days.	Roman months.	Months.	Months.	days.	Months.	No	Months.	No	Months.
1	Niſan	30	March and April	Muharrem	Muharram	30	Muharrem	1	Tlacaxipeualiztle	13	Quecholli
2	Jar or Zif	29	April and May	Saphar	Sepher	29	Sfafer	2	Tozcutztli	14	Panquecaliztli
3	Siban or Sivan	30	May and June	Rabia I.	Rabuil-Euvel	30	Rebeif	3	Hueitozutztli	15	Hatemuztli
4	Thamuz	29	June and July	Rabia II.	Rabuil-Achir	29	Rebeif	4	Toxcalt	16	Titith
5	Ab	30	July and Aug.	Giumada I.	Gimaafil-Euvel	30	Dgemafi	5	Ecalcoalitzli	17	Izcalli
6	Elul	29	Aug. and Sept.	Giumada II.	Gimaafil-Achir	29	Dgemafi	6	Tecuilhuicintli	18	Coauitlevac.
7	Tizri	30	Sept. and Oct.	Regieb	Regeb	30	Redgeb	7	Hueitecuilhuitl		
8	Marcheſvan	29	Oct. and Nov.	Sahaban	Sahaaban	29	Chaban	8	Miccailhuicintli		
9	Caſleu	30	Nov. and Dec.	Ramadhan	Ramazan	30	Ramadhan	9	Veymiccailhuitl		
10	Tebeth	29	Dec. and Jan.	Schewal	Scherrail	29	Chev-val	10	Vehpaniztli		
11	Shebet	30	Jan. and Feb.	Dulkaiadath	Zilkaade	30	Zilkideh	11	Pachtli		
12	Adar	30	Feb. and March	Dulkagiadath	Zilkigge	29 or 30	Zilkhidgdheh	12	Hueipachtli		
	Ve-Adar	29	March								

The Jews originally reckoned their months by numbers, not by particular names. The moſt ancient names on record are thoſe of Abib, Zif, Ethanim, &c. Theſe marked in the foregoing calendar are the names of the Chaldaean or Babylonian months. When the Jews were ſubjected to the Kings of Syria, they adopted the aera of Seleuciae, and began their year at the autumnal equinox. Two centuries afterwards, they preferred the Mundane aera, which is ſtill in uſe among them. Proper intercalations were made for the regulation of their feſtivals.

The Mahometan year is purely Lunar, without any intercalation; ſo that the beginning of it has a retrograde motion through all the months. The Mexicans divided their year of 365 days into 18 months of 20 days each; and added 5 days to the laſt month. The Chineſe compute their months by numbers, and adjuſt their year, which is Lunar, by intercalations.

No	The Attic lunar year. Months.	days.	Roman months. Months.	days.	Attic Lunar year of Thales. Months.	days.	The old Roman Solar year. Months.	days.	Roman year corrected by Numa. Months.	days.	The reformed Julian year. Months.	days.	Sacred to
1	Hecatombæon	30	July—Auguſt	25	Gamelion	30	March	31	January	29	January	31	Juno
2	[illegible]	30	Auguſt—September	25	Antheſterion	29	April	30	March	31	February	28	Neptune
3	Boedromion	30	September—October	25	Elaphebolion	30	May	31	April	29	March	31	Minerva
4	Maemacterion	30	October—November	25	Munychion	29	June	30	May	31	April	30	Venus
5	Pyanepſion	30	November—December	25	Thargelion	30	July	31	June	29	May	31	Apollo
6	Poſideon	30	December—January	25	Scirrophorion	29	Auguſt	30	July	31	June	30	Mercury
7	Gamelion	30	January—February	25	Hecatombæon	30	Sept.	30	Auguſt	29	July	31	Jupiter
8	Antheſterion	30	February—March	25	Metageitnion	29	October	31	September	29	Auguſt	31	Ceres
9	Elaphebolion	30	March—April	25	Boedromion	30	November	30	October	31	September	30	Vulcan
10	Munychion	30	April—May	25	Maemacterion	29	December	30	November	29	October	31	Mars
11	Thargelion	30	May—June	25	Pyanepſion	30	2 months not named	56	December	29	November	30	Diana
12	Scirrophorion	30	June—July	25	Poſideon	29			February	28	December	31	Veſta
		360						360		355			

The moſt ancient months of the Athenians, and other Greeks, conſiſted of 30 days each, to which 5 days were added in common, and 6 in biſſextile years. The ſolar Greek, or Attic year, began at the ſummer ſolſtice, which, in the reign of Cecrops, B. C. 1582, was the 25th of July. The months of the Attic lunar year conſiſted of 29 and 30 days alternately, and an intercalary month of 30 days was added every 5th, 7th, and 8th year. The old Roman year was divided into 10 months of 30 and 31 days: Two months were added, without any names, to reduce the year to the courſe of the ſun. The corrected year of Numa was Lunar, and conſiſted of 12 months of 31 and 29 days, February excepted, which contained 28 days. The addition of 22 days, every ſecond year, equated the lunar to the ſolar year. Julius Cæſar regulated the civil year and months by the courſe of the ſun. The months of the Julian year conſiſt of 30 and 31 days, February excepted, which contains 28 days in common, and 29 in biſſextile years.

TABLE IX.

Jewiſh Common Years, Months.	Years def.	com.	abound.	Julian months.	Jewiſh Embolimal Years, Months.	Years def.	com.	abound.
Niſan days	30	30	30	March —April	Niſan	30	30	30
Jiar	29	29	29	April —May	Jiar	29	29	29
Sivan	30	30	30	May —June	Sivan	30	30	30
Thamuz	29	29	29	June —July	Thamuz	29	29	29
Ab	30	30	30	July —Auguſt	Ab	30	30	30
Elul	29	29	29	Auguſt —September	Elul	29	29	29
Thizri	30	30	30	September—October	Thizri	30	30	30
Marcheſvan	29	29	30	October —November	Marcheſvan	29	29	30
Caſleu	29	30	30	November—December	Caſleu	29	30	30
Thebet	29	29	29	December —January	Thebet or Thebeth	29	29	29
Sabath	30	30	30	January —February	Sabath	30	30	30
Adar	29	29	29	February —March	Adar I.	30	30	30
				March	Adar II.	29	29	29
Sum of days	353	354	355		Sum of days	383	384	385

The Jewiſh year is either common or embolimal. The common year conſiſts of 12 months, of 30 and 29 days alternately. The embolimal conſiſts of 13 months. The former is divided into three ſorts—the Defective of 353 days—the Ordinary of 354 days—and the Abounding of 355 days. The latter is likewiſe divided into three ſorts—the Defective of 383 days—the Ordinary of 384 days—and the Abounding of 385 days. Theſe varieties, which affect only the months Adar, Marcheſvan, and Caſleu, are repreſented in Tab. VII. The character of the lunar cycle, for any given year, being known, it is eaſy to find whether the year propoſed be common or embolimal; for, in the cycle of 19 years, the following are embolimal, viz. the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th; the reſt are common.

TABLE X. Containing the Dates of Remarkable Epochs, Æras, and Periods, in the Order of the Julian Months.

	Epochs, Æras, and Periods.	Months and years of commencement.			Epochs, Æras, and Periods.	Months and years of commencement.	
1	The Julian period	January 1	B. C.	4713	21 The æra of the Armenians	July 7	A. D.
2	The Julian year	January 1	B. C.	45	22 The Metonic cycle	July 15	B. C.
3	The Spaniſh æra	January 1	B. C.	38	23 The æra of the Hegira	July 16	A. D.
4	The Actian æra	January 1	B. C.	30	24 The Alexandrian æra	Auguſt 29	B. C.
5	The vulgar Chriſtian æra	January 1	A. D.	1	25 The civil æra of Conſtantinople	September 1	A. D.
6	The Auguſtan æra	February 14	B. C.	27	26 The deſtruction of Jeruſalem	September 1	A. D.
7	The æra of Martyrs	February 23	A. D.	303	27 The Grecian year of the world	September 1	B. C.
8	The æra of Nabonaſſar	February 26	B. C.	747	28 The Syro-Macedonian æra	September 1	B. C.
9	The Gelalæan æra	March 14	A. D.	1079	29 The Indiction of Conſtantinople	September 1	A. D.
10	The epoch of Daniel's 70 weeks	Vernal equinox	B. C.	458	30 The Actian æra in Egypt	September 1	B. C.
11	The Jewiſh Mundane æra	Vernal equinox	B. C.	3761	31 The eccleſiaſtical æra of Antioch	September 1	B. C.
12	The eccleſiaſtical æra of Conſtantinople	March 21 or April 1	B. C.	5508	32 The Cæſarean æra of Antioch	September 1	B. C.
13	The Roman æra	April 24	B. C.	753	33 The æra of Diocleſian	September 17	A. D.
14	The epoch of build. Solomon's Temple	May	B. C.	1015	34 The epoch of the Reformat. in Germ.	September 2	A. D.
15	The conſecration of Conſtantinople	May 11	A. D.	330	35 The æra of Abraham	October 1	B. C.
16	The Philippean æra	June	B. C.	323	36 The Mundane æra	October	B. C.
17	The æra of Julian	June 16	A. D.	632	37 The Tyrian æra	October 19	B. C.
18	The deſtruction of Troy	June 12 or 24.	B. C.	1184	38 The Sidonian æra	October	B. C.
19	The Calippic period	N. moon of Sum. Solſt.	B. C.	330	39 The civil Jewiſh æra	October	B. C.
20	The æra of the Olympiads	N. moon, ditto	B. C.	776	40 The æra of the Maccabees	November 24	A. D.
					41 The æra of Aſcenſion	November 12	A. D.
					42 The Pontifical Indiction	Dec. 25 or Jan.	A. D.

TABLE XI.

No. I. *The Days of the Julian Year reckoned from January.*

Days.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29		88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30		89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31		90		151		212	243		304		365

* Add one day after this when it is Biſſextile.

No. II. *The Days of the Julian Year reckoned from [illegible].*

Days.	[illegible]	Purple.	Azure.	Chaos.	Fire.	[illegible]	Heaven of [illegible]
1	1	31	61	91	121	151	181
2	2	32	62	92	122	152	182
3	3	33	63	93	123	153	183
4	4	34	64	94	124	154	184
5	5	35	65	95	125	155	185
6	6	36	66	96	126	156	186
7	7	37	[illegible]	97	127	157	187
8	8	38	[illegible]	98	128	158	188
9	9	39	[illegible]	99	129	159	189
10	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	130	160	190
11	11	41	71	101	131	161	191
12	12	42	72	102	132	162	192
13	13	43	73	103	133	163	193
14	14	44	74	104	134	164	194
15	15	45	75	105	135	165	195
16	16	46	76	106	136	166	196
17	17	47	77	107	137	167	197
18	18	48	78	108	138	168	198
19	19	49	79	109	139	169	199
20	20	50	80	110	140	170	200
21	21	51	81	111	141	171	201
22	22	52	82	112	142	172	202
23	23	53	83	113	143	173	203
24	24	54	84	114	144	174	204
25	25	55	85	115	145	175	205
26	26	56	86	116	146	176	206
27	27	57	87	117	147	177	207
28	28	58	88	118	148	178	208
29	29	59	89	119	149	179	209
30	30	[illegible]	90	120	150	180	210

TABLE XII.

The Nabonaſſarean and Julian compared and adjuſted to each other.

Nab. Yrs.	Julian Years before Chriſt.			Nab. Yrs.	Julian Years before Chriſt.			Nab. Yrs.	Julian Years before Chriſt.			Nab. Yrs.	Julian Years before Chriſt.			Nab. Yrs.	Julian Years before Chriſt.		
1	6	Feb.	747	19	22	Feb.	720	37	17	Feb.	711	55	13	Feb.	693	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb.	[illegible]
2	[illegible]		746	[illegible]	[illegible]		728	38	17		710	56	12		692	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
3	[illegible]		745	21	21		727	39	17		709	57	12		691	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
4	25		744	22	21		726	40	16		708	58	12		690	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
5	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	21		725	41	16		707	59	12		689	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
6	25		742	24	20		724	42	16		706	60	11		688	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
7	25		741	25	[illegible]		723	43	16		705	61	11		687	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
8	24		740	26	20		722	44	15		704	62	11		686	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
9	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		721	45	15		703	63	11		685	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
10	[illegible]		[illegible]	28	19		720	46	15		702	64	10		684	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
11	[illegible]		[illegible]	29	19		719	47	15		701	65	10		683	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan.	[illegible]
12	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	19		718	48	14		700	66	10		682	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
13	[illegible]		[illegible]	31	19		717	49	14		699	67	10		681	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]
14	23		716	32	18		716	50	14		698	68	9		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]
15	[illegible]		[illegible]	33	18		715	51	14		697	69	9		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept.	[illegible]
16	22		714	34	18		714	52	13		696	70	9		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	22		713	35	18		713	53	13		695	71	9		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug.	[illegible]
18	22		[illegible]	[illegible]	17		712	54	13		694	72	8		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	July	[illegible]

The foregoing Table may be illuſtrated by an example. Quæſt. In what month, and on what day of the Julian year, does the 250th of the N. Æ. begin? Ans. Oppoſite to the Nab. years 250 in January 7, which was the day of the Thoth, or beginning of that year: and oppoſite to 251 is February 10. Subtract the difference between 10 and 7, viz. 3, from January 7, and you will find that the Thoth of 251 was December 5. If the Julian year be alſo required, oppoſite to 250 is 537 B. C. and oppoſite to 30 is 716, which 30 taken from 537, and 518 will remain, the year required.

The Thoth being known, it is eaſy to find out the correſponding day of any month by Table V. N. 7. Exam. II. Example. With what day in the Julian year does Chaeac 17, Nab. year 250 correſpond? Ans. The Thoth of that year falls on October 28. B. C. 267. The 17th day of Chaeac is 108 days from Thoth, viz. N. 1. Take the 4 remaining days of October, viz. the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31ſt, and 31 days of November, 31 of December, and 31 of January; the ſum 96 is 11 leſs than 107 conſequently, the 17th Chaeac, A. B. C. 267, anſwers to Chaeac 17. Nab. Æ. 486. The uſe of Table V. is obvious.

TABLE XIII.

Lunations from 1 to 10000.

Lunations.	Containing Days.	H.	M.	S.	Decimals.
1	29	12	44	2	8921
2	59	1	28	5	7842
3	88	14	12	8	6763
4	118	2	56	11	5684
5	147	15	40	14	4605
6	177	4	24	17	3526
7	206	17	8	20	2447
8	236	5	52	23	1368
9	265	18	36	26	0289
10	295	7	20	28	9210
20	590	14	40	57	8420
30	885	22	1	26	7630
40	1181	5	21	55	6840
50	1476	12	42	24	6050
60	1771	19	2	53	5260
70	2067	2	23	21	4470
80	2362	9	43	50	3680
90	2657	17	4	19	2890
100	2953	0	24	48	2100
200	5906	0	49	36	4200
300	8859	1	14	24	6300
400	11812	1	39	12	8400
500	14765	2	4	1	0500
600	17718	2	28	49	2600
700	20671	2	53	37	4700
800	23624	3	18	25	6800
900	26577	3	43	13	8900
1000	29530	4	8	2	1000
2000	59060	8	16	4	2000
3000	88590	12	24	6	3000
4000	118120	16	32	8	4000
5000	147650	20	40	10	5000
6000	177181	0	48	12	6000
7000	206711	4	56	14	7000
8000	236241	9	4	16	8000
9000	265771	13	12	18	9000
10000	295301	17	30	21	0000

TABLE XIV.

Shewing the number of days, &c. in Sydereal, Julian, and Solar years, from 1 to 10000.

Sydereal Years.						Julian Years.		Solar Years.				
No. of Years.	Containing Days.	H.	M.	S.	Th	Containing Days.	H.	Containing Days.	H.	M.	S.	Th
1	365	6	9	11	12	365	6	365	5	48	45	30
2	730	12	18	22	24	730	12	730	11	37	31	0
3	1095	18	27	33	36	1095	18	1095	17	26	16	30
4	1461	0	36	44	48	1461	0	1460	23	15	2	
5	1826	6	45	56	0	1826	6	1826	5	3	47	30
6	2191	12	55	7	12	2191	12	2191	10	52	33	0
7	2556	19	4	18	24	2556	18	2556	16	41	18	30
8	2922	1	13	29	36	2922	0	2921	22	30	4	
9	3287	7	22	40	48	3287	6	3287	4	18	49	30
10	3652	13	31	42	0	3652	12	3652	10	7	35	
20	7305	3	3	24	0	7305	0	7304	20	15	10	
30	10957	16	35	6	0	10957	12	10957	6	22	45	
40	14610	6	6	48	0	14610	0	14609	16	30	20	
50	18262	19	38	30	0	18262	12	18262	2	37	55	
60	21915	9	10	12	0	21915	0	21914	12	45	30	
70	25567	22	41	54	0	25567	12	25566	22	53	5	
80	29220	12	13	36	0	29220	0	29219	9	0	40	
90	32873	1	45	18	0	32872	12	32871	19	8	15	
100	36525	15	17			36525		36524	5	15	50	
200	73051	6	34			73050		73048	10	31	40	
300	109576	21	51			109575		109572	15	47	30	
400	146102	13	8			146100		146096	21	3	20	
500	182628	4	25			182625		182621	2	19	10	
600	219153	19	42			219150		219145	7	35	0	
700	255679	10	59			255675		255669	12	50	50	
800	292205	2	16			292200		292193	18	6	40	
900	328730	17	33			328725		328717	23	22	30	
1000	365256	8	50			365250		365242	4	38	20	
2000	730512	17	40			730500		730484	9	16	40	
3000	1095769	2	30			1095750		1095726	13	55	0	
4000	1461025	11	20			1461000		1460968	18	33	20	
5000	1826281	20	10			1826250		1826210	23	11	40	
6000	2191538	5	0			2191500		2191453	3	50	0	
7000	2556794	13	50			2556750		2556695	8	28	20	
8000	2922050	22	40			2922000		2921937	13	6	40	
9000	3287307	7	30			3287250		3287179	17	45	0	
10000	3652563	16	20			3652500		3652421	22	23	20	

TABLE XV.

Shewing the Golden Number from A. D. 1 to 4000.

Hundreds of Years.			Yrs. less than a Cent.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
				38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
				57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
				76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
				95	96	97	98	99														
	1900	3800		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
100	2000	3900		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5
200	2100	4000		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
300	2200			16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
400	2300			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
500	2400			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6
600	2500			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
700	2600			17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
800	2700			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2
900	2800			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1000	2900			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1100	3000			18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1200	3100			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3
1300	3200			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1400	3300			14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1500	3400			19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1600	3500			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4
1700	3600			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1800	3700			15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

To find the Golden Number of any year by Table XV. Look for the even centuries of the given year in the left hand column; and for the odd years in the uppermoſt diviſion of the Table. Where theſe two columns meet, the Golden Number of the year propoſed is found. Example. The Golden Number of the year 1780 is required. At the foot of the left hand column I find 1700, and among the odd years, at the top of the Table, I look for 80. In the point where the columns of theſe numbers meet I find 14, the Golden Number required.

TABLE XVI.

Shewing the Days of the Months by the Dominical Letter.

Week. Day.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
January 1. October 31.	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28
Feb. 28. 29.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
March 31.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Novem. 30.	1	2	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
April 30. July 31.	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29
August 31.	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26
Septem. 30. Decem. 31.	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30
May 31.	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27
June 30.	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31

The Dominical Letter being given, the day of the week, anſwering to any day of the month, or *v. v.* may be found in Table XVI. With the Dominical Letter, enter the Table at top. All the days in the column, downwards, are Sundays; the next, on the right hand, are Mondays, &c. Example. The Dominical Letter of the year 1778 is D.; conſequently, all the days of the months, in this column, are Sundays, viz. the 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th of January and October; the 1ſt, 8th, 15th, &c. of February, March, and November; the 5th, 12th, 19th, &c. of April and July, &c. The Days in the next column, on the right, are Mondays, &c. In Leap years, the Dominical Letter is double. The firſt is to be uſed to the 24th of February, and the ſecond to the end of the year. Example. The Dominical Letters of 1780 are B. A. In the column B. are found the days on which the Sundays fall in January, viz. 2d, 9th, 16th, &c.; and in February, viz. 7th, 14th, &c. In the column A. are the Sundays of the remaining months. The day of the week, anſwering to any day of the month, may alſo be found by this Table. Example. On what day of the week does the 11th of December fall in 1779? The Dominical Letter of this year being C. ſhews that December 12th is a Sunday, conſequently, the 11th of that month is a Saturday.

TABLE XVII.

Shewing the Number of Direction for finding Eaſter Sunday by the Golden Number and Dominical Letter.

Gold. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
A.	26	19	5	26	12	33	19	12	26	19	5	26	12	5	26	12	33	19	12
B.	27	13	6	27	13	34	20	13	27	20	6	27	13	6	20	13	34	20	6
C.	28	14	7	21	14	35	21	7	28	21	7	28	14	7	21	14	28	21	7
D.	29	15	8	22	15	29	22	8	29	15	8	29	15	1	22	15	29	22	8
E.	30	16	2	23	16	30	23	9	30	16	9	23	16	2	23	9	30	23	9
F.	24	17	3	24	17	31	24	10	31	17	10	24	17	3	24	17	31	17	10
G.	25	18	4	25	11	32	18	11	32	18	4	25	18	4	25	11	32	18	11

EXPLANATION.

The earlieſt Eaſter is March 22. and the lateſt is April 25. Within theſe limits are 35 days; and the number belonging to each of them is called the Number of Direction. Where the columns of the Golden Number and Dominical Letter meet, you will find the Number of Direction for the given year. That number, added to March 21. ſhews the day of March or April on which Eaſter Sunday falls. Example. The Number of Direction for 1780 is 5, ſo that Eaſter falls on March 26.

TABLE XVIII.

No. I. *Shewing the Dominical Letters for* 4200 *B. C. Old Style.*

Before the Chriſt. Æra.	Centuries of Years.						
	0	100	200	300	400	500	600
	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300
Years leſs than a Century.	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700
	2800	2900	3000	3100	3200	3300	3400
	3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	4000	4100
0 28 56 84	DC	CB	BA	AG	GF	FE	ED
1 29 57 85	E	D	C	B	A	G	F
2 30 58 86	F	E	D	C	B	A	G
3 31 59 87	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
4 32 60 88	BA	AG	GF	FE	ED	DC	CB
5 33 61 89	C	B	A	G	F	E	D
6 34 62 90	D	C	B	A	G	F	E
7 35 63 91	E	D	C	B	A	G	F
8 36 64 92	GF	FE	ED	DC	CB	BA	AG
9 37 65 93	A	G	F	E	D	C	B
10 38 66 94	B	A	G	F	E	D	C
11 39 67 95	C	B	A	G	F	E	D
12 40 68 96	ED	DC	CB	BA	AG	GF	FE
13 41 69 97	F	E	D	C	B	A	G
14 42 70 98	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
15 43 71 99	A	G	F	E	D	C	B
16 44 72	CB	BA	AG	GF	FE	ED	DC
17 45 73	D	C	B	A	G	F	E
18 46 74	E	D	C	B	A	G	F
19 47 75	F	E	D	C	B	A	G
20 48 76	AG	GF	FE	ED	DC	CB	BA
21 49 77	B	A	G	F	E	D	C
22 50 78	C	B	A	G	F	E	D
23 51 79	D	C	B	A	G	F	E
24 52 80	FE	ED	DC	CB	BA	AG	GF
25 53 81	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
26 54 82	A	G	F	E	D	C	B
27 55 83	B	A	G	F	E	D	C

No. II. *Shewing the Dominical Letters for* 4200 *after Chriſt, Old Style.*

After the Chriſt. Æra.	Centuries of Years.						
	0	100	200	300	400	500	600
	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300
Years leſs than a Century.	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700
	2800	2900	3000	3100	3200	3300	3400
	3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	4000	4100
0 28 56 84	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB
1 29 57 85	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
2 30 58 86	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
3 31 59 87	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
4 32 60 88	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED
5 33 61 89	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
6 34 62 90	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
7 35 63 91	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
8 36 64 92	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF
9 37 65 93	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
10 38 66 94	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
11 39 67 95	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
12 40 68 96	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA
13 41 69 97	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
14 42 70 98	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
15 43 71 99	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
16 44 72	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC
17 45 73	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
18 46 74	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
19 47 75	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
20 48 76	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE
21 49 77	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
22 50 78	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
23 51 79	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
24 52 80	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG
25 53 81	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
26 54 82	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
27 55 83	E	F	G	A	B	C	D

No. III. *Shewing the Dominical Letters for* 4000 *aft. Chriſt, N.S.*

After the Chriſt. Æra	Centuries of Years.			
	100	200	300	400
	500	600	700	800
	900	1000	1100	1200
	1300	1400	1500	1600
	1700	1800	1900	2000
	2100	2200	2300	2400
Years leſs than a Century.	2500	2600	2700	2800
	2900	3000	3100	32
	3300	3400	3500	36
	3700	3800	390	40
	C	E	G	BA
1 29 57 85	B	D	F	G
2 30 58 86	A	C	E	F
3 31 59 87	G	B	D	E
4 32 60 88	FE	AG	CB	DC
5 33 61 89	D	F	A	B
6 34 62 90	C	E	G	A
7 35 63 91	B	D	F	G
8 36 64 92	AG	CB	ED	FE
9 37 65 93	F	A	C	D
10 38 66 94	E	G	B	C
11 39 67 95	D	F	A	B
12 40 68 96	CB	ED	GF	AG
13 41 69 97	A	C	E	F
14 42 70 98	G	B	D	E
15 43 71 99	F	A	C	D
16 44 72	ED	GF	BA	CB
17 45 73	C	E	G	A
18 46 74	B	D	F	G
19 47 75	A	C	E	F
20 48 76	GF	BA	DC	ED
21 49 77	E	G	B	C
22 50 78	D	F	A	B
23 51 79	C	E	G	A
24 52 80	BA	DC	FE	GF
25 53 81	G	B	D	E
26 54 82	F	A	C	D
27 55 83	E	G	B	C
28 56 84	DC	FE	AG	BA

The method of uſing the Table of Dominical Letters is obvious. Look for the Centuries of the given year in the top of the Table, and for the years leſs than a Century, if any, in the left hand columns. Where the columns meet, you have the Dominical Letter required. Thus, in No. III. you will find BA to be the Dominical Letters for the year 1780. When the Dominical Letter is double, it ſhews that the year referred to is a Leap year.

TABLE XIX.

No. I. *Paſchal Limits from A. D. 1 to 1583, O. S.*

Lun. Cyc.	Paſchal Limits.	Lun. Cyc.	Paſchal Limits.
1	April 5	11	April 15
2	March 25	12	April 4
3	April 13	13	March 24
4	April 2	14	April 12
5	March 22	15	April 1
6	April 10	16	March 21
7	March 30	17	April 9
8	April 18	18	March 29
9	April 7	19	April 17
10	March 27		

No. II. *Paſchal Limits from A. D. 1583 to 1700, N. S.*

Lun. Cyc.	Paſchal Limits.	Lun. Cyc.	Paſchal Limits.
1	April 12	11	March 23
2	April 1	12	April 11
3	March 21	13	March 31
4	April 9	14	April 18
5	March 29	15	April 8
6	April 17	16	March 28
7	April 6	17	April 16
8	March 26	18	April 5
9	April 14	19	March 15
10	April 3		

No. III. *Paſchal Limits from A. D. 1700 to 1900.*

Lun. Cyc.	Paſchal Limits.	Lun. Cyc.	Paſchal Limits.
1	April 13	11	March 24
2	April 2	12	April 12
3	March 22	13	April 1
4	April 10	14	March 21
5	March 30	15	April 9
6	April 18	16	March 29
7	April 7	17	April 17
8	March 27	18	April 6
9	April 15	19	March 26
10	April 4		

TABLE XX.

Shewing the Day of the Week which anſwers to any Day of the Month, the Dom. Letters.

July 5 April 3	Sept. 7 Dec. 10	June 4	Feb. 12 March 1 Nov. 9	Aug. 6	May 3	Jan. 3 Oct. 8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
G	F	E	D	C	B	A
Sund.	Mon.	Tueſ.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.

To find the day on which the Paſchal Limit, or Full Moon, falls in any given year. Look in the column of the Lunar Cycle, or Golden Numbers, belonging to that period of time wherein the given year is contained, for the Golden Number of that year, over againſt which you will find the day of the month on which the Paſchal Limit, or Full Moon, happens in that year. The Sunday next after that day is Eaſter-day.——The explanation and uſe of Table XX. may be found in the account of the Solar Cycle, Part I.

TABLE XXI. No. I.

Of Epacts.

3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2
*	XI	XXII	III	XIV	XXV	VI	XVII	XXVIII	IX	XX	I	XII	XXIII	IV	XV	XXVI	VIII	XIX
XXIX	X	XXI	II	XIII	XXIV	V	XVI	XXVII	VIII	XIX	*	XI	XXII	III	XIV	25	VII	XVIII
XXVIII	IX	XX	I	XII	XXIII	IV	XV	XXVI	VII	XVIII	XXIX	X	XXI	II	XIII	XXIV	VI	XVII
XXVII	VIII	XIX	*	XI	XXII	III	XIV	XXV	VI	XVII	XXVIII	IX	XX	I	XII	XXIII	V	XVI
XXVI	VII	XVIII	XXIX	X	XXI	II	XIII	XXIV	V	XVI	XXVII	VIII	XIX	*	XI	XXII	IV	XV
XXV	VI	XVII	XXVIII	IX	XX	I	XII	XXIII	IV	XV	XXVI	VII	XVIII	XXIX	X	XXI	III	XIV
XXIV	V	XVI	XXVII	VIII	XIX	*	XI	XXII	III	XIV	25	VI	XVII	XXVIII	IX	XX	II	XIII
XXIII	IV	XV	XXVI	VII	XVIII	XXIX	X	XXI	II	XIII	XXIV	V	XVI	XXVII	VIII	XIX	I	XII
XXII	III	XIV	XXV	VI	XVII	XXVIII	IX	XX	I	XII	XXIII	IV	XV	XXVI	VII	XVIII	*	XI
XXI	II	XIII	XXIV	V	XVI	XXVII	VIII	XIX	*	XI	XXII	III	XIV	XXV	VI	XVII	XXIX	X
XX	I	XII	XXIII	IV	XV	XXVI	VII	XVIII	XXIX	X	XXI	II	XIII	XXIV	V	XVI	XXVIII	IX
XIX	*	XI	XXII	III	XIV	XXV	VI	XVII	XXVIII	IX	XX	I	XII	XXIII	IV	XV	XXVII	VIII
XVIII	XXIX	X	XXI	II	XIII	XXIV	V	XVI	XXVII	VIII	XIX	*	XI	XXII	III	XIV	XXVI	VII
XVII	XXVIII	IX	XX	I	XII	XXIII	IV	XV	XXVI	VII	XVIII	XXIX	X	XXI	II	XIII	XXV	VI
XVI	XXVII	VIII	XIX	*	XI	XXII	III	XIV	25	VI	XVII	XXVIII	IX	XX	I	XII	XXIV	V
XV	XXVI	VII	XVIII	XXIX	X	XXI	II	XIII	XXIV	V	XVI	XXVII	VIII	XIX	*	XI	XXIII	IV
XIV	XXV	VI	XVII	XXVIII	IX	XX	I	XII	XXIII	IV	XV	XXVI	VII	XVIII	XXIX	X	XXII	III
XIII	XXIV	V	XVI	XXVII	VIII	XIX	*	XI	XXII	III	XIV	XXV	VI	XVII	XXVIII	IX	XXI	II
XII	XXIII	IV	XV	XXVI	VII	XVIII	XXIX	X	XXI	II	XIII	XXIV	V	XVI	XXVII	VIII	XX	I
XI	XXII	III	XIV	XXV	VI	XVII	XXVIII	IX	XX	I	XII	XXIII	IV	XV	XXVI	VII	XIX	*
X	XXI	II	XIII	XXIV	V	XVI	XXVII	VIII	XIX	*	XI	XXII	III	XIV	25	VI	XVIII	XXIX
IX	XX	I	XII	XXIII	IV	XV	XXVI	VII	XVIII	XXIX	X	XXI	II	XIII	XXIV	V	XVII	XXVIII
VIII	XIX	*	XI	XXII	III	XIV	XXV	VI	XVII	XXVIII	IX	XX	I	XII	XXIII	IV	XVI	XXVII
VII	XVIII	XXIX	X	XXI	II	XIII	XXIV	V	XVI	XXVII	VIII	XIX	*	XI	XXII	III	XV	XXVI
VI	XVII	XXVIII	IX	XX	I	XII	XXIII	IV	XV	XXVI	VII	XVIII	XXIX	X	XXI	II	XIV	XXV
V	XVI	XXVII	VIII	XIX	*	XI	XXII	III	XIV	25	VI	XVII	XXVIII	IX	XX	I	XIII	XXIV
IV	XV	XXVI	VII	XVIII	XXIX	X	XXI	II	XIII	XXIV	V	XVI	XXVII	VIII	XIX	*	XII	XXIII
III	XIV	XXV	VI	XVII	XXVIII	IX	XX	I	XII	XXIII	IV	XV	XXVI	VII	XVIII	XXIX	XI	XXII
II	XIII	XXIV	V	XVI	XXVII	VIII	XIX	*	XI	XXII	III	XIV	XXV	VI	XVII	XXVIII	X	XXI
I	XII	XXIII	IV	XV	XXVI	VII	XVIII	XXIX	X	XXI	II	XIII	XXIV	V	XVI	XXVII	IX	XX

TABLE XXII.

No. I.

To reduce parts of the Equator to mean Solar hours.

Degr.	H. M. S. thirds.
Min.	M. S. Th. F.
Sec.	S. Th. F. S.
1	0 3 59 3
2	0 7 58 7
3	0 11 58 0
4	0 15 57 4
5	0 19 56 7
6	0 23 56 1
7	0 27 55 4
8	0 34 54 8
9	0 35 54 0
10	0 39 53 4
20	1 19 47 0
30	1 59 40 3
40	2 39 33 7
50	3 19 27 2
60	3 59 20 7
70	4 39 14 1
80	5 19 7 6
90	5 59 1 0
100	6 38 54 5
200	13 17 48 9
300	19 56 43 4
360	23 56 4 1

No. II.

To reduce mean Solar hours to parts of the Equator.

Hours.	D. Min. Sec. Thirds.	Min.	Degr. Min. Sec. Thirds.
		Sec.	Min. Sec. Thirds.
1	15 2 27 8	1	0 15 2 5
2	30 4 55 7	2	0 30 4 9
3	45 7 23 5	3	0 45 7 14
4	60 9 51 4	4	1 0 9 19
5	75 12 19 2	5	1 15 12 23
6	90 14 47 1	6	1 30 14 28
7	105 17 14 9	7	1 45 17 2
8	120 19 42 8	8	2 0 19 7
9	135 22 10 6	9	2 15 22 2
10	150 24 38 4	10	2 30 24 6
11	165 27 6 3	11	2 45 27 1
12	180 29 34 1	12	3 0 29 6
13	195 32 2 0	13	3 15 32 0
14	210 34 29 8	14	3 30 34 5
15	225 36 57 7	15	3 45 37 0
16	240 39 25 5	16	4 0 39 4
17	255 41 53 4	17	4 15 41 9
18	270 44 21 2	18	4 30 44 1
19	285 46 49 1	19	4 45 46 8
20	300 49 16 9	20	5 0 49 3
21	315 51 44 7	30	7 31 13 9
22	330 54 12 6	40	10 1 38 6
23	345 56 40 4	50	12 32 3 2
24	360 59 8 3	60	15 2 27 8

TABLE XXII. No. II. *Of Time.*

Hours.		Minutes.		Seconds.	
1582	D	2510	n	3510	p
Bill. 1620	D	2600	l	Bill. 3600	q
1700	C	2700	l	3700	p
1800	C	Bill. 2800	l	3800	n
1900	B	2900	s	3900	n
Bill. 2000	B	3000	s	Bill. 4000	n
2100	B	3100	r	4100	m
2200	A	Bill. 3200	r	4200	l
2300		3300	r	4300	l
Bill. 2400	A	3400	q	Bill. 4400	l

TABLE XXIII.

No. I. *To reduce Degrees and parts of the Equator.*

Hours.	Days.	Sec.	Degr. Min. Sec.	Min.	Degr. Min. Sec.	Sec.	Degr. Min. Sec.
		Min.	Hours. Min. Sec.	Sec.	Min. Sec.	Thirds.	Sec. Thirds.
1	15	1	0 15	1	0 0 15	1	0 0 15
2	30	2	0 30	2	0 0 30	2	0 0 30
3	45	3	0 45	3	0 0 45	3	0 0 45
4	60	4	1 0	4	0 1 0	4	0 1 0
5	75	5	1 15	5	0 1 15	5	0 1 15
6	90	6	1 30	6	0 1 30	6	0 1 30
7	105	7	1 45	7	0 1 45	7	0 1 45
8	120	8	2 0	8	0 2 0	8	0 2 0
9	135	9	2 15	9	0 2 15	9	0 2 15
10	150	10	2 30	10	0 2 30	10	0 2 30
11	165	11	2 45	11	0 2 45	11	0 2 45
12	180	12	3 0	12	0 3 0	12	0 3 0

No. II. *To reduce parts of the Equator to Time.*

Degr.	Hours. Min. Sec.	Min.	Hours. Min. Sec.	Sec.	Hours. Min. Sec. Thirds.
1	0 4	1	0 0 4	1	0 0 0 4
2	0 8	2	0 0 8	2	0 0 0 8
3	0 12	3	0 0 12	3	0 0 0 12
4	0 16	4	0 0 16	4	0 0 0 16
5	0 20	5	0 0 20	5	0 0 0 20
6	0 24	6	0 0 24	6	0 0 0 24
7	0 28	7	0 0 28	7	0 0 0 28
8	0 32	8	0 0 32	8	0 0 0 32
9	0 36	9	0 0 36	9	0 0 0 36
10	0 40	10	0 0 40	10	0 0 0 40
11	0 44	11	0 0 44	11	0 0 0 44
12	0 48	12	0 0 48	12	0 0 0 48

TABLE XXIV. Of the Limits of Solar Eclipses.

Months of the Year.		Latitude of Places. 0° H.	M.	10° H.	M.	20° H.	M.	30° H.	M.	40° H.	M.	50° H.	M.	50° H.	M.	66° H.	M.
March	Morn.	7	43	7	34	7	22	7	7	6	50	6	32	6	13	6	1
or		0	0	11	42	11	24	11	2	10	34	9	55	8	45	6	50
Sept.	Even.	4	17	4	11	4	8	4	8	4	12	4	19	4	30	4	37
April	Morn.	7	45	7	29	7	8	6	43	6	15	5	39	4	51	4	12
or		0	17	0	2	11	46	11	28	11	5	10	33	9	39	8	34
Oct.	Even.	4	15	4	16	4	25	4	36	4	54	5	19	5	59	6	34
May	Morn.	7	50	7	29	7	4	6	30	5	52	5	0	3	42	2	20
or		0	17	0	9	0	0	11	50	11	38	11	21	10	55	10	28
Nov.	Even.	4	10	4	23	4	39	5	4	5	36	6	21	7	34	8	54
June	Morn.	7	52	7	32	7	7	6	35	5	55	4	56	3	21	0	58
or		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dec.	Even.	4	8	4	28	4	53	5	25	6	5	7	4	8	39	11	2
July	Morn.	7	50	7	37	7	21	6	56	6	24	5	39	4	26	3	6
or		11	43	11	51	0	0	0	10	0	22	0	39	1	5	1	32
Jan.	Even.	4	10	4	31	4	56	5	30	6	8	7	0	8	18	9	40
Aug.	Morn.	7	45	7	44	7	35	7	24	7	6	6	41	6	1	5	26
or		11	43	11	58	0	14	0	32	0	55	1	27	2	21	3	26
Feb.	Even.	4	15	4	31	4	52	5	17	5	45	6	21	7	9	7	48
Sept.	Morn.	7	43	7	49	7	52	7	52	7	48	7	41	7	30	7	23
or		0	0	0	18	0	36	0	58	1	26	2	5	3	15	5	10
March	Even.	4	17	4	26	4	38	4	53	5	10	5	28	5	47	5	59
Oct.	Morn.	7	45	7	58	8	9	8	18	8	24	8	33	8	47	9	4
or		0	17	0	32	0	48	1	6	1	25	2	1	2	25	4	0
April	Even.	4	15	4	15	4	18	4	23	4	27	4	29	4	23	4	10
Nov.	Morn.	7	50	8	7	8	21	8	36	8	48	9	7	9	42	10	30
or		0	17	0	25	0	34	0	44	0	56	1	15	1	40	2	6
May	Even.	4	10	4	1	3	56	3	50	3	44	3	32	3	2	2	16
Dec.	Morn.	7	52	8	8	8	21	8	33	8	45	9	8	9	53	11	22
or		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	Even.	4	8	3	52	3	39	3	27	3	15	2	52	2	7	0	38
Jan.	Morn.	7	59	7	59	8	4	8	10	8	16	8	28	8	58	9	44
or		11	43	11	35	11	26	11	16	11	4	10	45	10	20	9	54
July	Even.	4	10	3	53	3	39	3	24	3	12	3	53	2	18	1	30
Feb.	Morn.	7	45	7	46	7	43	7	37	7	34	7	32	7	37	7	50
or		11	43	11	28	11	12	10	54	10	31	9	59	9	5	8	0
Aug.	Even.	4	15	4	2	3	51	3	42	3	35	3	26	3	13	2	56
March	Morn.	7	43	7	34	7	22	7	7	6	50	6	32	6	13	6	1
or		0	0	11	42	11	24	11	2	10	34	9	55	8	45	6	50
Sept.	Even.	4	17	4	11	4	8	4	8	4	12	4	19	4	30	4	37

TAB. XXV. Shewing how many Lunations are in any given time.

Years	Lun. Dec.	Hrs.	Lun. Dec.	Sec.	Lun. Dec.
1	12.368530038627	1	0.0014109662	1	0.0000003919
2	24.737060077255	2	0.0028219345	2	0.0000007838
3	37.105590115882	3	0.0042328987	3	0.0000011758
4	49.474120154510	4	0.0056438649	4	0.0000015677
5	61.842650193137	5	0.0070548312	5	0.0000019597
6	74.211180231765	6	0.0084657974	6	0.0000023516
7	86.579710270392	7	0.0098767637	7	0.0000027435
8	98.948240309020	8	0.0112877299	8	0.0000031355
9	111.316770347647	9	0.0126986962	9	0.0000035274

Days.	Lun. Dec.	Min.	Lun. Dec.	Th.	Lun. Dec.
1	00.033863189760	1	0.0000235161	1	0.0000000065
2	00.067726379520	2	0.0000470322	2	0.0000000131
3	00.101589569280	3	0.0000705483	3	0.0000000196
4	00.135452759040	4	0.0000940644	4	0.0000000262
5	00.169315948800	5	0.0001175805	5	0.0000000327
6	00.203179138560	6	0.0001410966	6	0.0000000392
7	00.237042328320	7	0.0001646127	7	0.0000000457
8	00.270905518080	8	0.0001881288	8	0.0000000522
9	00.304768707840	9	0.0002116449	9	0.0000000587

TABLE XXVI.

Of the Difference of Meridians, &c.

Names of Places.	Difference of meridians in time. H. M. Sec.	Difference of meridians in degrees. D. M. S.	Latitudes. D. M. S.
Abo, Finland	1 29 7 E	22 16 45	60 27 7 N
Adrianople, Turkey	1 45 35 E	26 25 45	42 0 0 N
Agra, Mogul	5 6 52 E	76 43 0	26 43 0 N
Aix, in Provence	0 21 42 E	5 25 34	43 31 35 N
Aleppo, Syria	2 10 44 W	32 41 0	35 45 23 N
Alexandria, Egypt	2 1 2 E	30 15 30	31 11 20 N
Algier, Barbary	0 8 47 E	2 12 15	36 49 30 S
Amiens, in Picardy	0 9 8 E	2 16 56	49 53 38 N
Amsterdam, Low Countries	0 19 52 E	4 58 0	52 22 45 N
Ancona, Italy	0 53 58 E	13 29 30	43 37 54 N
Angers, in Provence	0 2 19 W	0 34 52	47 28 8 N
Antigua, St John, West Indies	4 8 40 W	62 10 0	17 4 30 N
Antioch, Turkey	2 10 39 E	32 39 45	36 30 0 N
Antwerp, Low Countries	0 17 33 E	4 33 15	51 13 15 N
Archangel, Russia	2 35 36 E	38 54 0	64 34 0 N
Arles, in Provence	0 18 28 E	4 37 0	43 40 33 N
Ascension Isle	0 56 0 W	14 0 0	7 47 0 S
Athens, Turkey	1 35 55 E	23 58 45	37 58 0 N
Avignon, in Provence	0 19 10 E	2 47 33	43 57 25 N
Avranches, in Normandy	0 5 34 W	1 23 33	48 41 18 N
Barcelona, in Spain	0 18 48 E	2 12 0	41 26 0 N
Batavia, Indies	7 7 31 E	106 52 45	6 12 0 S
Bayonne, in Gascogne	0 6 4 W	1 31 5	43 29 21 N
Bazil, Switzerland	0 30 16 E	7 34 0	47 55 0 N
Belmont Castle, Scotland	0 12 45 W	3 11 15	56 35 0 N
Bergen, Norway	0 22 15 E	5 33 45	6 10 0 N
Berlin, Germany	0 53 16 E	13 19 0	52 32 30 N
Befancon, in Franche Comte	0 24 7 E	6 1 45	47 13 45 N
Belocherefkoi, Afia	0 26 26 E	156 36 30	52 54 30 N
Bologna, Italy	0 45 21 E	11 20 15	44 29 36 N
Bombay, East Indies	4 41 35 E	70 23 45	19 0 0 N
Boston, America	4 42 33 W	70 38 0	42 25 0 N
Boulogne, in Picardy	0 6 23 E	1 35 16	50 43 31 N
Bourdeaux, in Guyenne	0 2 23 W	0 35 49	44 50 18 N
Breflaw, in Silefia	1 8 32 E	17 8 0	51 3 0 N
Breft, in Bretagne	0 18 7 W	4 31 50	48 22 55 N
Bruxelles, Netherlands	0 17 23 E	4 20 45	50 51 0 N
Buenos Ayres, South America	3 52 1 W	57 47 45	31 35 0 S
Cadiz, Spain	0 25 9 W	6 17 15	36 31 7 N
Caen, in Normandy	0 1 31 W	2 22 47	49 11 15 N
Calais, in Picardy	0 7 20 E	1 50 4	50 57 31 N
Calcutta, Bengal	5 53 49 E	88 27 15	22 34 43 N
Cairo, Egypt	2 5 59 E	31 29 0	30 3 12 N
Cambray, Netherlands	0 12 51 E	3 12 41	50 10 32 N
Cambridge, England	0 1 0 E	0 15 0	52 0 0 N
Canary Ifles, N. E. point	1 2 39 W	15 39 45	28 10 30 N
Candia, capital of the Ifle	1 48 8 E	27 17 0	35 18 45 N
Cafan, Ruffia	3 16 29 E	49 7 15	55 43 54 N
Cavan, Ireland	0 29 27 W	7 21 45	54 51 41 N
Canton, China	7 32 9 E	113 2 15	23 8 0 N
Cape Bedford, S. Sea	9 41 12 E	145 18 0	15 16 0 S
Byron, S. Sea	12 14 24 E	183 36 0	28 37 30 S
Eaft, S. Sea	11 56 12 E	179 3 0	37 32 30 S
Finifterre, Spain	0 37 18 W	9 19 30	42 51 50 N
Francis	4 49 18 W	72 19 45	10 0 21 N
Gloucefter, S. Sea	9 52 56 E	148 14 0	19 30 0 S
of Good Hope	1 13 31 E	18 22 45	33 55 15 S
Horn, S. America	4 32 40 W	68 10 0	55 33 0 N
Java	7 7 24 E	106 51 0	6 49 0 S
St Laurence	1 6 43 W	16 40 0	32 45 45 N
Lizard, England	0 28 34 W	7 8 30	49 57 8 N

Names of Places.	Difference of meridians in time. H. M. Sec.	Difference of meridians in degrees. D. M. S.	Latitudes. D. M. S.
Cape N. of New Zealand	11 32 32 E	173 8 0	34 22 0 S
Ortegal, Spain	0 30 40 W	7 40 0	43 46 37 N
St Sebaftion	3 5 36 E	46 24 0	12 30 0 S
South, S. Sea	11 11 24 E	167 51 0	49 19 0 S
St Vincent, Portugal	0 34 12 W	8 33 0	37 2 0 N
Weft, S. Sea	11 7 4 E	148 56 0	38 0 0 S
York, S. Sea	9 26 36 E	141 39 0	10 37 0 S
Carthage, Barbary	0 35 35 E	8 59 45	36 30 0 N
Carthagena, America	5 11 49 W	75 27 15	10 26 35 N
Cayenne, America	3 29 4 W	52 16 0	4 56 0 N
Chalons, on the Marne	0 17 25 E	4 21 12	48 57 12 N
on the Saone	0 19 22 E	4 50 25	46 46 [illegible] N
Chandernagor, Indies	5 53 53 E	88 28 15	22 51 26 N
Charleftown, N. America	5 17 13 W	79 18 15	32 45 0 N
Civita Vecchia, Italy	0 47 1 E	11 45 15	42 5 24 N
Clermont, in Auvergne	0 12 16 E	3 4 7	45 46 45 N
Cologne, Germany	0 29 16 E	7 4 0	[illegible] 55 0 N
Conftantinople, Turkey	1 55 41 E	28 55 15	41 1 [illegible] N
Copenhagen, Denmark	0 49 46 E	12 26 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Cracow, Poland	1 19 16 E	19 49 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Cremfmunfter, Bavaria	0 56 9 E	14 2 15	[illegible] N
Damafcus, Turkey	2 28 55 E	37 13 45	[illegible] N
Dantzick, Pruffia	1 14 [illegible] E	18 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Dieppe, in Normandy	0 4 13 E	1 4 48	[illegible] N
Dijon, in Normandy	0 26 6 E	6 1 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Dominico, Weft Indies	4 6 42 W	61 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Douai, Flanders	0 12 15 E	3 3 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Dover, England	0 5 14 E	1 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Drontheim, Norway	0 44 3 E	11 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Dublin, Ireland	[illegible] 27 W	[illegible]	[illegible] N
Dunkirk, Flanders	0 9 26 E	2 21 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Edinburgh College	0 12 46 W	3 11 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Endeavour Mouth	9 41 22 E	145 [illegible]	[illegible]
Ferrara, Italy	0 46 21 E	11 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Florence, Italy	0 44 4 E	11 1 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Francfort on the Mayne	0 34 16 E	8 34 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Funchal, Madeira	1 7 48 W	16 57 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Geneva, France	0 29 16 E	7 34 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Genoa, Italy	0 35 35 E	8 53 45	[illegible] N
Gibraltar	0 24 25 W	6 6 15	[illegible] N
Glafgow, Scotland	0 17 12 W	4 18 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Goa, Indies	4 54 56 E	73 44 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Gottenburgh, Sweden	0 46 31 E	11 37 45	[illegible] N
Greenwich obfervatory	0 [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] N
Grenoble, in Dauphiny	0 22 51 E	5 [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] N
Guadaloupe, Weft Indies	4 8 1 W	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] N
Gurief, Caſpian Sea	3 27 24 E	51 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Havannah, Ifle of Cuba	5 30 25 W	82 [illegible]	[illegible] N
Havre de Grace, in Normandy	0 [illegible] [illegible] E	[illegible]	[illegible] N
Hamburgh, Germany	[illegible] [illegible] E	[illegible]	[illegible] N
Helena St. Ifle of	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hick's Point, New Holland	9 53 [illegible] E	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jakutz, Siberia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] N
Jaffy, Moldavia	[illegible] [illegible] E	[illegible]	[illegible] N
Jerufalem, Syria	[illegible] [illegible] E	[illegible]	[illegible] N
Ingolstadt, Germany	[illegible] [illegible] E	[illegible]	[illegible] N
St Jofeph, California	[illegible] [illegible] W	[illegible]	[illegible] N
Ifpahan, Perfia	[illegible] [illegible] E	[illegible]	[illegible] N
Kingston, Jamaica	5 [illegible] 25 W	[illegible]	[illegible] N
Kiow, Ruffia	[illegible] [illegible] E	[illegible]	[illegible] N

Names of Places.	Difference of meridians in time. H. M. Sec.	Difference of meridians in degrees. D. M. S.	Latitudes. D. M. S.
Kola, Moſcow	2 11 59 E	32 59 45	68 52 55 N
Langres, in Champagne	0 21 14 E	5 18 23	47 52 17 N
Lauſanne, Germany	0 26 57 E	6 44 15	46 31 5 N
Leeds, England	0 5 45 W	2 26 15	53 48 0 N
Leiceſter, England	0 4 27 W	1 6 45	52 37 3 N
Leipſic, Germany	0 49 16 E	12 19 0	51 19 14 N
Lewis-town, America	5 0 29 W	75 7 15	38 47 27 N
Leyden obſervatory	0 17 41 E	4 25 15	52 8 40 N
Lille, Flanders	0 12 13 E	3 3 16	50 37 50 N
Lima, America	5 7 22 W	76 50 30	12 1 15 S
Limoges, in Limoſin	0 4 57 E	1 14 9	45 49 53 N
Liſbon, Portugal	0 36 36 W	9 9 45	38 42 20 N
London, England	0 0 25 W	0 6 15	51 31 0 N
Louiſburg, N. America	3 58 0 W	59 30 15	45 54 0 N
Lunden, Sweden	0 53 21 E	30 20 15	55 41 36 N
Lyon, France	0 9 15 E	4 48 43	45 45 51 N
Mabad, Iſle of Bengal	6 6 36 E	91 39 0	22 20 0 N
Macao, China	7 35 1 E	113 45 15	22 12 44 N
Madraſs, Eaſt Indies	9 21 43 E	80 25 45	13 11 0 N
Madrid, Spain	0 13 47 W	3 26 45	40 25 20 N
Mahon, Fort St Philip's, Minorca	0 15 10 E	3 47 30	39 50 46 N
Majorca, Iſle	0 9 55 E	2 28 45	39 35 0 N
Malacca, Indies	6 48 16 E	102 4 0	2 12 0 N
Malta, Iſle	0 57 50 E	14 27 30	35 54 0 N
Manilla, Philippine Iſles	8 3 21 E	120 50 15	14 36 8 N
Marſeille, France	0 21 25 E	5 21 8	43 17 46 N
Martinico, Fort Royal	4 5 24 W	65 59 0	14 35 55 N
Meaux, France	0 11 26 E	2 51 35	48 57 37 N
Mentz, Germany	0 33 16 E	8 19 0	49 54 0 N
Meſſina, Sicily	1 2 15 E	15 33 45	38 30 0 N
Metz, France	0 24 40 E	6 10 0	49 7 5 N
Mexico, America	6 40 27 W	100 6 45	19 54 0 N
Milan, Italy	0 36 36 E	9 9 0	45 28 10 N
Milo, capital of the Iſle	1 39 56 E	24 59 0	36 41 0 N
Modena, Italy	0 44 46 E	11 11 30	44 34 0 N
Mons, Netherlands	0 15 45 E	3 56 15	50 27 10 N
Montpellier, France	0 15 27 E	3 51 44	43 36 33 N
Munich, Germany	0 45 56 E	11 29 0	48 9 55 N
Muſcow, Ruſſia	2 31 1 E	37 45 15	55 45 20 N
Nanking, China	7 53 35 E	118 23 45	32 0 0 N
Nantes, in Bretagne	0 6 19 W	1 34 48	47 13 7 N
Naples, College Royal	0 56 46 E	14 11 30	40 50 15 N
Narbonne, in Languedoc	0 11 57 E	2 59 8	43 11 13 N
New Cambridge, America	4 42 33 W	70 38 15	42 25 0 N
Newcaſtle on the Tine	0 5 44 W	1 26 0	55 1 0 N
New Orleans, America	5 59 59 W	89 59 45	29 57 45 N
New York, America	4 46 40 W	70 10 0	40 43 0 N
Nice, Italy	0 29 5 E	7 16 15	43 41 54 N
Nimes, in Languedoc	0 17 21 E	4 20 11	43 50 35 N
Noyon, in Iſle of France	0 11 59 E	2 59 43	49 34 37 N
Nuremberg, Germany	0 44 12 E	11 3 0	49 27 0 N
Ochoz, Tartary	9 32 46 E	143 11 30	59 20 10 N
Orenburg, Tartary	3 40 16 E	55 4 0	51 46 0 N
Orleans, France	0 7 33 E	1 54 38	47 54 4 N
Oſtend, Germany	0 11 29 E	2 52 13	51 13 55 N
Oxford, England	0 5 4 W	1 16 0	51 44 57 N
Padua, Italy	0 47 38 E	11 54 30	45 22 26 N
Paris Obſervatory	0 9 16 E	2 19 0	48 50 12 N
Pekin Obſervatory	7 45 51 E	116 27 45	39 54 13 N
Perpignan, in Rouſſillon	0 11 33 E	2 53 5	42 41 55 N
Peterburgh, Ruſſia	2 1 14 E	30 18 30	59 56 0 N
Petropawlowſkoi, Aſia	10 34 16 E	158 34 0	53 1 20 N

Names of Places.	Difference of meridians in time. H. M. Sec.	Difference of meridians in degrees. D. M. S.	Latitudes. D. M. S.
Philadelphia, America	5 1 8 W	75 17 0	39 56 55 N
Pike of Tenerif	1 6 12 W	16 33 0	28 12 54 N
Piſa, Italy	0 40 44 E	10 11 0	43 43 7 N
Plymouth, England	0 1 11 W	0 17 15	50 26 0 N
Poitiers, in Poitou	0 1 16 E	0 20 55	46 35 0 N
Pollingen, Bavaria	0 42 51 E	10 42 45	47 48 8 N
Pondicherry, Indies	5 19 22 E	79 50 30	11 55 42 N
Portland Iſle, Atlantic	1 15 40 W	13 55 0	63 22 0 N
Portobello, America	5 19 24 W	79 51 0	9 33 5 N
Portſmouth, England	0 0 17 W	0 4 20	50 49 0 N
Quebec, Canada	4 39 36 W	69 54 0	46 55 0 N
Quito, America	5 11 44 W	67 56 0	0 13 17 S
Rennes, in Bretagne	0 6 52 W	2 42 53	48 6 45 N
Rheims, in Campagne	0 16 8 E	3 1 53	49 14 30 N
Rhodes, Iſle	1 51 35 E	27 53 45	36 20 0 N
Rouen, France	0 4 17 E	1 4 20	49 26 23 N
Rome, Italy, St Peter	0 49 53 E	12 28 15	41 53 54 N
Sagan, Sileſia	1 1 25 E	15 21 15	51 42 12 N
Salonica, Macedonia	1 32 28 E	23 7 0	40 41 15 N
Schwezingen, Germany	0 34 39 E	8 39 45	49 23 2 N
Sens, in Champagne	0 13 4 E	3 15 58	48 11 50 N
Shirburn Caſtle, England	0 3 54 W	0 58 30	51 30 22 N
Siam, Eaſt Indies	6 43 48 E	100 57 0	14 18 0 N
Soiſſons, France	0 13 14 E	3 18 28	49 22 33 N
Smyrna, Natolia	1 49 15 E	27 18 45	38 28 7 N
Stockholm, Sweden	1 12 6 E	18 1 30	59 20 30 N
Straſburg, Germany	0 31 1 E	7 45 18	48 34 35 N
Surat, Indies	4 49 16 E	72 19 0	21 10 0 N
Syracuſe, Sicily	0 59 55 E	14 58 45	37 4 0 N
Taiti, N. point, S. Sea	9 56 3 W	149 30 45	17 28 55 S
Thionville, in Champagne	0 24 38 E	6 9 30	49 21 30 N
Timor, Indies	8 15 52 E	123 58 0	10 23 0 S
Tobolſki, Ruſſia	4 33 36 E	68 24 0	58 12 30 N
Toledo, Spain	0 13 24 W	3 21 0	39 50 0 N
Tomſk, Siberia	5 39 54 E	84 58 30	56 29 58 N
Torneo, Sweden	1 36 44 E	24 11 0	65 50 50 N
Toulon, in Provence	0 23 42 E	5 55 35	33 7 24 N
Touloufe, in Languedoc	0 5 41 E	1 25 13	43 35 54 N
Tours, in Touraine	0 2 41 E	0 40 11	47 23 44 N
Tripoli, Africa	0 52 17 E	13 4 15	32 53 45 N
Troy, Turkey	1 45 35 E	26 23 45	39 30 0 N
Troyes, in Champagne	0 16 16 E	4 3 55	48 18 2 N
Turin, Italy	0 30 36 E	7 39 0	45 4 14 N
Tyre, Turkey	2 23 35 E	35 53 45	32 32 0 N
Tyrnaw, Hungary	1 10 11 E	17 32 45	48 23 30 N
Upſal, Sweden	1 10 26 E	17 36 30	59 51 51 N
Uraniburgh	0 50 15 E	12 33 45	55 54 15 N
Vannes, in Bretagne	0 11 10 W	2 47 26	47 39 12 N
Venice, Italy	0 48 14 E	12 3 30	45 27 7 N
Verona, Italy	0 45 10 E	11 17 30	45 20 26 N
Verſailles, in Iſle of France	0 8 25 E	2 6 10	48 48 16 N
Vienna, Obſervatory	1 5 26 E	16 21 31	48 12 30 N
Vigo, Spain	0 33 56 W	8 29 0	42 14 30 N
Wardhus, Lapland	2 4 23 E	31 5 45	70 22 3 N
Warſaw, Poland	1 23 56 E	20 59 30	52 14 0 N
Weſtmann Iſles, Atlantic	1 21 55 W	20 28 45	63 23 3 N
Wilna, Poland	1 41 46 E	25 26 30	54 51 0 N
Wirtemberg, Saxony	0 50 10 E	12 32 30	51 43 15 N
Wurtzburg, Germany	0 40 51 E	10 12 45	49 46 6 N
Ylo, Peru	4 44 56 W	71 14 0	17 36 15 S
York, England	0 4 0 W	1 0 0	54 0 0 N
Zurich, Switzerland	0 37 1 E	9 15 15	47 22 0 N

TABLE XXVII.

Shewing the Quantity of the Period from the Creation of the World to the Commencement of the Chriſtian Æra, according to various computations of Hiſtorians and Chronologers.

6984 Alphonſus.
6310 Onuphrius Panvinus.
6204 Indian Chronology, computed by M. Gentil.
6174 Indian Chronology, according to a calculation in ſome ancient Arabian records.
6158 Babyloniſh Chronology, computed by Bailly.
6157 Chineſe Chronology, computed by Bailly.
6138 Diogenes Laertius.
6128 Ancient Egyptian Chronology, computed by Bailly.
6081 Diodorus Siculus.
6000 Suidas.
5872 Pezron.
5801 Lactantius, and Philaſtrius.
5708 Cary.
5700 Nicephorus Conſtantinopolitanus.
5634 Riccioli, according to the Septuagint computation.
5624 Clemens Alexandrinus.
5590 Iſaac Voſſius.
5555 Joſephus.
5515 Theophilus Antiochenus.
5508 Eccleſ. Conſtantinop. Abiſſini, Muſcov. Bulgari.
5506 Nicetas, Cedrenus, Perſae.
5500 Theophanes, Georgius Monachus.
5497 Q. Julius Hilarion.
5492 Eccleſ. Alexandrina, Panodorus.
5425 Jackſon.
5351 Auguſtinus, Chaldaei.
5344 Petrus Alliacenſis, Thalmudiſtae.
5336 Iſidorus, Lucas Tudenſis.
5328 Albumazar.
5296 Rabanus Maurus.
5200 Martyrolog. Romanum, Euſebius.
5198 Philippus Bergomenſis, Alphonſus Pandulphus.
5196 Philo Judaeus, Sigibertus.
5185 Arabian Chronology.
5049 Epiphanius.
5000 Metrodorus.
4832 Archbiſhop Ado.
4700 Freſnoy.
4697 Aurel. Caſſiodorus.
4320 Odeaton Aſtrologus.
4193 Marianus Scotus.
4184 Riccioli, according to the Hebrew computation.
4140 Laurent. Codomanus.
4088 Genebrardus.
4058 Rabbi Moſes, Blancanus.
4054 Salianus.
4053 Nic. Mulerus.
4052 Torniellus.
4040 Henricus Philippi, Languis.
4022 Benedict. Pererius.
4007 Kennedy.
4004 Uſher, Calmet, Lydiat, Blair, &c.
4000 Capellus, Hevelius.
3993 Jo. Keplerus.
3989 Carol. Bonvillus.
3984 Dion. Petavius.
3977 Theod. Bibliander.
3970 Bucholzer, Pantaleon, Cluver, Janſen, Chevreau.
3969 Gualterus, Bullingerus, Ekſtormius.
3967 Bardius, Bunting. Soelmatter.
3966 Mercator, Opéemer.
3964 Longomontanus, Bailliſerd.
3963 Tonſtatus, Melanchton.
3962 Reinoldus, Wolfgang Lazius, Funccius Urſpergenſis, Lanquet.
3960 Avicenna, Lucidus, Al. Scultetus, Lightfoot, &c.
3959 Jo. Picus Mirandul. Salmeron.
3958 Lamberg.
3955 Jo. Geo. Herwart.
3952 Bede, Hieron. Herm. Contractus
3951 Corn. a Lapide.
3950 Joſ. Scaliger, Ubbo Emmius, Fabr. Vecchiettus.
3949 Origanus, Bullialdus, Strauchius. Argoli.
3947 Seth Calviſius, Helvicus, Alſtedius, Micrelius,
3944 Jo. Carion.
3928 Martin Beroaldus.
3880 Ja. Gordon.
3849 Arias Montanus.
3834 Julianus.
3784 Thalmudiſtae.
3780 Rabbi Levi.
3761 Rabbi David Ganz.
3760 Galatin, George, of Venice.
3758 Judaei in Seder Olam.
3754 Rabbi Gerſon
3740 Rabbi Hahſon.
3734 Rabbi Jaſon Noſen.
3671 Rabbi Abraham Zacuth.
3616 Rabbi Lipman.

A

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Ab

A, Peter Vander, a geographer in the end of the 17th century.

Aagard, Nicolas, a Daniſh philoſopher in the middle of the 17th century.

Aagard, Chriſtian, his brother, an excellent poet.

Aalſt, Everard, b. 1602, d. 1658, a Dutch painter of fruit-pieces and armoury.

Aaron, High-Prieſtof the Jews, brother of Moſes, b. B. C. 1638, d. 1516.

Aaron, of Alexandria, fl. A. D. 1622, a prieſt and phyſician.

Aaron, rabbi and phyſician at Conſtantinople, fl. A. D. 1624.

Aaron, Al Raſchild, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 786—809, learned and brave.

Aarſens, Francis, a Dutch ſtateſman, fl. A. D. 1620.

Aarſens, Peter, b. A. D. 1519, d. 1585, a Dutch painter of kitchen ſcenes.

Aartgen, of Leyden, b. A. D. 1598, d. 1664, a painter.

Aba, King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1040—1044, tyrannical and cruel.

Aba, Hanfah, ſirnamed Al-Nooma, b. A. D. 699, d. 767, the moſt celebrated doctor of the orthodox Muſſulmans.

Abaka, Khan, Mogul of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1265, d. 1282.

Abaris, a famous Scythian prophet, fl. B. C. 571.

Abas, King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1586—1628, a great prince.

Abas II. King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1642—1666, magnificent and brave.

Abas III. King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1732—1736.

Abas, King of Argos, beg. B. C. 1410—1375.

Abbadie, James, a Swiſs Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1727.

Abbo, Monk of Fleury, d. A. D. 1004, verſant in all arts and ſciences.

Abbot, George, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D. 1562, d. 1633, without merit.

Abbot, Robert, Biſhop of Salisbury, b. A. D. 1560, d. 1618, an eminent theologian.

Abdalcador, ſirnamed Ghili, a doctor of the Muſſulmans.

Abdallah, King of Cordoua, beg. A. D. 889—912, imprudent.

Abdallah, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 684—692, avaricious, bold.

Abdallah, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 752—754, weak capricious, cruel.

Abdallah, the ſon of Omar, d. A. D. 692, a very learned Arabian.

Abdalmaleeh, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 648—663, avaritious, bold.

Abdalmaleeh, Sultan of Samanides, beg. A. D. 954—961.

Abdalmaleeh, Sultan of Samanides, beg. A. D. 999—999.

Abdalmaleeh, Ben-Zoar; ſee Avenzoar.

Ab

Abdas, a Perſian Biſhop in the reign of Theodoſius junior.

Abderama, King of Cordoua, beg. A. D. 756—788, magnificent brave.

Abderama II. King of Cordoua, beg. A. D. 822—852, learned and brave.

Abderama III. King of Cordova, beg. A. D. 912—961, prudent, brave.

Abdiſſi, a patriarch of Muzal, in Aſſyria, fl. A. D. 1562.

Abdon, judge of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 1167—1159.

Abdulmumen, King of Morocco, beg. A. D. 1148—1156, enterpriſing, cruel.

Abed-nego, a companion of Daniel, fl. B. C. 620.

Abeille, Gaſpard, a French poet, d. A. D. 1718; ſtyle feeble and languid.

Abel, ſecond ſon of Adam and Eve, the firſt martyr.

Abel, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1250—1252, imprudent, cruel.

Abel, Thomas, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1540.

Abela, Francis, an Italian hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1647.

Abelard, Peter, b. A. D. 1079, d. 1142, a divine of Brittanny.

Abelli, Anthony, a Dominican, fl. A. D. 1582.

Abelli, Lewis, Biſhop of Rhodes, b. A. D. 1604, d. 1691, a theological writer.

Aben-ezra, Abraham, a Spaniſh Jew rabbi, b. A. D. 1099, d. 1174, ſirnamed the Wiſe and the Admirable.

Abernethy, John, a diſſenting miniſter in Ireland, b. A. D. 1680, d. 1740, a learned and judicious preacher.

Abgarus, Several Kings of Edeſſa, in Syria, ſo called.

Abgillus, John, called alſo Preſter John, founder of the empire of the Abyſſines, contemporary to Charlemagne.

Abiathar, High-Prieſt of the Jews, depoſed by Solomon, B. C. 1119.

Abigal, the wife of Nabal, and afterwards of David.

Abihu, the ſon of Aaron, killed by fire from Heaven, B. C. 1552.

Abijah, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 962—950, a wicked prince.

Abimeleeh, King of Gerar, contemporary to Abraham.

Abimeleeh, Judge of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 1233—1232, tyrannical, cruel.

Abioſi, John, of Naples, fl. A. D. 1495, a phyſician and aſtronomer.

Abiourdi, of Khoraſan, fl. A. D. 1129, a celebrated Arabian poet.

Abiram, a ſeditious Levite who rebelled againſt Moſes.

Abiſhai, brother of Joab, and one of David's generals.

Ablancourt; ſee Perrot.

Abner, general of the armies of Saul, d. B. C. 1052, generous, brave.

Abrabanel, Isaac, of Lisbon, b. A. D. 1437, d. 1508, an eminent Jewiſh rabbi.

Abradates,

Ab——c

Abradates, King of Suſa, contemporary to Cyrus.
Abraham, of Ur in Chaldaea, b. B. C. 2060, d. 1885, the father of the faithful.
Abraham, Uſque, a Portugueſe Jew, fl. in the 16th century.
Abraham, Ben. Chava, a Spaniſh rabbi, d. A. D. 1303, an aſtrologer.
Abraham, Nicolas, of Lorraine, b. A. D. 1589, d. 1655, a learned Jeſuit.
Abraham, Zaguth, profeſſor of aſtronomy in Carthage, A. D. 1474.
Abſalom, the ſon of David, the moſt beautiful of men, d. B. C. 1025.
Abſimarus, Tiberius III. eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 698—705, poſſeſſed of every civil and military virtue.
Abſtemius Laurentius, profeſſor of the belles lettres in Urbino, fl. in the 15th century, a critic of ſmall eſtimation.
Abu-beker, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 632—634, temperate, liberal.
Abu-ali, fl. in Egypt, A. D. 1135, an excellent geometrician and poet.
Abucaras, Theodore, a prelate of the Greek church, fl. A. D. 860.
Abugjafar, Almanzor, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 754—775, avaritious, vindictive, bold.
Abu-Joſeph, chief juſtice of Bagdat, fl. in the end of the 8th century.
Abul-abbas, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 750—754.
Abul-faragi, Gregory, an Armenian phyſician and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1226, d. 1286, highly eſteemed in the eaſt.
Abul-feda, Iſhmael, Prince of Hamah, b. A. D. 1273, d. 1345, an indifferent geographer and hiſtorian.
Abulgaſi, a prince and hiſtorian of Tartary, fl. A. D. 1665.
Abulmaali, the moſt eloquent Perſian in his time, fl. A. D. 1154.
Abul-ola-ahmed, a celebrated Arabian poet, b. A. D. 973, d. 1057.
Abu-moſlema, a Saracen general, d. A. D. 742.
Abu-navas, an eminent Arabian poet, b. A. D. 762, d. 810.
Abu-ſaid, Mogul of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1317—1336, the laſt of the race of Gengiſkhan.
Abu-teman, the prince of Arabian poets, b. A. D. 805, d. 845.
Abydenus, a celebrated Chaldaean hiſtorian, fl. B. C. 300.
Acacius, Biſhop of Ceſaraea, d. A. D. 366, diſtinguiſhed by his genius and learning.
Acacius, Patriarch of Conſtantinople, d. A. D. 488, artful, ambitious.
Acacius, Biſhop of Beraea, fl. in the 5th century, prudent and pious.
Acaſtus, ſon of Pelias King of Theſſaly.
Acaſtus, ſeveral Archons of Athens ſo called.
Acca, Biſhop of Hexham, d. A. D. 740, ſkilled in church muſic and theology.
Accariſi, James, profeſſor of rhetoric in Mantua, fl. A. D. 1627, an hiſtorian.
Accariſi, Francis, profeſſor of law in Piſa, d. A. D. 1622.
Acciaioli, Donatus, of Florence, b. A. D. 1428, d. 1478, an elegant writer.
Acciaioli, John, of Florence, fl. A. D. 1565, verſant in all ſciences.
Acciaioli, Zenobius, of Florence, b. A. D. 1462, d. 1520, a learned orator and poet.
Accius, Lucius, a Latin tragic poet, b. B. C. 171, d. 88, highly eſteemed.
Accolti, Bernardo, of Florence, fl. A. D. 1520, an excellent poet.
Accolti, Benedict, of Florence, d. A. D. 1549, the Cicero of his time.

Ac

Accolti, Francis, a Cardinal, fl. in the 15th century, a celebrated civilian.
Accurſius, profeſſor of law in Bologna, b. A. D. 1151, d. 1229, an eminent civilian.
Accurſius, Francis, profeſſor of law in Thouloufe, b. A. D. 1167, d. 1245; ſtyled the Idol of Civilians; methodical in his writings.
Accurſius, Mariangelus, of Naples, fl. A. D. 1525, a critic not eſteemed.
Acencheres, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1687—1674.
Acencheres II. King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1674—1661.
Acencheres III. King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1661—1646.
Acerbo, Francis, of Nocero, fl. A. D. 1666, a Jeſuite and poet.
Achaius, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 787—800, prudent, liberal.
Achan, of the tribe of Judah, in the days of Joſhuah.
Achard, Biſhop of Avranches in Normandy, d. A. D. 1172, learned and pious.
Acheri, Luke, a Benedictine friar, b. A. D. 1609, d. 1685, an hiſtorian, &c.
Acherres, Queen of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1728—1716.
Acheus, an uſurper in the reign of Antiochus, d. B. C. 213.
Achilles, ſon of Peleus, a Grecian general, ſlain at the ſiege of Troy.
Achilles, Tatius, of Alexandria, author of a famous romance.
Achillini, Alexander, profeſſor of philoſophy at Bologna, d. A. D. 1512, aet. 48.
Achillini, Claud. profeſſor at Bologna, d. A. D. 1640, a divine, mathematician, and poet.
Achimelech, Jewiſh High-Prieſt in the reign of Saul.
Achitophel, counſellor of David King of Iſrael, d. B. C. 1025.
Achmet, Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1603—1617, a prince of little genius.
Achmet II. Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1691—1695, indolent, agreeable.
Achmet III. Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1703—1730, a warlike prince.
Achmet, Abhdul, Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1774.
Achmet, Geduc, a renowned Turkiſh general, d. after A. D. 1482.
Achmet, Bacha, governour of Egypt, about A. D. 1524, artful, brave.
Achmet, ſon of Seirim, fl. in the 9th century, an aſtrologer.
Acidalius, Valens, of Germany, b. A. D. 1567, d. 1595, a celebrated critic.
Acilius, Caius, a brave ſoldier under Julius Caeſar.
Acindynus, Septimius, governour of Antioch, A. D. 340.
Acindynus, Gregory, a Greek monk, fl. A. D. 1337.
Acominatus, Michael, Archbiſhop of Athens, fl. A. D. 1200.
Acominatus, Nicetas, his brother, fl. A. D. 1204, an eſteemed hiſtorian.
Acontius, James, of Trent, d. about A. D. 1570, a theologian, philoſopher, and civilian.
Acoſta, Uriel, of Portugal, d. about A. D. 1647, of unſettled principles.
Acoſta, Gabriel, profeſſor of theology at Coimbra, d. A. D. 1616.
Acoſta, Chriſtopher, of Portugal, fl. A. D. 1580, phyſician and botaniſt.
Acriſius, King of Argos, beg. B. C. 1344—1313.
Acronius, John, profeſſor of mathematics at Baſle, d. A. D. 1563.
Acropolita, George, of Conſtantinople, b. A. D. 1220, d. 1282, a philoſopher and hiſtorian.
Actuarius, a Greek phyſician in the beginning of the 14th century.

Ac——d

Acuna, Chriſtopher, a Spaniſh Jeſuit and miſſionary, b. A. D. 1597, d. 1686.

Acuſilaus, of Argos, a Greek hiſtorian before the Peloponneſian war.

Adalard, Abbot of Corwey, b. A. D. 754, d. 826, the Auguſtine of his time.

Adalberon, Archbiſhop of Rheimes, d. A. D. 989, a ſtateſman and hiſtorian.

Adalwald, King of the Lombards in Italy, beg. A. D. 615—625, a feeble prince.

Adam, the parent of human race, cr. B. C. 4008, d. 3078.

Adam Melchior, rector of the college of Heidleberg, d. A. D. 1622, a theologian.

Adam, John, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1608, d. 1684, a theologian and philoſopher.

Adam, Lambert Sigiſbert, of Nancy, b. A. D. 1700, d. 1759, a celebrated ſculptor.

Adamſon, Patrick, Archbiſhop of St Andrews, b. A. D. 1553, d. 1591, a ſtateſman and poet.

Adamus, Canon of Bremen, d. A. D. 1076, eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian.

Addiſon, Lancelot, Dean of Litchfield, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1703, a theologian and hiſtorian.

Addiſon, Joſeph of England, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1719, an eminent ſtateſman, philoſopher, critic, and poet; ſtyle pure and claſſical.

Adelmus, Abbot of Malmſbury, fl. in the 7th century, an elegant writer.

Adeodatus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 672—676.

Adelus, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 360—370.

Ader, William, phyſician in Tholouſe, fl. in the beginning of the 17th century.

Adherbal, King of Numidia, d. B. C. 111.

Adimari, Alexander, of Florence, b. A. D. 1579, d. 1649, an eſteemed poet.

Adlerfield, Guſtavus, a brave Swediſh officer, d. A. D. 1709, a good hiſtorian.

Ado, Archbiſhop of Vienna in Dauphiny, d. A. D. 880, a chronologer and hiſtorian.

Adolphus, of Naſſau, Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1292—1298, brave.

Adolphus, Guſtavus, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1611—1632, enterpriſing, prudent, generous, brave.

Adolphus, Frederick, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1751.

Adolphus, Biſhop of Menſeburg, b. A. D. 1428, d. 1526, a theologian and orator.

Adolphus, Count of Cleves, fl. A. D. 1380, inſtitutor of the order of Foux.

Adonibezeck, King of Canaan, d. B. C. 1489, tyrannical, cruel.

Adonijah, ſon of David King of Iſrael, d. B. C. 1119, a rebel and uſurper.

Adraſtus, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1215—1211.

Adrian, Publius Ælius, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 117—138, penetrating, ambitious, cruel.

Adrian, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 772—795, penetrating, virtuous.

Adrian II. Rom. Pontiff, beg. A. D. 867—872, ambitious, proud.

Adrian III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 884—885, of unbounded ambition.

Adrian IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1154—1159, diſintereſted.

Adrian V. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1276—1276.

Adrian VI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1522—1523, candid, and moderate.

Adrian, de Caſtello, Biſhop of Bath and Wells, fl. A. D. 1518, an elegant writer.

Adriani, Joan. Baptiſt. of Florence, b. A. D. 1511, d. 1579, an accurate hiſtorian.

Ad—g

Adrichomius, Chriſtian, a Dutchman, b. A. D. 1553, d. 1585, a geographer, chronologer, and hiſtorian.

Ægeates, John, Greek prieſt, fl. A. D. 483, eccleſ. hiſtorian; ſtyle clear.

Ægeus, King of Athens, beg. B. C. 1283—1235.

Ægialeus, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 2089—2038.

Ægidius, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 896—862.

Ægidius, a Benedictine friar, of Athens, fl. in the 8th century, a phyſician.

Ægineta, Paul, a Greek phyſician, fl. A. D. 620, a medical writer.

Ægiſthus, King of Mycenae, beg. B. C. 1183—1177.

Ægyptus, King of Mycenae, beg. B. C. 1106—1104.

Ælian, Claudius, of Praeneſte, d. about A. D. 140, a philoſopher, rhetorician, and hiſtorian.

Æmilius, Paulus, Roman Conſul, fl. B. C. 182, diſintereſted, brave.

Æmilius, Paulus, of Verona, d. A. D. 1529, an accurate hiſtorian.

Æmilius, Anthony, profeſſor of hiſtory in Utrecht, b. A. D. 1589, d. 1660, learned.

Æneas, the Trojan prince, fl. B. C. 1184, generous and brave.

Æneas, Sylvius, King of Latines, beg. B. C. 1114—1080.

Æneas, Tacticus, fl. B. C. 308, an ancient Greek writer on the military art.

Æneas, Gazaeus, fl. A. D. 487, a philoſopher and Sophiſt.

Æropas, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 602—576.

Æſchines, of Athens, b. B. C. 418, d. 322, a celebrated orator

Æſchylus, Archon of Athens, beg. B. C. 778—756.

Æſchylus, of Athens, b. B. C. 525, d. 456, a tragic poet; ſtyle grave and ſublime, ſometimes harſh and incorrect.

Æſclepiades, a Pruſſian phyſician, and founder of a ſect.

Æſimedes, decennial Archon of Athens, beg. B. C. 746—737.

Æſop, the Phrygian, d. about B. C. 520, a mythologiſt.

Æſop, Clodius, of Rome, d. B. C. 50, a celebrated tragic actor.

Ætius, Roman general, d. A. D. 454, prudent, ambitious, brave.

Ætius, Patriarch of Conſtantinople, d. A. D. 367, an Arian.

Ætius, of Amida, fl. in the end of the 4th century, a medical writer.

Afer, Domitius, of Niſmes, d. A. D. 59, a critic and orator.

Afranius, a Latin dramatic poet, fl. B. C. 100, lively, obſcene.

Africanus, Julius, of Nicopolis, fl. A. D. 218, a learned chronologer.

Agabus, a prophet in the days of St Paul.

Agag, King of the Amalekites, contemporary to Saul.

Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, beg. B. C. 1199—1183, a great general.

Agameſtor, Archon of Athens, beg. B. C. 799—778.

Agapetus, Roman Pontiff, beg A. D. 535—536, pious, zealous.

Agapetus II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 946—955, virtuous. zealous.

Agard, Arthur, of England, b. A. D. 1540, d. 1615, an hiſtorian and antiquary.

Agaſicles, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 604—564, a mild prince.

Agatharcides, of Cnidus, fl. B. C. 180, a philoſopher and hiſtor.

Agarthcus, of Samos, fl. B. C. 480, a painter.

Agathemer, Otho, fl. in the 3d century, a geographer.

Agathias, of Myrina, fl. in the 5th century, a philoſopher and hiſtorian.

Agathobulus, a Greek philoſopher, fl. A. D. 118.

Agathocles, tyrant of Sicily, d. B. C. 290, a brave general.

Agathon, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 679—682, prudent, zealous.

Agathon, of Athens, fl. B. C. 730, an indifferent dramatic poet.

Ag——i

Agellius, Anthony, biſhop of Acermo, d. A. D. 1608, a learned theologian.
Ageſander, of Rhodes, flouriſhed A. D. 70, a celebrated ſculptor.
Ageſilaus, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 957—913.
Ageſilaus II. King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 397—361.
Ageſipolis, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 394—380.
Ageſipolis II. King of Lacedemon, beg. 371—370.
Ageſipolis III. King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 219—219.
Agila, King of the Viſigoths, beg. A. D. 550—554.
Agilmond, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 389—422.
Agiluiphus, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 591—615.
Agis, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 1059—1058.
Agis II. King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 427—397.
Agis III. King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 338—326.
Agis IV. King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 244—240.
Agis, of Argos, fl. B. C. 330, an indifferent poet.
Aglionby, John, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1566, d. 1609, learned.
Agobard, Archbiſhop of Lyons, d. A. D. 840, a judicious theologian and philoſopher.
Agoracrites, of Paros, d. B. C. 150, an eminent ſculptor.
Agricola, Cneius Julius, b. A. D. 37, d. 93, a Roman general, and governour of Britain, prudent, generous, brave.
Agricola, George, a German phyſician, b. A. D. 1494, d. 1555.
Agricola, John, of Saxony, b. A. D. 1492, d. 1566, a theologian, founder of the ſect of Anomeans.
Agricola, Rodolphus, of Frieſeland, b. A. D. 1442, d. 1585, a profeſſor of philoſophy at Heidleberg, and reſtorer of learning in Germany.
Agrippa, King of Latines, beg. B. C. 915—874.
Agrippa, Herod, King of the Jews, beg. A. D. 36—43.
Agrippa II. King of the Jews, d. A. D. 94, dethroned by Claudius.
Agrippa, Menenius, Roman conſul, B. C. 503, a patriot and hero.
Agrippa, Marcus Vipſanius, d. B. C. about 12, an excellent officer.
Agrippa, Henry Cornelius, of Cologne, b. A. D. 1486, d. 1535, a philoſopher, phyſician, and hiſtorian, learned but unfortunate.
Aguechio, John Baptiſta, Archbiſhop of Amaſia, b. A. D. 1570, d. 1632, a divine, philoſopher, and hiſtorian.
Agueſſeau, Henry Francis, chancellor of France, b. A. D. 1668, d. 1751.
Aguillon, Francis, profeſſor of theology at Antwerp, b. A. D. 1567, d. 1617, a mathematician.
Aguirra, Joſeph Saenz d', of Logrogno, b. A. D. 1630, d. 1699, a Cardinal, and philoſopher; learned, candid, modeſt.
Ahab, King of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 922—901, a wicked prince.
Ahaz, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 740—724, a wicked prince.
Ahaziah, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 891—890, a wicked prince.
Ahiah, High-prieſt of the Jews, ſon of Ahitub, contemporary to Saul.
Ahijah, the Shilonite, a prophet, contemporary to Jeroboam.
Ahitub, High-prieſt of the Jews, contemporary to Saul.
Ajax, a celebrated Grecian general, killed at the ſiege of Troy, B. C. 1184.
Aidan, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 570—600.
Aidan, a Scottiſh biſhop, d. A. D. 651, of exemplary piety.
Ailly, Peter d', Biſhop of Cambray, b. A. D. 1350, d. 1419, a theologian, aſtronomer, and hiſtorian.
Ailred, an Engliſh abbot, b. A. D. 1109, d. 1166, an hiſtorian.
Aimoin, a French Benedictine, d. A. D. 1008, an hiſtorian.
Ainſworth, Henry, of England, fl. A. D. 1600, a judicious commentator.
Airay, Henry, an eminent Calviniſt divine, d. A. D. 1616.

Ai——l

Aitzema, Leo Van, of Frieſland, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1669, a learned hiſtorian.
Akakia, Martin, profeſſor of medicine in Paris, d. A. D. 1551,
Akakia, Martin, his ſon, profeſſor of Chirurgery in Paris, d. A. D. 1588.
Akenſide, Mark, an Engliſh phyſician and poet, b. A. D. 1721, d. 1770.
Akiba, an Hebrew doctor, d. A. D. 175.
Alabaſter, William, an Engliſh divine, fl. A. D. 1630.
Alamandus, Lewis, Archbiſhop of Arles, b. A. D. 1370, d. 1450, very learned.
Alamanni, Nicolas, keeper of the Vatican in the 17th century, diſtinguiſhed by his genius and learning.
Alamanni, Lewis, of Florence, b. A. D. 1495, d. 1556, a politician and poet.
Alaric, King of the Viſigoths, beg. A. D. 406—411, enterpriſing, brave.
Alaric II. King of Spain, beg. A. D. 484—507.
Alaric, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 10—16, a tyrant, and enemy of his people.
Alaſco, John, a Poliſh nobleman, d. A. D. 1560, a learned theol.
Alba, King of Latines, beg. B. C. 1029—990.
Albani, Francis, of Bologna, b. A. D. 1578, d. 1660, an eminent painter.
Albani, John Jerom, a Venetian general, afterwards Cardinal, fl. A. D. 1570.
Albategni, an Arabian aſtronomer, fl. A. D. 880, an excellent mathematician.
Albergotti, Francis, of Arezzo, d. A. D. 1360, an eminent civilian.
Alberoni, Cardinal, b. A. D. 1664, d. 1752, a profound politician.
Albert, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1365—1394, imprudent, impolitic.
Albert of Auſtria, Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1298—1308, imprudent.
Albert II. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1438—1440, mild and generous.
Albert, King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1438—1440.
Albert, King of Bohemia, beg. A. D. 1437—1440.
Albert, Margrave of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1142—1169, a good prince.
Albert II. Margrave of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1206—1221.
Albert III. elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1469—1486.
Albert, of Brandenburg, grand maſter of the Teutonic order, beg. A. D. 1510—1526.
Albert, Archduke of Auſtria, and governour of the Low Countries, b. A. D. 1559, d. 1621, a great warriour.
Albert, conſtable of France, b. A. D. 1578, d. 1621, artful, ambitious.
Albert, Archb. of Mentz, d. A. D. 1137, ambitious, ungrateful.
Albert, ſirnamed the Great, Biſhop of Ratiſbon, b. A. D. 1205—1280, a pious prelate, good logician, and indifferent writer.
Albert, de Stade, general of the Franciſcans, fl. A. D. 1250, an hiſtorian.
Albert, Pighius, of Germany, fl. A. D. 1515, an aſtronomer, mathematician, aſtrologer.
Albert, Curtius, a Jeſuit, fl. A. D. 1627, an aſtronomer.
Albertet, of Provence, fl. A. D. 1290, an excellent mathematician and poet.
Alberti, Leander, of Bologne, provincial of the Dominicans, b A. D. 1478, d. 1552, a voluminous hiſtorian and geographer
Alberti, Leo Baptiſta, of Florence, d. about A. D. 1485, verſant in architecture and painting.
Albinus, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 568—573, brave, ſucceſsful.

Al

Albinus, an excellent phyſician and anatomiſt, in the preſent century.

Albinus, Peter, a German hiſtorian and chronologer, fl. A. D. 1580.

Albinus, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 193—193.

Albinus, Clodius, governour of Britain, d. A. D. 197, the Cataline of his age.

Albuaſſin, a mathematician and aſtronomer, fl. A. D. 1252.

Albucaſis, an Arabian phyſician, fl. A. D. 1120.

Albumaſar, an Arabian mathematician and aſtrologer. Three of this name, the firſt fl. A. D. 540, the ſecond in 844, the third in 1100.

Albuquerque, Alphonſus Duke of, viceroy of the Eaſt Indies, d. A. D. 1515, a celebrated general.

Alcamenes, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 813—775, diſintereſted and virtuous.

Alcaſar, Lewis, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1554, d. 1613, a divine and philoſopher.

Alcaeus, of Leſbos, fl. B. C. 607, an excellent lyric poet.

Alcaeus, of Athens, fl. B. C. 389, a tragic poet, inventor of tragedy.

Alcendi, an Arabian phyſician and aſtrologer, fl. A. D. 892.

Alcetas, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 576—547.

Alciat, Andrew, of Milan, d. A. D. 1550, an eſteemed civilian.

Alciat, John Paul, of Milan, fl. in the 16th century.

Alciat, Terence, of Rome, b. A. D. 1570, d. 1651, a Jeſuit, eſteemed.

Alcibiades, of Athens, b. B.C. 450, d. 404, a celebrated general, learned, affable, ambitious, indefatigable.

Alcimus, Jewiſh High-prieſt, beg. B. C. 162—153.

Alcimus, Latinus, fl. in the 4th cent. an hiſtorian, orator, poet.

Alcmaeon, a Greek poet, fl. B. C. 660, eſteemed.

Alcmaeon, Archon of Athens, beg. B. C. 756—754.

Alcmaeon, of Crotona, diſciple of Pythagoras, the firſt who wrote on natural philoſophy.

Alcock, John, an Engliſh theologian, d. A. D. 1500.

Alcred, King of Northumberland, beg. A. D. 765—774.

Alcuin, Flaccus, preceptor of Charlemagne, d. A. D. 808, a theologian and philoſopher, reſtorer of learning in France.

Aldegraff, Albert, of Weſtphalia, fl. in the 16 century, a painter.

Aldeſtan, King of England, beg. A. D. 924—940, prudent, pious.

Aldretus, Bernard, of Malaga, fl. A. D. 1614, an antiquary.

Aldric Henry, Engliſh theologian and philoſopher, b. A. D. 1647, d. 1702.

Aldringer, a famous general under Ferdinand II. d. A. D. 1634.

Aldrovandus, Ulyſſes, profeſſor of phyſic at Bologna, d. A. D. 1605, verſant in natural hiſtory.

Aldulf, King of Northumberland, beg. A. D. 796.

Aleander, Jerome, Cardinal, b. A. D. 1480, d. 1542, a philoſopher and linguiſt.

Aleander, Jerome, d. A. D. 1631, a civilian, antiquary, poet.

Alectas, King of Macedon, or Alcetas, beg. B. C. 576—547.

Alcric, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 12—16.

Alcric, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 188—200.

Ales, Alexander, a Scottiſh divine, b. A. D. b. 1500, d. 1565.

Aletes, King of Corinth, fl. B. C. 1104.

Alexander, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 407—454.

Alexander II. King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 371—370.

Alexander III. King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 336—323, firnamed The Great.

Alexander Jannaeus, Prince and High-prieſt of the Jews, beg. B. C. 106—79.

Alexander, firnamed Bales, King of Syria, beg. B. C. 150—146.

Alexander, Zebina, King of Syria, beg. B. C. 127—123.

Alexander, Severus, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 222—235, an accompliſhed Prince.

Alexander, Emperor of the Eaſt, beg. A. D. 912—950, a debauched Prince.

Al

Alexander, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1107—1124, ſirnamed The Fierce.

Alexander II. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1214—1249, an amiable Prince.

Alexander III. King of Scotland, beg. 1249—1285, an excellent Prince.

Alexander, King of Poland, beg. A. D. 151—156.

Alexander, Jaroſlawitz, Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1246—1262, a virtuous Prince.

Alexander de Medicis, Duke of Florence, beg. A. D. 1531—1537, cruel.

Alexander, Pharneſe, Duke of Parma, beg. A. D. 1586—1592, active, brave.

Alexander. Several Patriarchs of Antioch, Jeruſalem, &c. of this name.

Alexander, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 109—119.

Alexander II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1061—1073.

Alexander III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1159—118 haughty and turbulent.

Alexander IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1254—1261, a mercenary prelate.

Alexander V. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1409—1410.

Alexander VI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1492—1503, an infamous prelate.

Alexander VII. Roman Pontiff, beg. 1655—1667, mean, artful, ambitious.

Alexander VIII. Roman Pontiff, beg. AD. 1689—1691, an indolent prelate.

Alexander, Aphrodiſienſis, fl. A. D. 205, a philoſopher and critic.

Alexander, Epheſius, fl. B. C. 30, a mathematician.

Alexander, Trallianus, fl. about A. D. 520, a philoſopher and phyſician.

Alexander, of Paris, fl. in the 12th century, a poet.

Alexander, Achillinus, of Bononia, b. A. D. 1463, d. 1512, a celebrated philoſopher and phyſician.

Alexander, Neckham, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1227.

Alexander, ab Alexandro, a Neopolitan lawyer, b. 1461, d. 1522, learned and credulous.

Alexander, Noel, profeſſor of theology in Paris, b. A. D. 1639, d. 1724, a divine, philoſopher, and hiſtorian, learned and laborious.

Alexander, Polyhiſtor, of Miletas, fl. B. C. 85, a grammarian and hiſtorian.

Alexander, William, Earl of Stirling, b. A. D. 1580, d. 1621, a celebrated ſtateſman, and a poet.

Alexis, Comnenus, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1081—1118, affable, brave.

Alexis II. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1180—1183

Alexis III. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1195—1203, cruel, debauched.

Alexis IV. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1203—1204.

Alexis V. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1203—1204.

Alexis Michaelowitz, Czar of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1625—1676, the father of his people.

Alexis, Petrowitz, ſon of Peter the Great, d. A. D. 1718, indolent, debauched.

Alcyn, Charles, an Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1630

Alfarabi, a Turk, d. 954, verſant in all ſciences.

Alfraganius, an Arabian aſtronomer, d. A. D. 770.

Alfonzo, king of Aſturia, in Spain, beg. A. D. 739—757, brave, ſucceſsful.

Alfonzo II. king of Oviedo in Spain, beg. A. D. 791—842, ſirnamed the Chaſte.

Alfonzo III. King of Oviedo, beg. A. D. 866—910, a great warriour.

Alfonzo IV. King of Leon, in Spain, beg. A. D. 924—927, weak, ſuperſtitious.

Alfonzo

Al

Alfonzo V. King of Leon, beg. A. D. 999—1027.
Alfonzo VI. King of Leon, beg. A. D. 1065—1109, impolitic.
Alfonzo VII. King of Leon and Caſtille, beg. A. D. 1109—1120.
Alfonzo VIII. King of Leon and Caſtille, beg. A. D. 1126—1158, a warrieur.
Alfonzo VIII. or IX. King of Caſtille, in Spain, beg. 1155—1214.
Alfonzo IX. King of Leon, beg. A. D. 1188—1230.
Alfonzo X. King of Leon and Caſtille, beg. A. D. 1252—1284, learned, brave.
Alfonzo XI. King of Leon and Caſtille, beg. A. D. 1312—1350.
Alfonzo, King of Arragon, beg. A. D. 1104—1134, a great warrieur.
Alfonzo II. King of Arragon, beg. A. D. 1162—1196, eſteemed and beloved.
Alfonzo III. King of Arragon, beg. A. D. 1285—1295, prudent, ſucceſsful.
Alfonzo IV. King of Arragon, beg. A. D. 1327—1336.
Alfonzo V. King of Arragon, beg. A. D. 1416—1458.
Alfonzo, King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1112—1185, brave, ſuperſtitious.
Alfonzo II. King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1212—1223.
Alfonzo III. King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1246—1279.
Alfonzo IV. King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1325—1357.
Alfonzo V. King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1438—1481.
Alfonzo VI. King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1656—1683.
Alfred, the Great, King of England, beg. A. D. 872—900, an excellent and accompliſhed Prince.
Algardi, Alexander, of Bologna, d. A. D. 1654, an architect and ſculptor.
Algarotti, Count, of Padua, b. A. D. 1736, d. 1764, a connoiſſeur in painting, ſculpture, and architecture.
Alhaſen, King of Cordoua, in Spain, beg. A. D. 796—822.
Alhaſen II. King of Cordoua, beg. A. D. 961—976.
Alhazen, an Arabian mathematician, fl. A. D. 1110.
Ali, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 656—661, learned, pious, brave.
Ali-Baſſa, a renouned Turkiſh officer, b. A. D. 1593, d. 1663.
Ali-Berg, interpreter of the Ottomon Porte, fl. in the 17th century; he underſtood 17 different languages.
Alkendas, a famous Jewiſh magician, fl. under Almamon.
Alkmaar, Henry, a Saxon poet of the 15th century.
Allomant, Peter, an Auguſtine Monk, b. A. D. 1592, d. 1673, verſant in ſacred and profane literature.
Alladius, King of Latines, beg. B. C. 874—855.
Allam, Andrew, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1655, d. 1685.
Allen, John, Archbiſhop of Dublin, d. A. D. 1534, learned, but unfortunate.
Allen, William, Archbiſhop of Mechlin, b. A. D. 1532, d. 1594, learned and devout.
Allen Thomas, an Engliſh mathematician, b. A. D. 1542, d. 1632.
Allen, Thomas, an Engliſh philoſopher and critic, b. A. D. 1573, d. 1638.
Alleftree, Richard, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1619, d. 1681.
Allfry, Jacob, an Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1653, d. 1686.
Allen, Edward, a celebrated Engliſh actor, b. A. D. 1566, d. 1626.
Allix, Peter, a French Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1641, d. 1717, judicious, and very learned.
Alloſi, of Florence, d. A. D. 1607, an excellent hiſtorian and portrait painter.
Almagro, a Spaniſh officer, fl. A. D. 1525, very brave.
Almamon, or Abdallah III. Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 813—833, learned, and brave.
Almanzor, ſeveral Mahometan princes of this name.
Almaric, King of Viſigoths in Spain, beg. A. D. 507—531.
Almeida, the firſt Portugueze governour of the Eaſt Indies, fl. A. D. 15[illegible].

Al——m

Almundar, King of Cordoua, beg. A. D. 886—889.
Almeloveen, Theodore Janſon de, Profeſſor of Greek, hiſtory, and medicine, in Haiderwick, d. A. D. 1742.
Alpini, Proſper, b. A. D. 1553, d. 1616, a famous Venetian phyſician and botaniſt.
Alpinus, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 831—834.
Alredus, an *Engliſh hiſtorian*, d. A. D. 1129, *ſtiled the Engliſh Florus.*
Alſtedius, John Henry, profeſſor of theology in Albe-Pele, b. A. D. 1588, d. 1638, a fertile genius, and an indefatigable writer.
Altabari, an Arabian hiſtorian, b. A. D. 838, d. 922, highly eſteemed.
Altadas, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1170—1135.
Altilius, Gabriel, a Neopolitan, d. A. D. 1501, verſant in polite literature.
Alting, Henry, Profeſſor of theology at Groningen, b. A. D. 1583, d. 1644.
Alting, James, Profeſſor of Hebrew at Groningen, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1679.
Alting, Menſon, burgo-maſter of Groningen, d. A. D. 1713, a geographer and chronologer.
Alva, Ferdinand, Duke of, a Spaniſh General, d. A. D. 1582, a great officer, arrogant, inflexible, cruel.
Alvarez, Emmanuel, rector of the college of Evora, b. A. D. 1526, d. 1582, a Jeſuit, and an excellent humaniſt.
Alvarez, Francis, ambaſſador from Portugal to Ethiopia, d. A. D. 1540, a zealous prieſt, but an indifferent genius.
Alvares, de Paz, James, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1620, a theologian and philoſopher.
Alvarot, James, profeſſor of law in Padua, d. A. D. 1452, a learned civilian.
Alwakidi, an Arabian hiſtorian, b. A. D. 748, d. 822.
Alypius, of Alexandria, contemporary to Jamblichus, a ſubtile dialectician.
Amaja, Francis, profeſſor of law in Salamanka, d. about A. D. 1640.
Amak, a celebrated Perſian poet, fl. in the beginning of the 12th century, excelled in elegy.
Amalaric, or Almaric, King of the Viſigoths, beg. A. D. 511—531.
Amatheos, Jerom, John Baptiſt, and Cornelius, three brothers, fl. in the 16th century, in Italy, eſteemed Latin poets.
Amama, Sixtinus, Profeſſor of Hebrew in Franeker, d. A. D. 1629, an eminent grammarian and linguiſt.
Amand, a French poet, b. A. D. 1594, d. 1661, of no eſtimation.
Amaſis, King of Egypt. See Amoſis.
Amauri, King of Jeruſalem, beg. A. D. 1162—1173, very brave.
Amauri II. King of Jeruſalem, beg. A. D. 1194—1205.
Amaziah, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 844—818, a wicked prince.
Amboiſe, Cardinal, prime miniſter of Lewis XII. b. A. D. 1460, d. 1510, a celebrated ſtateſman, and profound politician.
Amboiſe, Frances, Ducheſs of Bretagne, fl. in the 5th century founder of the order of Carmelites.
Amboiſe, Adrian d', Biſhop of Troqueer, d. A. D. 1616, learned, eloquent.
Amboiſe, Francis d', maſter of Requeſts, &c. in Paris, fl. in the end of the 16th century, learned, and a celebrated wit.
Ambroſe, the friend of Origen, fl. in the 3d century.
Ambroſe, Biſhop of Milan, b. A. D. 333, d. 397, learned, eloquent.
Ambroſe, Camaldulus, an Italian friar, d. A. D. 1413, a chronologer and linguiſt.

Am

Ambukelethus, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 702—703.

Amedeus, firnamed the Great, Count of Savoy, d. A. D. 1323, brave and fortunate.

Amedeus, firnamed the Green Count, d. A. D. 1383, ſtyled the Unpaſſable Knight.

Amedeus, firnamed the Pacific, and the Solomon of his age, was elected *Roman Pontiff*; ſee *Felix V.*

Amelot, of Orleans, b. A. D. 1634, d. 1706, an excellent politician, but a prolix writer.

Amelot, Denis, of Saintes, b. A. D. 1606, d. 1678, an indifferent writer.

Amenophis, King of Egypt, Dyn. xvi. beg. B. C. 1796—1765.

Amenophis II. King of Egypt, Dyn. xvi. beg. B. C. 1575—1555.

Amenemnes, King of Egypt, Dyn. xvii. beg. B. C. 1363—1358.

Amenophes, King of Egypt, Dyn. xvii. beg. B. C. 1443—1423.

Amenophis, King of Egypt, Dyn. xix. beg. B. C. 1248—1039.

Amerbach, John, printer at Bale, in the 15th century, his editions correct.

Americus, Veſputius, of Florence, b. A. D. 1451, d. 1516, a diſcoverer of the American continent.

Ames, William, profeſſor of theology at Franeker, b. A. D. 1576, d. 1633, a controverſial writer; ſtyle clear and nervous.

Amhurſt, Nicolas, Engliſh poet, and political writer, d. A. D. 1742, author of the Craftſman.

Amilcar, the father of Hannibal, d. in the beginning of the 2d Punic war.

Amid, Vizir of Rockneddulat, d. A. D. 973, a celebrated orator and poet.

Amin, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 809—813, debauched.

Ammianus, Marcellinus, of Antioch, fl. A. D. 380, a judicious and impartial hiſtorian.

Ammirati, Scipio, a Neapolitan, b. A. D. 1531, d. 1600, an hiſtorian, critic, and poet.

Ammon, the ſon of Lot, and father of the Ammonites.

Ammonius, of Alexandria, fl. about A. D. 240, a celebrated philoſopher.

Ammonius, Andrew, an Italian philoſopher and poet, d. A. D. 1515.

Amon, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 742—740, a wicked prince.

Amontons, William, of Paris, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1705, an ingenious experimental philoſopher.

Amos, the prophet, fl. B. C. 785.

Amoſis, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 569—525.

Amour, William de, doctor of the Sorbonne, d. A. D. 1272, a theologian.

Amphyction, a Grecian hero, beg. B. C. about 1497—1487, King of Athens.

Amphiarau , a famous heathen prophet, fl. in the time of the Theban war.

Amphilochius, Biſhop of Iconium, d. about A. D. 394, an oppoſer of the Arians.

Amphion, a Greek painter, fl. B. C. about 328, eſteemed by Apelles.

Amram, the ſon of Kohath, and the father of Moſes.

Amrou-ben-al-as, a renowned Mahometan general, d. about A. D. 664, artful, enterpriſing, brave.

Amſdorf, Nicolas, a diſciple of Luther, and founder of the ſect of Amſdorfians, d. A. D. 1541.

Amulius, King of the Latines, beg. B. C. 795—753.

Amulo, Archbiſhop of Lyons, fl. in the middle of the 9th century, learned and eloquent.

Amund, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 420—450.

Amund II. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1022—1035, rigid, auſtere

Am——n

Amund III. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1035—1041.

Amurath, Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1300—1389, haughty, cruel.

Amurath II. Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1421—1451, a renowned warrior and philoſopher.

Amurath III. Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1574—1595, bold and cruel.

Amurath IV. Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1623—1640, incontinent, cruel.

Amy, a French lawyer, d. A. D. 1760, a philoſopher and metaphyſician.

Amyntas, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 547—497.

Amyntas II. King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 397—371.

Amyntas, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1535—1485.

Amyot, James, Biſhop of Auxerre, b. A. D. 1513, d. 1593, an excellent linguiſt.

Amyrault, Moſes, profeſſor of Theology at Saumur, b. A. D. 1596, d. 1663, a judicious divine.

Amyrtæus, King of Egypt, Dyn. xxvi. beg. B. C. 413—397.

Anacharſis, a Scythian philoſopher, fl. B. C. 560, a diſciple of Solon.

Anaclet, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 79—91.

Anaclet II. Antipope, beg. A. D. 1130—1138.

Anacreon, of Jonia, b. B. C. 550, d. 474, an excellent poet, ſtyle eaſy, elegant.

Ananias, Jewiſh High-Prieſt, contemporary to St Paul.

Anaſtaſius, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 398—402.

Anaſtaſius II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 496—498.

Anaſtaſius III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 911—913.

Anaſtaſius IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1153—1154.

Anaſtaſius, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 491—518, mild, without ambition.

Anaſtaſius II. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 713—716, an excellent Prince.

Anaſtaſius, Abbot and librarian at Rome, d. A. D. 886, one of the moſt learned men of the 9th cent. an hiſtorian, and critic.

Anatolius, Biſhop of Laodicea, fl. A. D. 270, a mathematician, grammarian, critic.

Anaxagoras, of Clazomene, Ionian philoſopher, b. B. C. 510, d. 428.

Anaxander, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 687—644.

Anaxandrides, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 563—530.

Anaxandrides, of Rhodes, fl. B. C. about 340, a dramatic poet.

Anaxarchus, of Abdera, the favourite of Alexander the Great, fl. B. C. 330, a philoſopher.

Anaxidamus, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 690—651.

Anaximander, an Ionian philoſopher, mathematician, aſtronomer, and poet, b. B. C. 611, d. 547, improved the ſphere, ſun-dial, maps, &c.

Anaximenes, his diſciple, b. B. C. 564, d. 504, an eminent philoſopher.

Anceus, King of Arcadia, one of the Argonauts.

Ancharano, Peter, of Bologna, d. A. D. 1417, an eminent civilian.

Ancillon, David, a German, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1692, a theologian and poet.

Ancillon, Charles, his ſon, of Berlin, b. A. D. 1659, d. 1715, an eminent Proteſtant divine.

Ancourt, Florence, of Fontainbleau, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1726, a dramatic poet.

Ancus, Martius, King of the Romans, beg. B. C. 639 — 616.

Anderſon, Sir Edmund, an eminent Eng. civilian, d. A. D. 1605.

Andica, King of the Suevi, beg. A. D. 563—573, dethroned by Leovigild.

Andier des Reches, John, of Lyons, d. A. D. 741, an eminent engraver.

Andrada, Diego de Pavia d', a learned divine, d. A. D. 1578, a contravertiſt.

Andrada, Francis, his brother, hiſtoriographer to Philip III. of Spain.

Andrada, Hyacinth, a Portugueſe hiſtorian and poet, d. A. D. 1657.

Andrea del Sarto, a Florentine painter, d. A. D. 1530, not eſteemed.

Andreas, Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1157—1175.

Andreas, King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1047—1061.

Andreas II. King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1204—1235, a brave prince.

Andreas III. King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1290—1301.

Andreas, Archbiſhop of Crete, a theological writer, d. A. D. 724.

Andreas, James, rector of the univerſity of Tubingen, b. A. D. 1528, d. 1590, a theologian, philoſopher, and linguiſt, learned.

Andreas, John, Profeſſor at Padua, d. A. D. 1348, a canon law writer.

Andreas, John, a learned Italian, d. A. D. 1493, a reſtorer of letters.

Andreas, Tobias, Profeſſor of Hiſtory at Groningen, b. A. D. 1604, d. 1676, learned and indefatigable.

Andreas Valerius, librarian of the univerſity of Louvain, fl. A. D. 1650, a biographer of ſome eſtimation.

Andreas, Yves-Maria, Profeſſor of mathematics in Caen, b. A. D. 1675, d. 1764, eſteemed for his genius and learning.

Andreini, Iſabella, of Padua, b. A. D. 1562, d. 1604, a celebrated actreſs.

Andrelinus, Fauſtus, Profeſſor of mathematics in Paris, d. A. D. 1518, an indifferent proſe writer, and poet.

Andrew, St. the Apoſtle of Bethſaida, d. A. D. 69.

Andrews, Launcelot, Biſhop of Wincheſter, b. A. D. 1555, d. 1626, learned, and pious.

Andromachus, of Crete, fl. A. D. 60, a phyſician and poet.

Andronicus, Emperor of the Eaſt, beg. A. D. 1183—1185, a cruel prince.

Andronicus II. Emperor of the Eaſt, beg. A. D. 1283—1332.

Andronicus III. Emperor of the Eaſt, beg. A. D. 1332—1341.

Andronicus, Livius, the moſt antient Latin comic poet, fl. B. C. 240.

Andronicus, of Theſſalonica, a Greek refugee in Italy, d. A. D. 1478.

Andronicus, Rhodius, a Peripatetic philoſopher, fl. B. C. about 60.

Androuet, du Curceau, a famous architect of the 16th century.

Ancau, Bartholemew, Principal of Trinity College in Lyons, d. A. D. 1565, a learned divine of reformed principles.

Angeii Baldus, an Italian philoſopher and phyſician, fl. in the 16th century.

Angeli, Peter, a Tuſcan Latin poet, b. A. D. 1516, d. 1595, of ſome eſtimation.

Angelicus, John, an Italian Dominican Friar, b. A. D. 1387, d. 1455, a painter.

Angelis, Dominico, of Naples, b. A. D. 1675, d. 1719, a biographer and critic.

Angelis, Stephen, Profeſſor of mathematics at Padua, fl. A. D. 1584, a geometrician.

Angelo, Michael, a celebrated Italian painter, b. A. D. 1474, d. 1574, an admirable deſigner.

Angelo, Michael de Caravaggio, b. A. D. 1569, d. 1609, an excellent painter.

Angeloni, Francis, of Spoletto, fl. in the 16th century, an hiſtorian and critic.

Angriani, Michael, of Bologna, d. A. D. 1416, a theological commentator.

Anguiers, Francis and Michael, French ſculptors, d. A. D. 1689, and 1686.

Anguillara, John Andrew, an eminent Italian poet of the 16th century.

Anicetus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 157—168.

Anich, Peter, a German mathematician and aſtronomer, b. A. D. 1723, d. 1766.

Anichini, Lewis, an Italian engraver of medals, fl. A. D. 1540.

Anicius, Probus, Roman conſul, fl. A. D. 371.

Anienus, a Viſigoth, fl. A. D. 506, an eminent civilian.

Ann, Queen of Great Britain, beg. 1702—1714, a mild princeſs.

Ann, Comnanes, fl. A. D. 1118, an elegant hiſtorian, ſtyle highly figurative.

Ann, Empreſs of Ruſſia, beg. 1730—1741.

Ann, of Auſtria, mother of Lewis XIV. b. A. D. 1602, d. 1666,

Annas, High-prieſt of the Jews, fl. A. D. 40.

Anneſley, Arthur, Earl of Angleſey, b. A. D. 1614, d. 1686. a ſtateſman and politician.

Annius, of Viterbo, b. A. D. 1432, d. 1502, a divine and hiſtorian of ſmall eſtimation.

Anſelm, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D. 1033, d. 1109, an excellent metaphyſician.

Anſelm, an Auguſtine friar in Paris, d. A. D. 1694, an hiſtorian and chronologer.

Anſelm, Anthony, an eminent French preacher and poet, b. A. D. 1651, d. 1737, a theologian and antiquary.

Anſgar, monk of Corbey, d. A. D. 865, the founder of the Cimbrian, Daniſh, and Swediſh churches.

Anſon, George Lord, a renowned Britiſh Admiral, d. A. D. 1762.

Anſprand, King of Lombardy, beg. A. D. 712—712

Antalcidas, a Lacedemonian general, d. B. C. 370, artful, inſinuating.

Anthemius, a Lydian, fl. at Rome about A. D. 540, a mathematician, architect.

Anthemius, Emperor of the Weſt, beg. A. D. 467—472.

Anthony, Mark, the Roman orator, fl. B. C. 100, a great patriot.

Anthony, Mark, the celebrated Roman general and Triumvir, d. B. C. 30.

Anthony, St. an Egyptian, b. A. D. 251, d. 256, the inſtitutor of the monaſtic life.

Anthony, St. of Padua, b. A. D. 1195, d. 1231, a theologian and preacher.

Anthony, of Palermo, b. A. D. 1393, d. 1471, a civilian, orator, poet.

Anthony of Galatea, d. about A. D. 1490, a philoſopher, phyſician, poet.

Anthony, of Lebrixa, b. A. D. 1444, d. 1522, a theologian, mathematician, phyſician, geographer, poet.

Anthony of Meſſina, fl. in the beginning of the 15th century. the firſt who publiſhed in Italy the art of painting in oil.

Anthony, Paul Gabriel, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1679, d. 1743.

Antigonus, one of Alexander's generals and ſucceſſors, beg. B. C. 321—301, ambitious, and brave.

Antigonus, King of the Jews, dethroned by Herod, B. C. 37.

Antigonus, Doſon, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 232—221.

Antigonus, Cariſtius, a philoſopher and critic, fl. B. C. 255.

Antiochus, Soter, King of Syria, beg. B. C. 280—261, brave and ſucceſsful.

Antiochus, Theos, King of Syria, beg. B. C. 261—246.

Antiochus III. ſirnamed the Great, King of Syria, beg. B. C. 223—187.

Antiochus, Epiphanes, King of Syria, beg. B. C. 175—164 weak, and diſſolute.

Antiochus, Eupator, King of Syria, beg. B. C. 164—162.

An——p

Antiochus VI. King of Syria, beg. B. C. 144—143.
Antiochus VII. King of Syria, beg. B. C. 139—130.
Antiochus VIII. King of Syria, beg. B. C. 123—93.
Antiochus, Aſiaticus, King of Syria, beg. B. C. 69—65.
Antipater, one of Alexander's Generals, d. B. C. 321, learned, brave.
Antipater, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 298—294.
Antipater, the Sidonian, fl. B. C. 104, an hiſtorian and poet.
Antipater, of Sidon, ſtoick philoſopher, and poet, fl. B. C. 136.
Antipater, Laelius Caelius, Roman hiſtorian, fl. B. C. 124, eſteemed.
Antiphiles, Egyptian painter, fl. B. C. 332, inventor of the groteſque.
Antiphiles, rival of Apelles, fl. B. C. 336.
Antiphon, preceptor of Thucydides, B. C. 411, an Athenian orator.
Antiſthenes, of Athens, fl. B. C. 424, founder of the Cynic ſect.
Antoniano, Sylvius, Cardinal, b. A. D. 1540, d. 1603, a theologian and poet.
Antonides, of Zealand, b. A. D. 1647, d. 1684, a poet.
Antonin, Archbiſhop of Florence, fl. A. D. 1446, a theologian and hiſtorian.
Antonin, Nicolas, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1684, a biographer, eſteemed.
Antoninus, Pius, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 138—161, a great, and a good prince.
Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 161—180, an excellent prince, and philoſopher.
Antonio, King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1580—1580.
Anvari, of Khoraſin, d. A. D. 1200, an aſtronomer, the chief poet of his country.
Apachnas, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 2003—1966.
Apelles, of Cos, fl. B. C. 334, a celebrated Grecian painter.
Aper, Marcus, a Latin orator, d. B. C. 85.
Apiates, an Athenian tragic poet, fl. B. C. 372.
Aphydas, King of Athens, beg. B. C. 1137—1136.
Apian, Peter, a German mathematician and aſtronomer, d. A. D. 1552.
Apian, Philip, his ſon, a mathematician and phyſician, d. A. D. 1589.
Apis, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1973—1948.
Apollinarius, Claudius, Biſhop of Hierapolis, fl. A. D. 170.
Apollinarius, the younger, Biſhop of Laodicea, fl. A. D. 360.
Apollinarius, C. Sulpitius, of Carthage, fl. in the 2d century, a grammarian.
Apollinarius, Sidonius, a Chriſtian Biſhop, fl. in the 5th century, an elegant writer in proſe and in verſe.
Apollodorus, of Damaſcus, fl. A. D. 110, a famous architect.
Apollodorus, of Athens, fl. B. C. 115, a celebrated grammarian and critic.
Apollodorus, of Athens, fl. B. C. 404, an eminent painter.
Apollonius, Rhodius, fl. B. C. 230, a poet; author of the Argonauticks.
Apollonius, of Perga, fl. B. C. 244, a great geometrician.
Apollonius, of Tyre, a ſtoic philoſopher, and critic, fl. B. C. 76.
Apollonius, of Tyana, a Pythagorean philoſopher, fl. B. C. 97, a magician.
Apollos, a Chriſtian orator, contemporary to St Paul, eloquent.
Apono, Peter, of Padua, b. A. D. 1250, d. 1316, a philoſopher and phyſician.
Apophis, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1966—1905.
Appian, Roman hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 123; ſtyle ſimple and perſpicuous.
Appion, an Egyptian grammarian and critic, fl. A. D. 35.

Ap——r

Appius Claudius, the famous Roman Decemvir, fl. B. C. 443; ſeveral illuſtrious perſons of this name in Rome.
Apries, or Pharaoh Hophra, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 594—569.
Apronadius, King of Babylon, beg. B. C. 699—693.
Aproſio, Angelico, of Genoa, b. A. D. 1607, d. 1680, verſant *in polite learning*.
Apuleius, Lucius, a Platonic philoſopher, fl. A. D. 147, an orator and poet.
Aquaviva, Andrew Matthew, a Neapoletan nobleman, b. A. D. 1456, d. 1528, learned, brave.
Aquaviva, Octavius, Archbiſhop of Naples, d. A. D. 1612, learned, pious.
Aquaviva, Claudius, Provincial of the Jeſuits, d. A. D. 1615.
Aquila, of Pontus, a Greek writer, fl. A. D. 128, author of a Greek verſion of the Bible.
Aquilano, Seraphino, of Naples, fl. in the 15th century, a poet.
Aquilius, Gallus, a Roman lawyer, fl. B. C. 65.
Aquilius, Sabinus, a Roman lawyer, the Cato of his age, fl. B. C. 54?.
Aquinas, Thomas, ſtyled the Angelical Doctor, b. A. D. 1224, d. 1274, a voluminous writer.
Aquino, Philip, a converted jew, d. A. D. 1650, an Hebrew writer.
Arabſchah, of Damaſcus, d. A. D. 1450, an Arabian hiſtorian.
Aralius, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1965—1925.
Aratus, founder of the Achaean republic, d. B. C. 214, an hiſtorian.
Aratus, a Greek aſtronomer and poet, fl. B. C. 278.
Arator, a Ligurian poet, fl. A. D. 544.
Arbaces, governour of Media, beg. B. C. 821—793.
Arbriſſel, Robert, founder of the abbay of Fontevraud, b. A. D. 1047, d. 1117, a very celebrated preacher.
Arbuthnot, Alexander, a Scottiſh civilian and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1538, d. 1583.
Arbuthnot, John, a celebrated Engliſh phyſician, and miſcellaneous author, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1735.
Arcadius, Emperor of the Eaſt, beg. A. D. 395—408, a bad prince.
Arcere, Anthony, of Marſeilles, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1699, ſkilled in the Perſian, Turkiſh, Arabick, and in the European languages.
Arceſilaus, Platonic philoſopher, founder of the ſecond academy, b. B. C. 316, d. 241.
Arceſilas, of Paros, fl. B. C. 420, a painter.
Archagathus, the firſt Greek phyſician at Rome, fl. B. C. 220.
Archelaus, Ionic philoſopher at Athens, fl. B. C. 444.
Archelaus, King of Macedonia, beg. B. C. 413—398, a great prince.
Archelaus, King of Judaea, beg. B. C. 3.—A. D. 7.
Archelaus, an eminent architect and ſculptor, fl. A. D. 45.
Archianus, King of Babylon, beg. B. C. 720—704.
Archias, a Greek poet, fl. B. C. 60, eſteemed by Cicero.
Archidamus, King of Sparta, beg. B. C. 671—659.
Archilochus, a Greek poet and lawgiver, fl. B. C. 660, eſteemed.
Archimedes, of Syracuſe, d. B. C. 208, a celebrated geometrician.
Archippus, an Athenian comic poet, fl. B. C. 410.
Archippus, Archon of Athens, beg. B. C. 1014—993.
Archytas, of Tarentum, a Pythagorean philoſopher, d. B. C. 408, inventor of the pulley, vice, &c.
Arcudius, Peter, a Greek prieſt and ſchoolmaſter, fl. A. D. 1580.
Ardſchir, king of Perſia, beg. B. C. [illegible]—650.
Arcyas, king of Lydia, beg. B. C. 7[illegible]—7[illegible].

Ard——s

Ardyſus II. King of Lydia, beg. B. C. 680—631.
Aretaeus, of Cappadocia, a medical writer, fl. B. C. 40.
Aretaphila, a lady of ſingular fortitude in the time of the Mithridatic war.
Aretin, Leonard, an Italian hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1369, d. 1443, eſteemed.
Aretin, Francis, fl. in the 15th century, learned.
Aretin, Guy, a Benedictine monk, fl. in the 11th century, inventor of the gammut, &c.
Aretin, Peter, a famous ſatyriſt, b. A. D. 1491, d. 1556, ſtyled the Scourge of Princes.
Areus, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 309—265.
Areus, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 264—257.
Argentier, John, a Piedmonteſe, d. A. D. 1572, a phyſician.
Argentier, Charles du Pleſſis, a French prelate, b. A. D. 1673, d. 1740, a theologian.
Arghun-Khan, Mogul of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1284—1287, tyrannical, bold.
Argoli, Andrew, a Neapolitan mathematician, d. A. D. 1653.
Argoli, John, his ſon, a Latin poet, d. A. D. 1660.
Argaeus, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 678—640.
Argaeus II. King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 392—390.
Argonne, a Carthuſian friar, of Paris, b. A. D. 1640, d. 1705, a theologian and hiſtorian.
Argus, King of Argos, beg. B. C. 1746—1676.
Argyle, Archibald Duke of, b. A. D. 1681, d. 1764, a celebrated ſtateſman and general.
Argyle, John, Duke of, b. A. D. 1682, d. 1743, a conſummate ſtateſman, politician, and orator.
Argyrius, a Greek friar and mathematician, fl. A. D. 1395.
Argyrophylus, John, of Conſtantinople, d. A. D. 1474, a philoſopher and critic.
Arias, Montanus, of Seville, b. A. D. 1521, d. 1598, a theologian and antiquary.
Aribert, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 653—661.
Aribert II. King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 701—712.
Ariobarzanes, King of Pontus, beg. B. C. 363—337.
Arion, a Greek muſician and poet, fl. B. C. 620, inventor of dithyrambics.
Arioſto, Lewis, a celebrated Italian poet, b. A. D. 1474, d. 1533, author of Orlando Furioſo.
Ariphron, Archon of Athens, beg. B. C. 846—826.
Ariſtarchus, of Tegeus, a tragic poet, fl. B. C. 462.
Ariſtarchus, of Samos, a philoſopher and aſtronomer, fl. B. C. 264.
Ariſtarchus, of Samothrace, fl. B. C. 148, a celebrated grammarian.
Ariſtaenetus, a Greek critical author, d. A. D. 358.
Ariſteus, a geometrician, fl. B. C. 330, eſteemed by Euclid.
Ariſtides, an Athenian general, fl. B. C. 480, generous, inflexibly juſt.
Ariſtides, a Greek orator and critic, fl. A. D. 130.
Ariſtides, of Thebes, a famous painter, fl. B. C. 300.
Ariſtippus, founder of the Cyrenaic ſect, fl. B. C. 392.
Ariſtobulus, Jewiſh prince and high prieſt, beg. B. C. 107—106.
Ariſtobulus, Jewiſh prince and high prieſt, beg. B. C. 67—63.
Ariſtobulus, a Greek hiſtorian, fl. B. C. 332.
Ariſtodemus, King of the Meſſenians, d. B. C. 725.
Ariſtogeton, the deliverer of Athens from the tyranny of Hipparchus, fl. B. C. 491.
Ariſtomenes, a Meſſenian general, fl. B. C. 668, very brave.
Ariſtomenes, an Athenian comic poet, fl. B. C. 436.
Ariſtophanes, a celebrated Greek actor, and comic poet, fl. B. C. 440.
Ariſtophanes, of Byzantium, a grammarian and critic, fl. B. C. 200.

Ariſtotle, the prince of philoſophers, and the founder of the ſect of Peripatetics, b. B. C. 384, d. 322.
Ariſtoxenes, of Tarentum, fl. B. C. 340, a philoſopher and muſician.
Arius, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1995—1965.
Arius, King of Lybia, founder of the ſect of Arians, d. A. D. 336.
Ariwaldus, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 625—636.
Arlaud, James Anthony, of Geneva, b. A. D. 1668, d. 1744, a celebrated painter.
Armais King of Egypt; ſee Acencheres III.
Arminius, James, a Dutch divine, and founder of the ſect of Arminians, b. A. D. 1560, d. 1609.
Arnaud, d'Andilly Robert, of Paris, b. A. D. 1588, d. 1674, a biographer, poet, and tranſlator, eſteemed.
Arnaud, Anthony, his brother, b. A. D. 1612, d. 1694, a theologian, grammarian, and critic, a voluminous writer.
Arnaud, de Villa-Nuova, a phyſician and aſtrologer, d. A. D. 1310.
Arnaud, de Mercueil, a French poet, d. A. D. 1220.
Arndt, John, a German Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1555, d. 1621.
Arniſſaeus, Henningius, a German ſtateſman and phyſician, d. A. D. 1633, a political writer.
Arnobius, profeſſor of rhetoric at Sicca, in Numidia, fl. A. D. 285, an apologiſt for Chriſtianity.
Arnold, Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 887—899.
Arnold, of Breſcia, an heretic, d. A. D. 1155.
Arnold, Godfrey, hiſtoriographer to the King of Pruſſia, b. A. D. 1666, d. 1714, a theological and eccleſiaſtical writer.
Arnold, Nicolas, profeſſor of theology in Franeker, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1680.
Arnold, Abbot of Lubeck, d. A. D. 1209, an hiſtorian.
Arnolfo, di Lapo, a Florentine architect and ſculptor, d. A. D. 1300.
Arphaxad, the ſon of Shem, b. B. C. 2350, d. 1912.
Arpinas, a celebrated Italian hiſtory painter, b. A. D. 1570, d. 1640.
Arradis, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 934—940.
Arriaga, Roderick d', a Spaniſh theologian and philoſopher, b. A. D. 1592, d. 1667, a voluminous writer, not eſteemed.
Arrowſmith, John, profeſſor at Cambridge, fl. A.D. 1660, a mathematician.
Arſaces, King of Parthia, founder of the Parthian monarchy, beg. A. D. 256—253, bold, enterpriſing.
Arſenius, Archbiſhop of Malvaſia, fl. in the 16th century, learned.
Artabanus, the brother of Darius, King of Perſia, a ſtateſman.
Artabanus, King of Parthia, beg. B. C. 219—195.
Artabanus II. King of Parthia, beg. B. C. 124—121, proud, unfortunate.
Artabanus III. King of Parthia, beg. A. D. 13—43.
Artabanus IV. King of Parthia, beg. A. D. 216—226, imprudent.
Artabazus, a celebrated Parthian General. fl. in the reign of Xerxes.
Artabazus, King of Pontus, beg. B. C. 486—479.
Artaeus, Praefect of Media, beg. B. C. 691—651.
Artalis, Joſeph, an Italian poet, b. A. D. 1628, d. 1679.
Artavaſdes, King of Armenia, ſon and ſucceſſor of Tigranes. Several Armenian Kings of this name.
Artaxerxes, Longimanus, King of Perſia, beg. B. C. 464—423.
Artaxerxes, Mnemon, King of Perſia, beg. B. C. 403—357, generous.
Artaxerxes, Ochus, King of Perſia, beg. B. C. 357—334, mild, generous.
Artaxerxes, Arſaces, King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 226—241.

Ar——ſ

Artaxerxes II. King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 380—383.
Artaxias, King of Armenia, contemporary to Hannibal. Several Armenian Kings of this name.
Artedi, Peter, Swediſh phyſician, and natural hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1705, d. 735.
Artemidorus, an Epheſian philoſopher, under Antoninus Pius.
Artemanes, a Greek architect, fl. B. C. 441.
Artemiſia, wife of Mauſolus, King of Caria, d. B. C. 351.
Arteville, a brewer in Flanders, eloquent, ſeditious, d. A. D. 1475.
Arthur, King of England, d. about A. D. 542, aet. 70.
Artycas, Praefect of Media, beg. B. C. 743—713.
Artynes, Praefect of Media, beg. B. C. 651—627.
Arundel, Thomas Howard, Earl of, d. A. D. 1645. He brought the marbles of Paros into England.
Arundel, Thomas, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D. 1352, d. 1413, judicious and learned.
Arzachel, a celebrated Spaniſh aſtronomer, fl. A. D. 1080. The firſt who applied the theory of refraction to aſtronomy.
Aſah, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 951—919, a pious prince.
Aſan, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 1186—1196.
Aſan II. King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 1216—1242.
Aſan III. King of Bulgaria, reigned about A. D. 1291.
Aſaph, chief muſician of the temple, in the reign of David.
Aſcalius, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1705—1675.
Aſcanius, King of the Latines, beg. B. C. 1181—1140.
Aſcatades, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1575—1535.
Aſcham, Roger, tutor of Q. Elizabeth, b. A. D. 1515, d. 1568, one of the moſt polite writers of the 16th century.
Aſclepiades, of Bithynia, contemporary to Mithridates, an eminent phyſician.
Aſclepiades, of Bithynia, phyſician at Rome under Trajan, fl. A. D. 100.
Aſclepiodorus, a celebrated painter, fl. B. C. 340.
Aſconius, Pedanius, a grammarian and critic, b. B. C. 9, d. A. D. 76.
Aſdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and founder of Carthagena in Spain, fl. B. C. 230.
Aſdrubal, brother of Annibal, d. B. C. 206, a Carthaginian general.
Aſdrubal, a Carthaginian general, contemporary to Scipio.
Aſellius, Jaſper, of Cremona, fl. A. D. 1630, a famous anatomiſt, and diſcoverer of the lacteal veins.
Aſgill, John, an Engliſh lawyer, and political writer, b. A. D. 1658, d. 1738.
Aſhraf, King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1725—1730.
Aſhmole, Elias, a celebrated Engliſh philoſopher and antiquary, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1683, a famous virtuoſo.
Aſhur, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 2181—2127.
Aſinus, Pollio, a celebrated Roman orator and conſul, b. B. C. 76, d. A. D. 4, an hiſtorian and poet, founder of the firſt public library at Rome.
Aſmai, a celebrated Mahometan grammarian and orator, b. A. D. 739, d. 830.
Aſpilcueta, Martin, ſtyled the Doctor of Navarre, b. A. D. 1491, d. 1580, a voluminous writer, modeſt, learned.
Aſſarhadon, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 680—667.
Aſſer, Biſhop of St David's, d. A. D. 909, an hiſtorian and chronologer, eſteemed.
Aſſheton, William, Rector of Beckenham, b. A. D. 1641, d. 1711, a theologian.
Aſſis, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1855—1806.
Aſſouci, Charles, a French ſatyriſt, b. A. D. 1604, d. 1679.
Aſtarcus, King of Tyre, beg. B. C. 976—964.
Aſtibaras, King of Media, beg. B. C. 629—589.
Aſtolphus, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 749—756.
Aſtorinus, King of Tyre, beg. B. C. 964—955.

Aſ——v

Aſtruc, John, a celebrated French phyſician, b. A. D. 1684, d. 1766, a medical writer, eſteemed.
Aſtyages, King of Media, beg. B. C. 594—552.
Aſtydmanates, an Athenian tragic writer, fl. B. C. 350.
Athalaric, King of the Goths, beg. A. D. 526—534.
Athaliah, Queen of Judah, beg. B. C. 890—884, a wicked princeſs.
Athanagildus, King of the Viſigoths, beg. A. D. 554—557.
Athanaſius, Patriarch of Alexandria, d. A. D. 373, learned, eloquent.
Athaulphus, King of the Viſigoths, beg. A. D. 411—415.
Athelard, an Engliſh Monk and mathematician, fl. A. D. 1050.
Athelſtan, King of England, beg. A. D. 925—941, an accompliſhed prince.
Athenaeus, of Cilicia, a phyſician, and founder of the pneumatic ſect, fl. A. D. 70.
Athenaeus, of Naucrates, fl. A. D. 190, a learned grammarian and critic.
Athenaeus, of Cyzicum, a celebrated geometrician and mechanic, contemporary to Archimedes. Other antient writers of the name.
Athenagoras, an Athenian philoſopher, and an apologiſt for Chriſtianity, d. A. D. 177, eſteemed for his learning, and the purity of his ſtile.
Athenion, a Greek hiſtorical painter, fl. B. C. 300.
Athenis of Chio, a ſculptor, fl. B. C. 538.
Athenodorus, a Stoic philoſopher, and preceptor to Tiberius.
Athenodorus, Ageſander, and Polydore, three excellent ſculptors, fl. A. D. 75.
Athias, a Jew of Amſterdam, d. A. D. 1700, a famous painter.
Athoris, King of Egypt. See Rathos.
Atkins, Sir Robert, an eminent Engliſh lawyer, b. A. D. 1621, d. 1709.
Atlas, King of Mauritania, fl. about B. C. 1600, inventor of the ſphere.
Atreus, King of Mycenae, beg. B. C. 1224—1199.
Attalus, King of Pergamus, beg. B. C. 241—197.
Attalus II. King of Pergamus, beg. B. C. 159—138.
Attalus III. King of Pergamus, beg. B. C. 138—133.
Atterbury, Lewis, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1731.
Atterbury, Francis, Biſhop of Rocheſter, b. A. D. 1662, d. 1731, a celebrated theological and controverſial writer, and a poet, ſtile neat and elegant.
Atticus, Titus Pomponius, a Roman knight, b. B. C. 109, d. 32, an elegant annaliſt.
Attila, King of the Huns, d. A. D. 454, bold, ambitious, enterpriſing.
Aubery, John, a famous Engliſh antiquary, b. A. D. 1626, d. 1700.
Aubery, Anthony, a French biographer and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1695.
Aubery, Lewis, a Dutch hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1667.
Aubeſpine, Gabriel, Biſhop of Orleans, b. A. D. 1578, d. 1630, very learned.
Aubigne, Theodore Agrippa, a French hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1630.
Aubuſſon, Peter, Grand-maſter of the order of St John of Jeruſalem, b. A. D. 1425, d. 1503, an hero and a ſaint.
Audebert, Germain, a French lawyer and poet, b. A. D. 1518, d. 1598.
Audley, Thomas, Chancellor of England, d. A. D. 1544, an eminent ſtateſman and politician.
Audran-Gerard, a celebrated French engraver, b. A. D. 1649, d. 1703.
Avenpace, the moſt ſubtile of the Mahomedan philoſophers in Spain, d. A. D. 1137.

Aventine.

Av——b

Aventine, King of the Latines, beg. B. C. 855—818.
Aventine, John, a Bavarian annaliſt, d. A. D. 1534, eſteemed.
Avenzoar, an eminent Arabian phyſician of the 12th century.
Averani, Benedict, a learned Florentine, b. A. D. 1645, d. 1707, critick and poet; eſteemed.
Averroes, a moſt eminent Arabian philoſopher and phyſician, d. A. D. 1206; ſubtile, penetrating.
Aufidius, Cneius, a learned Roman hiſtorian, fl. B. C. 100.
Auge, Daniel, profeſſor of Greek in Paris, d. about A. D. 1594, eſteemed.
Auguſtine, one of the moſt illuſtrious fathers of the church, b. A. D. 354, d. 430.
Auguſtine, Anthony, Archbiſhop of Tarragona, fl. A. D. 1584.
Auguſtulus, the laſt Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 475—476.
Auguſtus, Caeſar, Roman Emperor, beg. B. C. 30—A. D. 14, crafty, liberal, ambitious.
Avicenna, a moſt celebrated Arabian philoſopher, mathematician, and phyſician, b. A. D. 989, d. 1036, verſant in all ſciences.
Avila, Gilles Gonſalez, a Spaniſh hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1578, d. 1658.
Aviler, Auguſtin Charles, a French architect, b. A. D. 1653, d. 1700.
Avitus, Weſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 455—457.
Aulus, Gellius, fl. A. D. 130, a Latin grammarian.
Aurelian, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 270—275, bold, auſtere.
Aurelia, King of Oviedo, beg. A. D. 768—774.
Aurelius. Victor, an African, fl. A. D. 378, Roman hiſtorian.
Aurelius, Marcus; ſee Antoninus.
Aurengzebe, the Great Mogul, d. A. D. 1707, ambitious, brave.
Avrigni, Hyacinth Robillard, a French Jeſuite, b. A. D. 1676, d. 1715, univerſal hiſtorian and chronologer; accurate and elegant.
Auriſpa, John, a Sicilian, fl. in the 15th century, a learned grammarian, orator, and poet.
Aurogallus, profeſſor of languages at Wittemberg, d. A. D. 1543, learned.
Auſonius, Julius, a philoſopher and phyſician, fl. A. D. 360.
Auſonius, Decius Magnus, his ſon, profeſſor of rhetoric at Bourdeaux, d. about A. D. 394, an excellent Latin poet.
Aungerville, Richard de Bury, Biſhop of Durham, b. A. D. 1281, d. 1345, learned and pious.
Autharis, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 584—591, an excellent prince.
Autolicus, a Greek philoſopher and mathematician, d. B. C. 330.
Auzout, a celebrated French mathematician and antiquary, d. A. D. 1691.
Aylmer, John, Biſhop of London, b. A. D. 1521, d. 1594, a learned divine, and an excellent hiſtorian, logician, &c.
Ayrault, Peter, Lieutenant Criminal in the Preſideal of Angers, b. A. D. 1536, d. 1061, a famous advocate.
Ayrault, Rene, his ſon, b. A. D. 1567, d. 1644, a learned philoſopher, &c.
Azariah, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 807—755, a good prince.
Azis, Sultan of Egypt, beg. A. D. 975—996, an excellent prince.
Azaar, King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 831—836.
Azophi, an Arabian mathematician, fl. A. D. 936, or 1062, author of the Perſian Tables.
Azpilcueta, Martin, of Navarre, b. A. D. 1494, d. 1586, a celebrated civilian and moral philoſopher.

B

Baaſha, King of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 956—933, a wicked prince.
Babington, Gervase, Biſhop of Worceſter, d. 1610, a theologian and commentator.

Ba

Babur, King of Mauralnhar, founder of the Empire of the Great Mogul, fl. in the beginning of the 16th century.
Baccalaryſanna, Dom. Vincent, Marquis of St Philip, d. 1726, a ſtateſman and hiſtorian.
Bacchini, Benedict, of Parma, b. A. D. 1651, d. 1721, a learned theologian.
Bacchylides, a Greek Lyric poet, fl. B. C. 452, admired by Julian.
Baccio, Andrew, profeſſor of medicine at Rome, d. A. D. 1586, highly eſteemed.
Bachovius, Renier, profeſſor of civil law in Heidleberg, b. A. D. 1544, d. 1614.
Bacici, of Genoa, a celebrated portrait painter at Rome, b. A. D. 1639, d. 1709.
Bacon, Roger, an Engliſh Franciſcan friar, b. A. D. 1214, d. 1294, a profound philoſopher, mathematician, aſtronomer, and chemiſt.
Bacon, Francis Lord Verulam, Chancellor of England, b. A. D. 1561, d. 1626, diſtinguiſhed by an amazing genius, and an extenſive knowledge.
Bacon, Sir Nicholas, a ſtateſman under Q. Elizabeth, b. A. D. 1510, d. 1578.
Baconthorp, John, an eminent Engliſh philoſopher, and divine, d. A. D. 1346.
Badius, Joſſe, of Bruxelles, b. A. D. 1462, d. about 1535, a good critic and commentator on claſſical authors.
Badius, Conrad, his ſon, an eminent painter at Geneva, d. A. D. 1566.
Baduel, Claude, profeſſor at Nimes, fl. in the 16th century, verſant in polite literature.
Baglivi, profeſſor of anatomy at Rome, d. A. D. 1706, eſteemed.
Bajazet, Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1389—1413, tyrannical, cruel.
Bajazet II. Ottoman Emperor beg. A. D. 1481—1512.
Baidou, Khan, Mogul of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1292—1292.
Baillet, Adrian, b. A. D. 1649, d. 1706, a learned French critic, hiſtorian, &c.
Bainbridge, Chriſtopher, Archbiſhop of York, d. A. D. 1514, a ſtateſman.
Bainbridge, John, profeſſor of aſtronomy in Oxford, b. A. D. 1582, d. 1643, an eminent phyſician and aſtronomer.
Baius, Michael, profeſſor of ſacred hiſtory in Louvain, b. A. D. 1513, d. 1589, a follower of Auguſtine, learned, pious.
Baker, Sir Richard, an Engliſh hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1584, d. 1644, learned.
Baker, Thomas, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1690, an eminent mathematician.
Bakhuiſen, Ludolph, of Emden, b. A. D. 1631, d. 1709, a painter and engraver.
Bakteri, one of the moſt illuſtrious Arabian poets, d. A. D. 823.
Balaam, the ſon of Beor, a Jewiſh prophet, d. B. C. 1516.
Balaeus, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1822—1770.
Balak, King of Moab, fl. B. C. 1517.
Balaſee, King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 488—491
Balbinus, Decimus Caelius, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 237—238.
Balboa, a Caſtilian, a celebrated navigator, b. A. D. 1475, d. 1517.
Balbus, Roman conſul, fl. B. C. 40. Others of this name.
Baldi, Bernardi, of Urbino, d. A. D. 1617, a mathematician and mechanic.
Baldimir, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 826—844.
Baldinucci, Philip of Florence, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1696, a connoiſſeur in the polite arts.
Baldus, profeſſor at Perugia, d. A. D. 1400, a famous lawyer.
Baldus, James, a good German poet, b. A. D. 1603, d. 1668.
Baldus, Bernardine, Abbot of Guaſtella, b. A. D. 1553, d. 1617, a mathematician and hiſtorian; indefatigable.

Baldwin.

Ba

Baldwin, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1204—1206, brave, but unfortunate.

Baldwin, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, fl. in the end of the 12th century.

Baldwin, Francis, of Arras, b. A. D. 1520, d. 1572, a learned theologian and hiſtorian; ſtyle eaſy and elegant.

Bale, John, Biſhop of Oſſory, b. A. D. 1495, d. 1563, a biographer and commentator.

Balechou, of Arles, b. A. D. 1719, d. 1764, an eminent engraver.

Baletores, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1460—1426.

Baliol, John, competitor with Bruce for the crown of Scotland.

Ball, John, an Engliſh curate, b. A. D. 1585, d. 1640, pious and learned.

Ballanden, Sir John, Lord of Seſſion in Scotland, d. A. D. 1550, verſant in all ſciences.

Balſamon, Theodore, Patriarch of Antioch, d. A. D. 1214, learned.

Balthaſar, the laſt King of Babylon, d. A. D. 538.

Balthaſar, Chriſtopher, fl. in the 17th century, an elegant writer.

Balthaſarini, fl. A. D. 1581, a celebrated Italian muſician.

Baluſe, Stephen, Profeſſor of canon law in Paris, b. A. D. 1631, d. 1718, a celebrated biographer, hiſtorian, critic, &c.

Balzac, a polite and elegant French writer, b. A. D. 1595, d. 1654.

Banck, Profeſſor of civil law in Franeker, d. A. D. 1602.

Bandinelli, Baccio, of Florence, b. A. D. 1471, d. 1559, an eminent ſculptor and painter.

Banduri, Anſelm, an Italian Benedictine friar, d. A. D. 1743, an antiquary and critic.

Bangius, Thomas, Profeſſor of divinity in Copenhagen, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1661, a learned theologian and critic.

Banier, Anthony, a learned French antiquary, mythologiſt, and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1741.

Banks, Sir John, an eminent Engliſh lawyer, d. A. D. 1644.

Banks, John, an Engliſh tragic poet, d. after A. D. 1706.

Baptiſtini, of Florence, d. A. D. 1740, a celebrated muſician.

Baradaeus, Jacob, Biſhop of Edeſſa, d. A. D. 588, reſtorer of the Monophyſites.

Barak, ſon of Abinoam, fl. B. C. 1209, contemporary to Deborah.

Baranzano, an Italian philoſopher and mathematician, b. A. D. 1589, d. 1622.

Baratier, John Philip, of Franconia, b. A. D. 1720, d. 1740, a prodigy of parts and of learning.

Barbadillo, de Saras, a Spaniſh comic poet, d. A. D. 1630.

Barbaraza, King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 620—630.

Barbaroſſa, Horac, and Hayradin, two famous Corſairs, reigned in Algiers in the beginning of the 16th century.

Barbarus, Francis, a noble Venetian, d. A. D. 1454, a ſtateſman.

Barbarus, Hermolaus, his grandſon, b. A. D. 1454, d. 1493, a critic and poet.

Barbarus, grand-nephew of the preceding, fl. in the middle of the 16th century, a judicious commentator.

Barbarus, Daniel, Patriarch of Aquileia, b. A. D. 1528, d. 1569, a theologian, philoſopher, and mathematician.

Barbaſan, Arnold, William, a renowned French general, d. A. D. 1532.

Barberini, Francis, of Tuſcany, b. A. D. 1264, d. after 1345, an excellent poet.

Barbeyrac, John, Profeſſor of law in Groningen, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1747, an excellent civilian, critic, commentator, &c.

Barbeyrac, Charles, of Provence, d. A. D. 1699, an eminent phyſician.

Barboſa, Auguſtine, a Spaniſh law author, d. A. D. 1649.

Ba

Barbud, a celebrated Perſian muſician, in the reign of Heraclius.

Barclay, Alexander, vicar in Somerſetſhire, d. A. D. 1552, an excellent orator and poet.

Barclay, William, profeſſor of civil law in Angers, d. A. D. 1605.

Barclay, John, of Paris, his ſon, b. A. D. 1582, d. 1621, an elegant poet.

Barclay, of Ury, in Scotland, b. A. D. 1648, d. 1690, the celebrated apologiſt of the Quakers, pious, and learned.

Barochab, a jew, d. A. D. 136, an impoſtor.

Bardanes, King of Parthia, beg. A. D. 43—47.

Barde, John, counſellor of State in France, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1692, a good hiſtorian.

Bardeſanes, an heretic, of the 2d century, acute, and learned.

Bareilles, a French Dominican friar, d. A. D. 1673, a botaniſt.

Barlaeus, Jaſper, Profeſſor of philoſophy at Amſterdam, b. A. D. 1584, d. 1648, an excellent orator and poet.

Barland, Adrian, of Zealand, d. A. D. 1542, an hiſtorian and chronologer.

Barlowe, Biſhop of Lincoln, b. A. D. 1607, d. 1692, very learned.

Barlowe, Archdeacon of Saliſbury, d. A. D. 1625, a philoſopher and mathematician.

Barnabas, of Cyprus, a Chriſtian and martyr, d. after A. D. 75.

Barnard, Sir John, an eminent citizen of London, d. A. D. 1767.

Barnes, Robert, an Engliſh Lutheran divine, in the 16th century.

Barnes, John, an Engliſh Benedictine monk, in the 17th century.

Barnes, Joſhua, Profeſſor of Greek at Cambridge, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1712.

Barneveldt, John d' Olden, a celebrated Dutch ſtateſman, d. A. D. 1619.

Baroche, Frederick, of Urbino, b. A. D. 1528, d. 1612, a painter and poet.

Baron, Michael, a celebrated French actor, and comic poet, b. A. D. 1653, d. 1729.

Baron, Vincent, a Dominican [illegible] b. A. D. [illegible] d. 1674, verſant in polite literature and [illegible].

Baronius, Cæſar, a Neapolitan Cardinal, b. A. D. 1538, d. 1607, a theologian and [illegible], laborious, credulous.

Barratier, Philip, a Pruſſian, b. A. D. 1720, d. 1740, a prodigy of parts, and of learning.

Barre, of Bearn, b. A. D. 1695, d. 1733, an antiquary of more erudition than taſte.

Barre, Joſeph, Counſellor of the Univerſity of Paris, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1764, a diligent hiſtorian and biographer, now eſteemed.

Barreme, Francis, a French mathematician, d. A. D. 1703.

Barrington, John Shute, Lord [illegible] theologian and philoſopher, b. A. D. 1678, d. 1734.

Barros, John, of Portugal, b. A. D. 1496, d. 1570, an hiſtorian, much eſteemed.

Barrow, Iſaac, Maſter of Trinity College, Cambridge, b. A. D. 1630, d. 1677, a learned divine, [illegible].

Barth, John, or Dantzick, b. A. D. 1591, d. 1732, a renowned [illegible].

Barthelemi, of St. Mark, d. A. D. 1517, a [illegible] painter.

Barthius, Caſpar, of Francfort, b. A. D. 1587, d. 1658, a learned and copious writer.

Bartholin, Caſpar, a Danish phyſician, b. A. D. 1585, d. 1629.

Bartholine, Thomas, [illegible] b. A. D. [illegible] an eminent phyſician and [illegible].

Bartholine,

Ba

Bartholine, Eraſmus, a mathematician, aſtronomer, and natural hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1698.

Bartholome, Breenberg, of Utrecht, d. A. D. 1660, a painter.

Bartolocci, Julius, profeſſor of Hebrew at Rome, b. A. D. 1613, d. 1687.

Baruch, a Jewiſh prophet, contemporary to Jeremiah.

Barwick, John, an eminent Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1612, d. 1664.

Barwick, Peter, an eminent phyſician, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1706, eſteemed.

Baſchi, Matthew, of Italy, d. A. D. 1552, founder of the order of Capuchins.

Baſil, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 867—886, weak, ambitious.

Baſil II. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 976—1025, brave, ſucceſsful.

Baſil, Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1270—1294.

Baſil II. Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1320—1325.

Baſil III. Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1389—1425.

Baſil IV. Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1425—1462.

Baſil V. Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1506—1534.

Baſil VI. Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1606—1610.

Baſil, Biſhop of Ceſarea, b. A. D. 329, d. 379, a theologian and controvertiſt, ſtyle clear, animated, elegant.

Baſilides, an Egyptian Gnoſtick of the ſecond century.

Baſkerville, John, an eminent Engliſh printer, d. A. D. 1775.

Baſnage, Henry, Advocate of the parliament of Normandy, b. A. D. 1615, d. 1695.

Baſnage, James, paſtor at the Hague, b. A. D. 1653, d. 1723, a celebrated divine and hiſtorian, judicious, learned.

Baſſan, James du Pont, a celebrated Venetian painter, b. A. D. 1510, d. 1592.

Baſſatin, an eminent Scotch mathematician and aſtronomer, d. A. D. 1568.

Baſſet, Peter, an Engliſh hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 1430, judicious, accurate.

Baſſa, George, of Rocca, near Tarentum, a famous general, d. A. D. 1607.

Baſſard, Thomas, a celebrated Engliſh preacher and poet, d. A. D. 1618.

Baſton, Robert, an eminent Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1310.

Bate, John, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1429, pious, learned.

Bate, George, an eminent Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1608, d. 1660.

Batecumbe, an Engliſh mathematician, fl. A. D. 1420.

Bates, William, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1699, judicious, learned.

Bathyllus, and Pylades, inventors of pantomime entertainments, fl. at Rome, under Auguſtus.

Bathurſt, Ralph, an Engliſh divine, phyſician, and poet, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1704.

Batmanſon, John, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1531, acute, learned.

Baudelot, Charles Ceſar, of Paris, b. A. D. 1648, d. 1722, an antiquary.

Bauderon, Brice, a French phyſician, fl. in the beginning of the 17th century, highly eſteemed.

Baudier, Michael, of Languedoc, hiſtoriographer of France, fl. A. D. 1632, ingenious, without taſte.

Baudius Dominic, Profeſſor of hiſtory in Leyden, b. A. D. 1561, d. 1613, a good hiſtorian and poet.

Baudot, de Jailli, of Vendome, b. A. D. 1678, d. 1759, an hiſtorian, and medical, judicious.

Baudrand, Michael Anthony, a celebrated French geographer, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1700.

Bauhin, Jaſper, profeſſor of medicine at Baſil, b. A. D. 1560, d. 1623.

Ba——e

Bauchin, John, a moſt remarkable botaniſt, fl. A. D. 1562.

Baur, William, of Straſburgh, d. A. D. 1640, a painter and engraver.

Baxter, an eminent Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1615, d. 1691, learned, pious.

Baxter, William, an excellent grammarian and critic, b. A. D. 1650, d. 1723.

Bayard, Chevalier de, b. A. D. 1476, d. 1524, a great officer.

Bayer, Theophilus Sigefroi, profeſſor of Greek and antiquities at Peterſburgh, b. A. D. 1694, d. 1738, a mathematician and antiquary.

Bayle, Peter, of Carla, b. A. D. 1647, d. 1706, a celebrated philoſopher, critic, &c. ingenious, learned.

Beas, King of Bythinia, beg. B. C. 334—328.

Beatoun, James, Archbiſhop of St Andrews, d. A. D. 1539, an eminent ſtateſman.

Beatoun, David, his nephew, Archbiſhop of St Andrews, b. A. D. 1494, d. 1546.

Beatoun, James, Archbiſhop of Glaſgow, d. A. D. 1603, a ſtateſman.

Beaubrin, Henry Charles, d. A. D. 1723, commentator and critic.

Beauchamps, Peter Francis, of Paris, b. A. D. 1689, d. 1761, a critic and dramatic poet.

Beaulieu, a celebrated French engineer, and field-marſhal, d. A. D. 1674.

Beaulieu, Lewis, le Blanc, profeſſor of theology at Sedan, b. A. D. 1611, d. 1675, acute, judicious, learned.

Beaumont, Francis, an Engliſh dramatic poet, b. A. D. 1586, d. 1615.

Beaumont, Sir John, an Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1628, eſteemed.

Beauſobre, Iſaac, of Provence, b. A. D. 1659, d. 1738, an eminent theologian and preacher; learned and judicious.

Beccari, Auguſtin, the firſt Italian paſtoral poet, fl. A. D. 1550.

Becher, John Joachim, of Spire, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1682, a phyſician.

Beck, a famous Dutch painter, b. A. D. 1621, d. 1656.

Becket, Thomas, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D. 1119, d. 1171, haughty, paſſionate, inflexible.

Beckington, Thomas, Biſhop of Bath and Wells, d. A. D. 1464, verſant in theology, hiſtory, &c. an excellent preacher.

Beckton, John, Biſhop of Hereford, d. A. D. 1275, verſant in civil and canon law.

Bede, ſirnamed The Venerable, an Engliſh monk, b. A. D. 673, d. 735, a laborious compiler, without taſte.

Bedell, William, Biſhop of Kilmore, b. A. D. 1570, d. 1642, one of the moſt meek, prudent, and learned divines that ever lived.

Bedefar, King of Tyre, beg. B. C. 923—917.

Bedford, John Duke of, a renowned Engliſh general, d. A. D. 1435.

Bedmar. See Cueva.

Beger, Laurence, of Heidleberg, b. A. D. 1653, d. 1705, a learned antiquary.

Behmen, Jacob, a famous Teutonic philoſopher, b. A. D. 1572, d. 1624, a viſionary and ſectariſt.

Behn, Aphara, a celebrated Engliſh poeteſs, dramatic writer, &c. d. A. D. 1689.

Beirlink, Laurence, Archdeacon of Antwerp, d. A. D. 1627.

Bek, David, of Delft, d. A. D. 1656, a portrait painter.

Bekker, Balthaſar, a Dutch divine, b. A. D. 1634, d. 1698, ingenious, inquiſitive, indefatigable.

Bela, King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1061—1063.

Bela II. King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1131—1141.

Bela III. King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1174—1196.

Bela, IV. King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1235—1270.

Belebis, King of Babylon, beg. B. C. 702—699.

Beleſis, a celebrated aſtronomer, fl. B. C. 821.

Belgarus.

Be

Belgrave, Richard, an Engliſh divine, fl. A. D. 1320, a ſubtle reaſoner, without taſte.

Belidor, a Catalonian, b. A. D. 1695, d. 1765, a celebrated mathematician and engineer.

Beliſarius, a famous Roman general, d. about A. D. 563, one of the greateſt heroes of antiquity.

Bellarmine, Robert, an Italian Jeſuit and Cardinal, b. A. D. 1542, d. 1621, a theological and controverſial writer.

Bellay, William, a French general and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1543.

Bellay, John, his brother, Cardinal, d. A. D. 1560, a poet.

Bellay, Martin, his brother, d. A. D. 1559, a ſtateſman, general, and hiſtorian.

Belle, Stephen, of Florence, b. A. D. 1610, d. 1664, a deſigner and engraver.

Belleau, Remi, a French paſtoral poet, b. A. D. 1528, d. 1577.

Belleforeſt, Francis, a French hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1530, d. 1583.

Bellegarde, a Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1648, d. 1734, theologian, philoſopher, and hiſtorian.

Bellin, Gentil, and John, brothers, fl. in the concluſion of the 15th century, Venetian painters.

Bellinger, Francis, a French grammarian and critic, b. A. D. 1688, d. 1749.

Bellini, Laurence, of Florence, b. A. D. 1643, d. 1703, a phyſician and poet.

Bellori, John Peter, of Rome, d. A. D. 1696, a celebrated antiquary.

Belmeys, an eminent Engliſh divine in the end of the 12th century.

Belochus, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1857—1822.

Belochus II. King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1485—1466.

Belon, a French phyſician and philoſopher, b. A. D. 1518, d. 1564.

Belveſer, Aymeric, a Provençal poet, d. A. D. 1264, eſteemed.

Belus, King of Aſſyria, fl. about B. C. 2220.

Bembo, Peter, a noble Venetian, Cardinal, b. A. D. 1470, d. 1547, a learned theologian, hiſtorian, and poet; ſtyle pure and elegant.

Benavito, Marcus, a civilian of Padua, d. A. D. 1582.

Bencius, Francis, an Italian Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1542, d. 1594, an orator and poet; eſteemed.

Benedict, Caſtiglioni, of Genoa, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1617, a painter and engraver.

Benedict, a monk, and founder of a religious order, b. A. D. 480, d. 547.

Benedict, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 574—578, eſteemed.

Benedict II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 684—685, ſtyled the Vicar of Chriſt.

Benedict III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 856—858, without ambition.

Benedict IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 900—903, a humane prelate.

Benedict V. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 964—964, ſoon depoſed.

Benedict VI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 972—974, ſoon depoſed.

Benedict VII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 974—983, a virtuous prelate.

Benedict VIII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1012—1024, artful and brave.

Benedict IX. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1033—1044, an infamous prelate.

Benedict X. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1058—1058, ſoon depoſed.

Benedict XI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1303—1305, prudent and moderate.

Benedict XII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1334—1342, learned and moderate.

Be

Benedict XIII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1724—1730, a pious prelate.

Benedict XIV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1740—1758, learned and virtuous.

Benedict, Abbot of Peterborough, fl. A. D. 1200, a learned divine, and an elegant writer.

Benedict, Renatus, a famous doctor of the Sorbonne.

Beneſield, Sebaſtian, a learned Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1559, d. 1630, verſant in all ſciences.

Beni, Paul, profeſſor of belles lettres in Padua, b. A. D. 1599, d. 1625, a critic and commentator.

Benjamin, the youngeſt ſon of Jacob, fl. B. C. 1650.

Benjamin of Tudela, d. A. D. 1173, an hiſtorian; judicious.

Bennet, Chriſtopher, an eminent Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1655.

Bennet, Henry, Earl of Arlington, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1685, a ſtateſman.

Bennet, Thomas, an eminent Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1673, d. 1728, a theologian, and controverſial writer.

Benſerade, Iſaac, a French poet and wit, b. A. D. 1609, d. 1691.

Benſon, George, an eminent Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1699, d. 1763, a judicious theologian and critic.

Bentham, Thomas, Biſhop of Litchfield, &c. d. A. D. 1578, learned.

Bentivoglio, Guy, of Ferrara, Cardinal, b. A. D. 1579, d. 1644, a celebrated ſtateſman and hiſtorian.

Berenger, King of Italy, beg. A. D. 888—922.

Berenger II. King of Italy, beg. A. D. 950—968.

Berenger, Archdeacon of Angers, and founder of the ſect of Sacramentarians, d. A. D. 1088.

Berenicius, fl. A. D. 1670, an extraordinary genius, ſkilled in all languages; eſteemed as a poet.

Beretin, Peter, of Cortona, b. A. D. 1596, d. 1669, a celebrated painter.

Berghem, Nicolas, a Dutch painter and engraver, d. A. D. 1683.

Bergher, or Berger II. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1292—1319, perfidious, tyrannical, cruel.

Bergier, Nicolas, profeſſor in Rheims, b. A. D. 1557, d. 1623, a learned civilian, hiſtorian, and antiquary.

Berigard, Claude, profeſſor of philoſophy at Padua, b. A. D. 1578, d. 1641.

Bering, Virus, profeſſor of poetry in Copenhagen, fl. A. D. 1650, a poet.

Berkeley, George, Biſhop of Cloyne, b. A. D. 1684, d. 1753, a celebrated philoſopher, learned and ingenious.

Berkenhead, Sir John, a witty Engliſh author, b. A. D. 1615, d. 1679.

Bermudes, John, Patriarch of the Abyſſinians in the 16th century.

Bernard, King of Italy, beg. A. D. 812—818.

Bernard, a French friar, the laſt of the fathers, b. A. D. 1091, d. 1172.

Bernard, Margrave of Brandeburgh, beg. A. D. 1212—1218.

Bernard II. Margrave of Brandeburgh, beg. A. D. 1218—1240.

Bernard, Edward, Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy at Oxford, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1696, a profound mathematician, aſtronomer, &c.

Bernard, James, a French Proteſtant divine, and profeſſor of philoſophy at Leyden, b. A. D. 1658, d. 1718, eſteemed.

Bernardine, of Sienna, b. A. D. 1380, d. 1444, eſteemed as a preacher.

Bernier, Francis, firnamed the Mogul, of Angers, d. A. D. 1688, a phyſician, philoſopher, and hiſtorian.

Bernini, John Laurence, of Naples, d. A. D. 1680, an eminent mechanic, architect, painter, and poet.

Pernoulli,

Bernoulli, James, prof. of mathematics at Basil, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1705, discoverer of the properties of the logarithm. curve.

Bernoulli, John, his brother, b. A. D. 1667, d. 1748, an eminent mathematician.

Bernoulli, Nicolas, the son of John, professor of mathematics at Petersburgh, d. A. D. 1720. Daniel and John, his brothers, mathematicians.

Berosaldus, Matthew, of Paris, fl. in the end of the 16th century, a philosopher, chronologer, and historian; not esteemed.

Berosaldus, Francis, his son, of Paris, learned, not judicious.

Berosus, priest of Belus, fl. B. C. 284, an astrologer and historian: fabulous.

Berriman, William, an English divine, d. A. D. 1750, a theologian.

Berrayer, of Rouen, a Jesuit, b. A. D. 1681, d. 1758, an historian: judicious, without taste.

Berryat, James, a French physician, d. A. D. 1754.

Bersman, George, a German physician and critic, b. A. D. 1538, d. 1611.

Bertet, John, a French grammarian and poet, b. A. D. 1622, d. 1692, distinguished by a bold genius, fine taste, and tenacious memory.

Berthari, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 661—686.

Berthault, Peter, a French historian, d. A. D. 1681, a learned antiquary.

Bertheau, Charles, an English divine, b. A. D. 1662, d. 1732, esteemed.

Bertin, Nicholas, a French painter, b. A. D. 1664, d. 1736.

Bertius, Peter, professor of mathematics at Paris, b. A. D. 1565, d. 1629, a philosopher and geographer.

Bertius, Monk of Vilier, d. A. D. 1212, very learned.

Bertram, professor of Hebrew at Geneva, b. A. D. 1531, d. 1594, a commentator and critic.

Bertrand, John Baptist, a French physician, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1752.

Bertrand, Francis, of Nantes, b. A. D. 1702, d. 1752, a poet.

Bertulf, Peter, Cardinal, a French theologian and controvertist, b. A. D. 1575, d. 1629.

Beryllus, Bishop of Bostra, in Arabia, fl. A. D. 232, a fine genius.

Besaleel and Oolia, contemporaries to Moses, architects, sculptors, &c.

Besoign, Jerome, a French divine, b. A. D. 1686, d. 1763.

Besoldus, Christopher, a German civilian, d. A. D. 1638.

Bessarion, Cardinal, Patriarch of Constantinople, d. A. D. 1472, a man admirable for his vast and unparalleled genius and erudition.

Bessin, [illegible] English divine, d. A. D. 1428.

Bestrix, Horace, a celebrated English actor, and dramatic writer, b. A. D. 1635, d. 1710.

Besserus, Martin, a German philosopher and poet, b. A. D. 1597, d. 1635.

Bethune, Alexander, Bishop of St Asaph, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1703, [illegible] poet.

Beughem, Arnold, a Dutch critic, d. A. D. 1712.

Beughem, [illegible] Utrecht, d. A. D. 1721, very learned.

Beverwick, John Van, an eminent Dutch physician, d. A. D. 1647.

Beverwick, James, an able Dutch negotiator, b. A. D. 1614, d. 1678.

Beza, John, a French historian, b. A. D. 1667, d. 1750, learned and esteemed.

Bezel, [illegible] a Dutch divine and historian, fl. A. D. 625, learned.

Bezout, Stephen, his son, a divine, geometrician, and historian.

Bibb, Charles, a French poet and dramatist, d. A. D. 1659.

Beys, Giles, of Paris, fl. A. D. 1550, a celebrated printer, and the first who introduced the consonants j and v.

Beza, Theodore, a Calvin divine, at Geneva, b. A. D. 1519, d. 1605, an excellent theologian, commentator, critic, and poet; very learned.

Bianchi, Peter, a famous painter at Rome, b. A. D. 1694, d. 1734.

Bianchini, Francis, of Verona, b. A. D. 1662, d. 1729, a philosopher, mathematician, antiquary, critic, and poet.

Biancolelli, Peter Francis, of Paris, b. A. D. 1681, d. 1734, a celebrated actor.

Bias, of Caria, one of the seven wise men of Greece, fl. B. C. 610.

Bibliander, Theodore, professor of divinity, at Zurich, b. A. D. 1504, d. 1564, skilled in the Greek and Oriental languages.

Biddle, John, an English Socinian divine and controvertist, b. A. D. 1615, d. 1662, learned, acute.

Bidloo, Godfrey, professor of anatomy at Leyden, b. A. D. 1649, d. 1713, a good physician and poet.

Bignon, Jerom, of Paris, b. A. D. 1589, d. 1656, a statesman, philosopher, historian, antiquary, and critic.

Billi, James de, Abbot of St Michel en l'Herm, learned.

Billingsley, Sir Henry, Mayor of London, d. A. D. 1606, a mathematician.

Bilney, an English Protestant divine, and martyr, d. A. D. 1531.

Bilson, Thomas, Bishop of Winchester, b. A. D. 1565, d. 1616, very learned.

Bingham, Joseph, a learned English divine, b. A. D. 1668, d. 1723.

Bion, of Proconnesus, fl. B. C. 544, a philosopher and historian.

Bion, of Smyrna, fl. B. C. 288, a Greek poet.

Bion, of Borysthenes, fl. B. C. 276, a philosopher, poet, and musician.

Biondi, Francis, of Italy, d. A. D. 1644, a Greek historian.

Biorn, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 850—851.

Biorn II. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 900—930.

Birague, Clement, a Milanese engraver, fl. A. D. 1580, inventor of the art of cutting diamonds.

Birch, Thomas, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1768, a good biographer.

Bird, John, an English mathematical instrument maker, d. A. D. 1776.

Blackall, Offspring, Bishop of Exeter, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1710, learned, judicious.

Blackmore, Sir Richard, an English physician and poet, d. A. D. 1729: not esteemed.

Blackwell, George, an English divine, b. A. D. 1545, d. 1613, learned.

Blaeu, William, of Amsterdam, b. A. D. 1571, d. 1638, a celebrated geographer and printer.

Blagrave, John, an eminent English mathematician, d. A. D. 1668.

Blair, John, an English chronologer, d. A. D. 1782.

Blake, Robert, a renowned English admiral, b. A. D. 1589, d. 1657.

Blanc, Lewis le, Professor at Sedan; see Beaulieu.

Blanchard, James, an eminent French painter, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1638.

Blanchard, James, a French civilian, d. A. D. 1724.

Blanchet, Thomas, of Paris, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1689, an eminent painter.

Bloemart, Abraham, a celebrated Dutch painter, b. A. D. 1567, d. 1647.

Bloemart, Cornelius, his son, an excellent engraver, d. A. D. 1685.

Blondel, David, professor of history in Amsterdam, b. A. D. 1614, d. 1655, a theologian, historian, and critic; esteemed.

Bl——o

Blondel, Francis, profeſſor of phyſic in Paris, d. about A. D. 1681.

Blondel, Francis, profeſſor of mathematics in Paris, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1686, a good mathematician, architect, and critic.

Blondus, Flavius, an incorrect Italian hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1388, d. 1463.

Blount, John, *Archbiſhop of Canterbury*, d. A. D. 1248, learned.

Blount, Charles, Earl of Devonſhire, d. A. D. 1606, learned and brave.

Blount, Thomas, an Engliſh philoſopher and civilian, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1679.

Blount, Sir Henry, a celebrated traveller, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1682.

Blount, Charles, his ſon, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1693, a philoſopher and politician.

Blount, Sir Thomas Pope, brother of Charles, b. A. D. 1649, d. 1697, a philoſopher, natural hiſtorian, critic, and poet; eſteemed.

Boadicea, a Britiſh heroine, d. A. D. 61.

Boccace, John, of Florence, b. A. D. 1313, d. 1376, a celebrated hiſtorian and poet.

Boccalini, Trajan, of Rome, d. about A. D. 1630, a great wit and ſatyriſt.

Bocchoris, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 779—735.

Bocchus, King of Mauritania, fl. about B. C. 100.

Bocconi, Sylvio, of Palermo, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1704, a natural hiſtorian.

Bochart, Samuel, proteſtant miniſter at Caen, b. A. D. 1599, d. 1667, the moſt learned man of the world; theologian and critic.

Bochius, John, of Bruſſels, b. A. D. 1555, d. 1609, a good Latin poet.

Bodin, John, of Angers, b. A. D. 1526, d. 1596, an eminent civilian and critic.

Bodley, Sir Thomas, of Exeter, ſtateſman, and founder of the Bodleian library in Oxford, b. A. D. 1544, d. 1612.

Boecler, John Henry, a German, b. A. D. 1611, d. 1686, profeſſor of hiſtory in Straſburgh.

Boerhaave, Herman, Profeſſor of chymiſtry at Leyden, b. A. D. 1668, d. 1738, a moſt celebrated phyſician.

Boethius, an excellent Roman philoſopher and poet, d. A. D. 525.

Boethius, Hector, a Scottiſh hiſtorian, b, A. D. 1470, d. 1522, fabulous.

Boffrand, Germain, of Nantes, b. A. D. 1697, d. 1755, a celebrated architect.

Bogh, King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 972—966.

Bogoris, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 844—after 896.

Bohnius, John, of Leipſic, fl. A. D. 1679, a phyſician.

Boi, of Syracuſe, a famous dice player under Philip II. of Spain.

Boiardo, Matteo Maria, an Italian poet, d. A. D. 1494.

Boileau, Nicolas Deſpreaux, of Crone, b. A. D. 1636, d. 1711, a celebrated poet and ſatyriſt.

Bois, John, a learned Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1560, d. 1643, an excellent Hebraiſt, a good grammarian, laborious.

Boiſſard, John James, of Beſançon, b. A. D. 1528—1602, an excellent antiquary, biographer, and poet.

Boiſſy, Lewis, a French dramatic poet, b. A. D. 1694, d. 1758.

Boivin, Francis, Profeſſor of Greek, in Paris, d. A. D. 1726, a good hiſtorian and critic.

Bol, John, of Mecklin, d. A. D. 1593, a Flemiſh painter.

Boleſlaus, King of Poland, beg. A. D. 909—1025.

Boleſlaus II. King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1058—1081.

Boleſlaus III. King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1102—1139.

Boleſlaus IV. King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1146—1173.

Bo

Boleſlaus V. King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1227—1279.

Boleyn, Ann, Queen of England, b. A. D. 1507, d. 1536.

Bolingbroke, St John, Viſcount, b. A. D. 1678, d. 1751, a ſtateſman, politician, philoſopher, and hiſtorian, very eloquent.

Bollandus, John, a Flemiſh Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1596, d. 1665, an injudicious compiler.

Bologne, John, of Douay, d. about A. D. 1600, a ſculptor.

Bolton, Edmund, an Engliſh hiſtorian, antiquary, and critic, fl. in the beginning of the 17th century.

Bolwert, Scheldt, a Flemiſh engraver, fl. A. D. 1656.

Bombelli, Raphael, of Italy, fl. A. D. 1589, a mathematician.

Bomberg, Daniel, of Antwerp, d. A. D. 1550, an eminent printer.

Bomilcar, a Carthaginian General, contemporary to Agathocles.

Bona, John, of Piedmont, Cardinal, b. A. D. 1609, d. 1674, a theologian and philoſopher, very learned and pious.

Bonanni, an Italian Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1704, an hiſtorian and antiquary.

Bonanno, a German architect, fl. A. D. 1174.

Bonarelli, of Urban, b. A. D. 1563, d. 1608, a paſtoral poet.

Bonaventura, Cardinal, of Tuſcany, b. A. D. 1221, d. 1274, a theologian and commentator, ſtiled the Seraphic Doctor.

Bond, John, an excellent Engliſh commentator and critic, b. A. D. 1550, d. 1612.

Bonet, Theophilus, of Geneva, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1689, an eminent phyſician.

Bonfadius, James, a polite Italian writer, d. A. D. 1560, an hiſtorian and poet.

Bonfinius, Anthony, an Italian hiſtorian, fl. in the 15th century.

Bongars, James, of Orleans, d. A. D. 1612, an elegant Latin writer.

Boniface, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 418—422, a pious prelate.

Boniface II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 530—532, imprudent and ambitious.

Boniface III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 606—607, artful and ambitious.

Boniface IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 607—615, a zealous prelate.

Boniface V. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 617—625, of no eſtimation.

Boniface VI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 896—896 ſoon depoſed.

Boniface VII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 983—985, an uſurper, deteſted by all.

Boniface VIII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1294—1303, he entered like a fox, reigned like a lion, and died like a dog.

Boniface IX. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1389—1424, avaricious.

Bonnefons, John, a French ſatyriſt, d. A. D. 1614.

Bonner, Biſhop of London, b. A. D. 1512, d. 1569, a perſecutor of the Proteſtants.

Bonneval, Claudius, Alexander, a celebrated French officer ſtyled Oſman Baſhaw, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1747.

Bontius, Gerard, phyſician of Leyden, d. A. D. 1509.

Booth, Henry, Earl of Warrington, d. A. D. 1693, a celebrated Engliſh patriot and politician.

Booth, Barton, a celebrated Engliſh actor, b. A. D. 1681, d. 1733.

Bordone, of Paris, b. A. D. 1512, d. 1587, a painter.

Borel, Peter, a French phyſician, d. A. D. 1678, a chymiſt and botaniſt.

Borelli, John Alphonſo, of Naples, b. A. D. 1608, d. 1670, an eminent mathematician.

Borgia, Caeſar, the ſon of Pope Alexander VI. d. A. D. 1507, a brave general, but a notorious villain.

Bo-

Bo

Boris, Czar of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1598—1605.
Boriſius, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 771—774.
Borlace, Edmund, an Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1603, eſteemed.
Boromaeus, Archbiſhop of Milan, d. A. D. 1632, a learned theologian.
Borrhaus, Martin, profeſſor of divinity at Baſil, b. A. D. 1499, d. 1564.
Borri, Joſeph Francis, of Milan, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1695, a chemiſt.
Borrichius, Olaus, profeſſor of philology in Copenhagen, b. A. D. 1626, d. 1690, phyſician, grammarian, and critic, very learned.
Borzoni, Luciano, a Genoeſe painter, d. A. D. 1690.
Bos, Lambert, profeſſor of Greek in Franeker, d. A. D. 1717.
Boſc, Peter du, a French Proteſtant miniſter, b. A. D. 1623, d. 1692, an excellent preacher.
Boſcan, John, of Barcelona, d. A. D. 1543, a poet.
Boſcawen, a brave Engliſh admiral, d. A. D. 1761.
Boſchaerts, a Flemiſh painter, b. A. D. 1603, d. 1670.
Boſquet, Francis, Biſhop of Montpellier, b. A. D. 1605, d. 1676, a learned theologian and biographer.
Boſſe, Abraham, a French engraver, fl. A. D. 1650.
Boſſu, Rene le, of Paris, b. A. D. 1631, d. 1680, a philoſopher and poet.
Boſſuet, James, Biſhop of Meaux, b. A. D. 1627, d. 1704, a celebrated theologian, controvertiſt, hiſtorian, and preacher.
Boſſus, Matthew, of Verona, b. A. D. 1427, d. 1502, eſteemed as a divine and a preacher.
Botallus, Leonard, phyſician, in Paris, in the 16th century.
Both, John and Andrew, Flemiſh painters, d. A. D. 1650.
Bouchardon, Edmund, an engraver to the French King, b. A. D. 1698, d. 1762.
Boucher, Francis, of Paris, b. A. D. 1704, d. 1770, a painter.
Boucher, John, a Doctor of the Sorbonne, d. A. D. 1594, a furious and ſeditious preacher.
Bouchet, John, a French hiſtorian and poet, d. A. D. 1550.
Boudewins, Michael, a Flemiſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1681.
Bouelles, Charles, a French mathematician, d. A. D. 1555.
Boufflers, Duke of, an illuſtrious French general, b. A. D. 1644, d. 1711.
Bougainville, John Peter, of Paris, d. A.D. 1763.
Bougier, Peter, a French mathematician, b. A. D. 1695, d. 1758.
Bouhier, John, a French civilian, antiquary, and critic, b. A.D. 1673, d. 1746.
Bouhours, Dominic, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1628, d. 1702, a judicious critic.
Boulai, hiſtoriographer in Paris, d. A. D. 1678, hiſtorian, eſteemed.
Boulainvilliers, Henry, a French hiſtorian, b. 1658, d. 1722, philoſopher, aſtrologer, and hiſtorian.
Boulanger, Nicolas Anthony, of Paris, b. A. D. 1722, d. 1759, a philoſopher and hiſtorian.
Boullier, David Renaud, a Dutch divine, philoſopher, and critic, b. A. D. 1696, d. 1759, pious, learned.
Boullogne, Bon, of Paris, b. A. D. 1649, d. 1717, a painter.
Boullongne, Lewis, his brother, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1734, a painter.
Boulter, Hugh, Archbiſhop of Armagh, d. A. D. 1742, pious, charitable.
Bourbon, Nicolas, of France, b. A. D. 1503, d. 1544, a good poet.
Bourdaloue, Lewis, a celebrated preacher in France, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1704, judicious, animated, ſublime.
Bourdeline, Claude, of Ville Franche, d. A. D. 1559, a celebrated phyſician and chymiſt.

Bo——r

Bourdelot, a learned French critic, d. A. D. 1638, a civilian and commentator.
Bourdelot, Peter, of Geneva, b. A. D. 1610, d. 1685, a phyſician.
Bourden, Sebaſtian, of Montpellier, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1662, a painter and engraver.
Bourguet, Lewis, of Niſmes, d. A. D. 1742, a celebrated natural philoſopher.
Bourignion, Antoinetta, of Liſle, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1680, a viſionary, enthuſiaſt, and preacher.
Bourſault, Edmund, a French dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1701.
Bouſſet, a French muſician and compoſer, b. A. D. 1703, d. 1760.
Boutard, Francis, a French poet, d. A. D. 1729.
Boutaric, Francis, a French civilian, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1733, learned, judicious.
Boutherayes, a French hiſtorian and poet, d. A. D. 1630.
Bouvier, a French herald and chronologiſt, d. A. D. 1462.
Boxhorn, Mark Zuerius, a Dutch hiſtorian, chronologiſt, and critic, b. A. D. 1612, d. 1653.
Boyce, Samuel, an Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1708, d. 1749.
Boyer, Abel, a French refugee, in England, b. A. D. 1664, d. 1729, a grammarian and lexicographer, eſteemed.
Boyle, Richard, Earl of Cork, b. A. D. 1566, d. 1643, a ſtateſman and general.
Boyle, Richard, his ſecond ſon, b. A. D. 1612, d. 1679, a ſtateſman and general.
Boyle, Roger, ſon of the Earl of Orrery, b. A. D. 1621, d. 1679, a ſtateſman, politician, general, and dramatiſt.
Boyle, Robert, brother of Roger, b. A. D. 1627, d. 1691, an eminent experimental philoſopher.
Boyle, Charles, Earl of Orrery, b. A. D. 1676, d. 1731, a mathematician, inventor of the Orrery.
Boyle, John, Earl of Orrery, b. A. D. 1707, d. 1762, a critic and poet.
Boze, Claud de, of Lyons, b. A. D. 1680, d. 1754, a celebrated antiquary and hiſtorian.
Barcelli, a Genoeſe hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 1435.
Bracciolini, Francis, an Italian poet, b. A. D. 1565, d. 1645.
Bracton, Henry, an eminent Engliſh lawyer, fl. A. D. 1240.
Bradley, James, Profeſſor of aſtronomy, in Oxford, b. A. D. 1692, d. 1762, an eminent mathematician, diſcoverer of the aberration, &c. of the fixed ſtars.
Bradwardine, Thomas, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, d. A. D. 1350, a learned and acute divine, and controvertiſt.
Brady, Robert, Profeſſor of phyſic in Cambridge, b. A. D. 1643, d. 1700.
Brady, Nicolas, an Engliſh divine and poet, b. A. D. 1659, d. 1726.
Brahe, a celebrated Daniſh aſtronomer, b. A. D. 1546, d. 1601, the Hipparchus of his age, an excellent aſtronomer, indefatigable.
Bramante, of Urbino, a celebrated Italian architect, muſician, and poet, b. A. D. 1444, d. 1514.
Bramhall, John, Archbiſhop of Armagh, b. A. D. 1593, d. 1663, a theologian and controvertiſt, eſteemed.
Brandolin, Aurelius, of Florence, d. A. D. 1498, a great orator, poet, and muſician.
Brandon, Charles, Duke of Suffolk, d. A. D. 1545, a ſtateſman.
Brandt, Gerrard, a Dutch divine and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1626, d. 1695, learned.
Branker, Thomas, an eminent Engliſh mathematician and chymiſt, b. A. D. 1652, d. 1676.
Brantom, a French hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1614.
Braſidas, a Lacedemonian general, fl. B. C. 426, generous and brave.

Braſſavolus,

Br

Braſſavolus, Antonius Muſa, profeſſor of philoſophy at Ferrara, fl. A. D. 1543.

Braun, George, Archdeacon of Dortmund, fl. A. D. 1580, a controvertiſt.

Braunbom, Frederick, a German proteſtant divine, fl. A. D. 1600.

Brawer, of Oudenarde, b. A. D. 1608—1640, a painter.

Bray, Thomas, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1740.

Brebeuf, George, a Norman poet, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1661.

Bredenburg, a merchant in Rotterdam, and collegiant, fl. A. D. 1672, a follower of Spinoſa.

Brennus, a Gauliſh general, fl. B. C. 389, haughty, enterpriſing, bold.

Brerewood, Edward, profeſſor of aſtronomy in London, b. A. D. 1565, d. 1613, a philoſopher, mathematician, and logician.

Breugel, Peter, an eminent Dutch painter of rural ſports, b. A. D. 1565.

Breugel, John, his ſon, b. A. D. 1575, d. 1642, a painter of landſcapes.

Breugel, Peter, brother of John, a painter of caſtles, furies, &c.

Breul, James, a French hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1528, d. 1614.

Briet, Philip, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1601, d. 1668, a chronologiſt and geographer.

Briggs, Henry, a celebrated Engliſh mathematician, d. A. D. 1556, d. 1630.

Briggs, William, an Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1704, eſteemed.

Brigham, Nicolas, a learned Engliſh writer, d. A. D. 1559, an hiſtorian, antiquary, orator, and poet.

Brill, Matthew, a Flemiſh landſcape painter, d. A. D. 1584.

Briſſot, Peter, an eminent French phyſician, b. A. D. 1478, d. 1522.

Briſſonius, Barnaby, a learned French lawyer, d. A. D. 1591.

Britannicus, ſon of Claudius, Roman Emperor, d. A. D. 55.

Britannicus, John, an eminent Italian grammarian and critic, d. A. D. 1510.

Brito Bernard, a Portugueze hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1569, d. 1617, judicious, accurate, and elegant.

Britton, Thomas, an Engliſh chymiſt and muſician, d. A. D. 1714.

Brockhuiſen, John, of Amſterdam, b. A. D. 1649, d. 1707, an officer, critic, and poet.

Brodeau, of Tours, d. A. D. 1563, a learned commentator and critic.

Broder, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 366—377, weak, effeminate.

Bronchorſt, John, a German mathematician, d. A. D. 1570.

Brook, Sir Robert, an Engliſh lawyer, d. A. D. 1558.

Broom, William, an Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1745, an excellent verſifier.

Broſſe, James, a French architect, fl. A. D. 1615.

Broughton, Hugh, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1612, learned, laborious.

Broukhuſius, John, of Amſterdam, b. A. D. 1649, d. 1707, a ſea captain, and a celebrated Latin poet.

Brounker, William, Lord Viſcount, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1684, an eminent mathematician.

Brower, Adrian, an eminent Flemiſh painter, b. A. D. 1608, d. 1640.

Brown, Count, a very illuſtrious Auſtrian General, b. A. D. 1705, d. 1757.

Brown, George, Archbiſhop of Dublin, d. A. D. 1556, a promoter of the Reformation in Ireland.

Brown, Sir Thomas, a celebrated phyſician, b. A. D. 1605, d. 1682, a philoſopher and antiquary, hiſtorian, and botaniſt.

Br——n

Brown, Edward, his ſon, a phyſician and natural hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1642, d. 1708.

Brown, William, an Engliſh paſtoral poet, b. A. D. 1590, d. 1645.

Brown, Thomas, a miſcellaneous writer, d. A. D. 1704.

Brown, Peter, Biſhop of Corke, a theologian and controvertiſt, d. A. D. 1735.

Brown, Robert, a ſchiſmatic, founder of the ſect of Browniſts. d. A. D. 1630.

Bruce, competitor with Baliol for the crown of Scotland, fl. A. D. 1290.

Brucioli, Anthony, an Italian commentator, fl. A. D. 1546.

Brueys, David, Auguſtin, a French dramatic writer, b. A. D. 1640, d. 1723.

Bruges, John, Van-Eyck of, a Flemiſh painter, in the 15th century, author of the method of painting in oil.

Bruhier, John, James, a French phyſician, d. A. D. 1756.

Bruhl, Count, b. 1699, d. 1763.

Bruin, profeſſor of natural philoſophy at Utrecht, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1675, a philoſopher, mathematician, and anatomiſt.

Brumoy, Peter, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1688, d. 1742, a tranſlator, moraliſt, and poet.

Brun, Anthony, a Spaniſh ambaſſador at the conference of Munſter, an able negotiator.

Brun, Charles, of Paris, a celebrated hiſtory painter, b. A. D. 1688, d. 1690.

Brun, Peter, a French divine, b. A. D. 1601, d. 1729, a theologian and hiſtorian.

Brun, Anthony, Lewis, a French painter, b. A. D. 1680, d. 1743.

Brunelleſchi, Philip, of Florence, d. A. D. 1446, reſtorer of ancient architecture.

Brunfelſius, Otho, of Mentz, d. A. D. 1534, the reſtorer of botany in Germany.

Bruni, Antonio, an Italian poet, d. A. D. 1536, animated, but obſcure.

Bruno, of Cologna, founder of the order of Carthuſians, b. A. D. 1060, d. 1101.

Bruno, Signunſis, a theologian and controvertiſt, d. A. D. 1125.

Bruno, Jordano, of Naples, d. A. D. 1600, a great wit and philoſopher.

Bruſchius, Gaſpar, of Bohemia, b. A. D. 1518, d. 1559, a hiſtorian and poet.

Bruſen, Anthony Auguſtin, de la Martiniere, of Dieppe, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1746, a judicious geographer.

Brutus, Lucius Junius, founder of the Roman republic, fl. B. C. 509.

Brutus, Marcus, a Roman republican, d. B. C. 42, a ſteady patriot.

Brutus, John Michael, of Venice, d. A. D. 1590, a hiſtorian and commentator.

Bruyere, John de la, b. A. D. 1664, d. 1696, a French ſatyriſt, eſteemed.

Bruyn, Cornelius, a Dutch painter, fl. A. D. 1700, a famous traveller.

Bruys, Francis, a French hiſtorian and biographer, d. A. D. 1738.

Bry, Theodore, a celebrated French ſculptor, d. A. D. 1598.

Buache, Philip, geographer to the French King, d. A. D. 1773.

Bac, George, an Engliſh hiſtorian and antiquary, fl. A. D. 1610.

Bucer, Martin, of Alſace, b. A. D. 1401, d. 1551, a Proteſtant divine, eſteemed as a theologian and preacher, ſtyle obſcure.

Buchanan, George, an elegant Latin hiſtorian and poet, b. A. D. 1506, d. 1582.

Bucholſer, Auguſtus, a German moraliſt and poet, d. A. D. 1661.

Bu

Bucholfer, Abraham, a German chronologer, b. A. D. 1529, d. 1584.
Buckingham, George Villiers, Duke of, d. A. D. 1629, a ſtateſman.
Buckingham, George Villiers, Duke of, b. A.D. 1627, d. 1687, a ſtateſman and poet.
Buckingham, John Sheffield, Duke of, b. A. D. 1646, d. 1721, a general, critic, and poet.
Buddeus, John, Francis, an Italian, b. A. D. 1667, d. 1705, a theologian, philoſopher, and hiſtorian.
Budeus, William, of Paris, b. A. D. 1467, d. 1540, a commentator and critic, a prodigy of learning.
Budgell, Euſtace, an Engliſh political and miſcellaneous writer, b. A. D. 1685, d. 1736.
Buffier, Claude, a Poliſh Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1737, a geographer.
Bularchus, a Greek painter, fl. B. C. 740.
Bulart, Iſaac, of Rotterdam, d. A. D. 1672, a biographer.
Bulgarus, a celebrated lawyer, in the 12th century.
Bull, George, Biſhop of St David's, b. A. D. 1634, d. 1709, a theologian and controvertiſt.
Bull, John, a celebrated Engliſh muſician, b. A. D. 1563, d. 1620.
Bulleyn, William, an Engliſh phyſic. d. A. D. 1576, a botaniſt.
Bullialdus, Iſmael, a French aſtronomer, b. A. D. 1605, d. 1694.
Bullinger, Henry, of Switzerland, a Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1504, d. 1575, a voluminous writer.
Bunel, William, profeſſor of phyſic at Toulouſe, in the beginning of the 16th century.
Bunel, Peter, of Toulouſe, an elegant Latin writer, d. A. D. 1546.
Bunyan, John, an Engliſh miſcellaneous writer, b. A. D. 1628, d. 1688.
Buonacorſi, a Tuſcan painter, b. A. D. 1505, d. 1547.
Buonamici, an Italian officer, d. A. D. 1762, an elegant hiſtorian.
Buonfiglio, Joſeph, of Naples, d. A. D. 1604, an hiſtorian.
Bupalus, of Chios, fl. B. C. 540, a celebrated ſculptor.
Burchard, Biſhop of Worms, d. A. D. 1024, a theologian and ſcholiaſt.
Buſette, John, profeſſor of medicine in Paris, d. A. D. 1747.
Burgundy, Philip, Duke of, b. A. D. 1341, d. 1404, very brave.
Burgundy, John, Duke of, ſirnamed the Fearleſs, b. A. D. 1371, d. 1419.
Burgundy, Philip, Duke of, ſirnamed the Good, b. A. D. 1396, d. 1467.
Burgundy, Charles, Duke of, b. A. D. 1433, d. 1477, imprudent, brave.
Buridan, John, profeſſor in Paris, fl. about A. D. 1340, a philoſopher.
Burkitt, William, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1650, d. 1703, a commentator on the ſacred writings.
Burlamaqui, John James, of Geneva, b. A. D. 1694, d. 1748, a civilian, eſteemed.
Burleigh, William Cecil, Lord, b. A. D. 1518, d. 1598, a profound ſtateſman and politician.
Burman, Francis, a Dutch divine, b. A. D. 1628, d. 1679, a theologian and commentator.
Burman, Peter, a judicious commentator of ancient authors, d. A. D. 1741, learned and laborious.
Burnet, Gilbert, Biſhop of Salisbury, b. A. D. 1643, d. 1714, a divine and hiſtorian, highly eſteemed.
Burnet, Thomas, a Scottiſh philoſopher, b. A. D. 1651, d. 1715, learned and ingenious.
Burnettus, of Florence, d. A. D. 1295, an ingenious writer.
Burton, Robert, an Engliſh mathematician, b. A. D. 1576, d. 1639.

Bu——Ca

Buſbec, Augergiſſin, Lord of, b. A. D. 1522, d. 1592, an hiſtorian and antiquary.
Buſby, Richard, a celebrated Engliſh grammarian, d. A. D. 1695.
Buſembaim, Herman, a German Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1658, a caſuiſt.
Buſchette, da Dulichio, fl. about A. D. 1020, an architect.
Buſchius, Herman, a German critic and poet, d. A. D. 1534.
Buſleiden, Jerom, an eminent ambaſſador, d. A. D. 1517, learned.
Buſſy, Rabutin, Comte de, d. A. D. 1693, a ſtateſman and hiſtorian.
Buteo, John, a famous French mathematician, b. A. D. 1489, d. 1564, a learned and voluminous writer.
Buthl, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 346—351, a weak prince.
Butler, Samuel, a celebrated Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1612, d. 1680.
Butler, Joſeph, Biſhop of Durham, b. A. D. 1692, d. 1752, a learned, judicious, and accurate theologian.
Buxtorf, John, of Weſtphalia, b. A. D. 1564, d. 1629, an Hebrew grammarian and lexicographer.
Buxtorf, John, his ſon, d. A. D. 1664, eminent in the ſame profeſſion.
Byng, George, Lord Torrington, a renowned Engliſh admiral, b. 1663, d. 1733.
Bynaeus, Anthony, a Dutch divine, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1698.
Byerlink, Lawrence, of Anvers, d. A. D. 1627, a voluminous writer.
Byrgius, Juſtus, aſtronomical inſtrument maker to the Landegrave of Heſſe, b. A. D. 1552, d. 1633, a mathematician, aſtronomer, and optician.
Byrom, John, of Mancheſter, b. A. D. 1691, d. 1763, an ingenious poet.
Bzovius, Abraham, a Poliſh Dominican friar, b. A. D. 1567. d. 1637, continuator of Baronius's Annals, a voluminous writer, not eſteemed as an hiſtorian.

C

Caab, an Arabian philoſopher and poet, d. A. D. 622.
Cabades, King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 489—497.
Cabot, Sebaſtian, a celebrated Engliſh navigator, b. A. D. 1477, d. 1577, diſcoverer of America.
Cadmus, King of Thebes, fl. about B. C. 1550.
Cadmus, Mileſius, the firſt Greek hiſtorian in proſe, fl. B. C. about 550.
Caecilius, Metellus Q. a Roman Conſul, fl. B. C. 146, ſirnamed Macedonicus.
Caecilius, Metellus, L. a Roman Conſul, contemporary to Aſdrubal.
Caecilius, Statius, a Roman comic poet, time uncertain.
Caenus, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 786—774.
Caeſalpinus, Andreas, profeſſor at Piſa, b. A. D. 1519, d. 1603, a celebrated philoſopher and phyſician; an excellent botaniſt.
Caeſar, Caius, Julius, an illuſtrious Roman general and hiſtorian, the firſt Emperor of Rome, beg. B. C. 48—43, learned, ambitious, brave.
Caeſar, Sir Julius, an eminent Engliſh civilian, b. A. D. 1557, d. 1639.
Caeſarius, John, profeſſor at Cologne, d. A. D. 1551, a philoſopher and phyſician.
Cagliari, Paul, of Verona, b. A. D. 1522, d. 1588, a hiſtory painter; eſteemed.
Cahirus, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 931—934.
Cahuſac, Lewis, a French dramatiſt, d. A. D. 1759.
Cajado, an Italian poet, d. A. D. 1508, pure and elegant.
Cajetan, Cardinal, a Neapolitan, b. A. D. 1469, d. 1534, a commentator and tranſlator.
Caille, Nicolas Lewis, an eminent French mathematician and aſtronomer.

Ca

aſtronomer, b. A. D. 1714, d. 1762, learned, accurate, and indefatigable.

Cain, the ſon of Adam, and murderer of his brother.

Cainan, the ſon of Enos; and another, the ſon of Arphaxad.

Caius, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 283—296.

Caius, a Roman civilian, fl. A. D. 165.

Caius, or Kay, a celebrated Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1510, d. 1573, founder of Caius college, Cambridge.

Cajaphas, High-prieſt of the Jews when Jeſus Chriſt was crucified.

Cajimus, Beamrillah, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 1031—1074.

Calabroſis, Mathias Preti, b. A. D. 1643, d. 1699, a painter.

Calamy, Edmund, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1666, an eminent caſuiſt.

Calamy, Benjamin, an eminent Engliſh divine, and an excellent preacher, d. A. D. 1686.

Calamy, Edmund, a celebrated Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1671, d. 1732, a controvertiſt and preacher; eſteemed.

Calanus, an Indian philoſopher, contemporary to Alexander the Great.

Calaſio, Marius, profeſſor of Hebrew at Rome, fl. A. D. 1621.

Calcar, John, of France, d. A. D. 1546, a celebrated painter.

Calchas, ſon of Theſtor, a Grecian diviner, fl. B. C. 1184.

Calderini, Domitio, of Verona, d. A. D. 1477, learned; a ſevere critic.

Calderon, de la Barca, a Spaniſh dramatiſt, fl. A. D. 1640.

Calderwood, David, an eminent Scots divine, d. after A. D. 1638, an eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian; eſteemed.

Caldwall, Richard, a learned Engliſh phyſician, b. about A. D. 1513, d. 1585.

Caleb, contemporary, and companion of Joſhua.

Caled, a Saracen general, d. A. D. 642, artful, ferocious, cruel.

Calentius, Eliſius, of Naples, d. A. D. 1503, a miſcellaneous writer and poet.

Calepini, Ambroſe, a Venetian friar, fl. A. D. 1490, a grammarian.

Caliari, Paul, of Verona, b. A. D. 1532, d. 1588, an eminent painter.

Calignon, Chancellor of Navarre, b. A. D. 1550, d. 1606, a conſummate politician, and a good hiſtorian.

Caligula, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 37—41, impious, cruel, debauched.

Calippus, of Cyzicum, an aſtronomer, fl. B. C. 336.

Calixtus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 219—223, a zealous prelate.

Calixtus II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1119—1121, learned and zealous.

Calixtus III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1455—1458, zealous, not learned.

Callicrates, an Athenian architect, fl. B. C. 472.

Callicratides, a Spartan general, d. B. C. 406, candid, generous, brave.

Callieres, Francis, a French politician, b. A. D. 1645, d. 1717, an able negotiator.

Callimachus, of Corinth, fl. B. C. 540, an architect; inventor of the Corinthian order.

Callimachus, of Cyrene, an elegant poet, fl. B. C. 244, a grammarian and critic.

Callinicus, Exarch of Ravenna, beg. A. D. 597—602.

Callinus, of Epheſus, fl. B. C. 776, a poet; the inventor of elegiac verſe.

Calliſthenes, of Olynthus, a philoſopher, d. B. C. 328.

Calliſtratus, an Athenian Archon and orator, fl. B. C. 340.

Calliſtus, John Andron, a learned Greek philoſopher, fl. A. D. 1453.

Ca

Callot, James, an eminent French engraver, b. A. D. 1593, d. 1635.

Calmet, Auguſtin, a learned French Benedictine friar, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1757, an excellent commentator and critic.

Caloman, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 1242—1245.

Caloman II. King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 1258—1258.

Calovius Abraham, a Lutheran divine in the 17th century.

Calpetus, King of the Latins, beg. B. C. 936—923.

Calpurnius, a Latin Sicilian poet, fl. A. D. 282.

Calvart, Dionyſius, a Flemiſh painter and architect, b. A. D. 1552, d. 1619.

Calvert, George, Lord Baltimore, b. A. D. 1582, d. 1632, a ſtateſman.

Calvin, John, a celebrated reformer, and founder of the ſect called Calviniſts, b. A. D. 1509, d. 1564, a very learned divine, and an excellent commentator.

Calviſius, Seth, a German chronologer, b. A. D. 1556, d. 1617.

Calvus, Cornelius, a Roman orator, fl. B. C. 65.

Camaldoli, Ambroſe, d. A. D. 1439, a very learned abbot.

Cambiaſi, Lucas, a Genoeſe painter and engraver, d. A. D. 1585.

Cambyſes, King of Perſia, beg. B. C. 529—521, ambitious and cruel.

Camerarius, Joachim, profeſſor in Leipſick, b. A. D. 1500, d. 1574, a correct, elegant, and voluminous writer; an excellent tranſlator.

Camerarius, Joachim, his ſon, an eminent phyſician and chymiſt, b. A. D. 1534, d. 1598, a botaniſt.

Camden, William, of London, b. A. D. 1551, d. 1623, a celebrated hiſtorian, antiquary, and grammarian; the Strabo of England.

Cameron, John, profeſſor of divinity at Glaſgow, b. A. D. 1579, d. 1625, a divine and philoſopher; learned.

Camillus, Marcus Furius, a renowned general, and Dictator of Rome, d. B. C. 365, prudent, brave.

Camoens, Lewis, of Liſbon, b. A. D. 1524, d. 1579, an eminent poet and ſatyriſt, diſtinguiſhed by his maſterly deſcriptions and boundleſs variety.

Campanella, Thomas, of Calabria, b. A. D. 1568, d. 1639, a philoſopher; a diſciple of Aquines; ſingular and bold in his opinions.

Campani, Matthew, of Spoletto, d. A. D. 1678, an ingenious optician.

Campanus, John Anthony, of Capua, Biſhop of Crotona, b. A. D. 1427, d. 1477, a Latin poet and critic.

Campbell, John, an excellent Engliſh hiſtorian and biographer, b. A. D. 1708, d. 1775.

Campbell, Archibald, profeſſor of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory in St Andrews, d. 1756.

Campi, Peter, of Placentia, an Italian hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 1650.

Campi, Bernardine, of Cremona, an Italian painter in the 12th century.

Campian, Edmund, of London, b. A. D. 1540, d. 1581, an hiſtorian and biographer.

Campiſtron, John Gilbert, of Toulouſe, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1723, a dramatiſt.

Campo, Antonio, of Cremona, d. A. D. 1590, an hiſtorian.

Campra, Andrew, a French muſician, b. A. D. 1660, d. 1744.

Camps, Francis, of France, b. A. D. 1643, d. 1723, an hiſtorian and medaliſt.

Camus, John Peter, a French prelate, b. A. D. 1582, d. 1652, a theologian.

Camus, Charles Stephen, a celebrated French mathematician, b. A. D. 1710, d. 1768.

Camus, Anthony, phyſician in Paris, d. A. D. 1772.

Camuſat,

Ca

Camuſat, Nicolas, a French divine, b. A. D. 1575, d. 1655, an hiſtorian and antiquary.
Canaan, the ſon of Ham, and the father of Sidon, Heth, &c.
Canaye, Philip, a French ſtateſman and negotiator, d. A. D. 1610.
Candaules, King of Lydia, beg. B. C. 735—680.
Canevari, a celebrated Roman architect, fl. A. D. 1726.
Cange, du, a learned French hiſtorian, antiquary, and critic, b. A. D. 1610, d. 1688.
Canini, John Angelo, a celebrated Italian antiquary and engraver, fl. A. D. 1650.
Caninius, Angelo, profeſſor in Paris, d. A. D. 1557, a learned grammarian.
Caniſius, Henry, a German lawyer, d. A. D. 1609.
Canitz, Baron, of Berlin, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1699, a poet; elegant.
Cantacuzenus, John, of Conſtantinople, b. A. D. 1311, d. 1411, a ſtateſman, general, and hiſtorian.
Cantarini, Simon, of Piſaro, d. A. D. 1648, a painter.
Cantemir, Demetrius, a Turkiſh prince, b. A. D. 1673, d. 1723, an hiſtorian.
Cantemir, Antiochus, his ſon, b. A. D. 1710, d. 1744, a ſtateſman and poet.
Canterus, William, of Utrecht, b. 1542, d. 1575, a commentator, critic, and tranſlator.
Cantwell, Andrew, an Iriſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1764.
Canuleius, a Roman Tribune, fl. B. C. 445.
Canute II. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1015—1036.
Canute III. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1036—1042.
Canute IV. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1080—1086.
Canute V. King of the Abodrites, fl. A. D. 1100.
Canute VI. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1182—1203.
Canute, King of England, beg. A. D. 1017—1036, ambitious and brave.
Canute II. King of England, beg. A. D. 1039—1041.
Canute, Erick-ſon, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1168—1192.
Canutſon, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1448—1464.
Cao-Vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 440—425.
Capellus, Lewis, a French Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1585, d. 1658, a very learned and judicious commentator and critic.
Capet, Hugh, King of France, the firſt of the third race, beg. A. D. 987—996.
Capetus, King of the Latines, beg. B. C. 990—964.
Capilupi, Lelio, of Mantua, b. A. D. 1498, d. 1560, a poet and ſatyriſt.
Capiſtran, John, a Franciſcan friar, of Italy, b. A. D. 1385, d. 1456, an eloquent preacher.
Capiſucchi, Blaſius, Marquis of Monterio, fl. in the end of the 16th century, enterpriſing, brave.
Capitolinus, Julius, an hiſtorian under Dioclefian.
Capreolus, Elias, an Italian lawyer, d. A. D. 1519, an hiſtorian.
Capriata, Peter John, of Genoa, d. A. D. 1646, an impartial hiſtorian.
Capycius, Scipio, of Naples, fl. in the 16th century, a poet.
Capys, King of the Latines, beg. B. C. 964—936.
Caracalla, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 211—217, devoid of judgment and of humanity.
Caracci, Lewis, of Bologna, b. A. D. 1545, d. 1619, a celebrated hiſtory painter.
Caracci, Auguſtine, couſin to Lewis, b. A. D. 1557, d. 1602, a painter and engraver.
Caracci, Annibal, brother of Auguſtine, b. A. D. 1560, d. 1609, a very famous painter.
Caraccio, Anthony, an Italian poet, d. after A. D. 1690.
Caractacus, a renowned Britiſh King, fl. A. D. 50.
Caranus, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 814—796.

Ca

Caravage, of Milan, b. A. D. 1569, d. 1609, an eminent painter.
Carbo, Lewis, profeſſor of theology at Perugia in the 16th century, a divine, philoſopher, and rhetorician.
Carchidamus, an Athenian dramatiſt, fl. B. C. 317.
Cardale, Paul, a learned Engliſh divine, b. A. D 1705, d. 1775.
Cardam, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 776—806.
Cardan, Jerom, of Pavia, b. A. D. 1501, d. 1575, a phyſician, philoſopher, and mathematician; a very great genius.
Carew, George, a brave Engliſh officer, and a tolerable hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 1603.
Carew, Thomas, an Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1633.
Cariaric, King of the Suevi, beg. A. D. 550—559.
Carinus, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 284—285.
Carion, John, profeſſor of mathematics in Frankfort on the Oder, d. A. D. 1538, an indifferent chronologer.
Carleton, Sir Dudley, an Engliſh ſtateſman and politician, b. A. D. 1573, d. 1631.
Carloman, King of France, beg. A. D. 768—771.
Carloman II. King of France, beg. A. D. 880—884.
Carlone, John, of Genoa, d. A. D. 1630, an hiſtory painter.
Carloſtadt, profeſſor at Wittemburg, contemporary to Luther, zealous, intemperate.
Carmagnole, Francis, a famous Italian general, d. A. D. 1422.
Carmilianus, Peter, a famous Latin poet, in England, fl. in the beginning of the 16th century.
Carneades, of Cyrene, a famous Grecian philoſopher and orator, b. B. C. 218, d. 128, founder of the third academy.
Caro, Annibal, an eminent Italian ſtateſman and poet, b. A. D. 1507, d. 1566.
Carpenter, George Lord, of Ireland, b. A. D. 1657, d. 1732, prudent, brave.
Carpocrates, an Egyptian gnoſtic in the 2d century, fl. about A. D. 125.
Carpus, Jacobus, an Italian ſurgeon, fl. A. D. 1520, an anatomiſt and commentator.
Carr, Robert, Earl of Somerſet, d. about A. D. 1638, favourite of James I. ambitious, imprudent.
Carranzo, Bartholomew, Archbiſhop of Toledo, b. A. D. 1504, d. 1576, a learned theologian.
Carſtairs, William, Principal of the college at Edinburgh, b. A. D. 1649, d. 1715.
Carſughi, a Tuſcan Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1709, a Latin poet, eſteemed.
Carte, Thomas, an Engliſh hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1686, d. 1754, partial.
Carteromachus, Scipio, of Tuſcany, fl. in the beginning of the 16th century, very learned.
Cartes, Rene des, an eminent French philoſopher and mathematician, b. A. D. 1596, d. 1650, diſcoverer of the laws of refraction.
Carthagena, John, profeſſor in Salamanca, d. A. D. 1617, an extravagant writer.
Cartwright, Thomas, curate of Warwick, d. A. D. 1603, a commentator.
Cartwright, William, an Engliſh divine and poet, b. A. D. 1611, d. 1643.
Carvallo, d' Acoſta Antonio, of Liſbon, b. A. D. 1650, d. 1715, a celebrated aſtronomer and geographer.
Carus, Marcus Aurelius, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 282—284.
Cary, Lucius, Lord Falkland, b. about A. D. 1610, d. 1643, a virtuous nobleman.
Cary, Robert, an Engliſh chronologer, d. A. D. 1688, not eſteemed.
Caryl, Joſeph, an Engliſh divine, fl. A. D. 1655, learned and zealous.

Ca

Caſa, John, of Benevento, d. A. D. 1556, a polite writer in proſe and verſe.
Caſan-khan, Mogul of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1292—1304.
Caſas, des las, a Spaniſh hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1566, eſteemed.
Caſati, Paul, an Italian Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1708, a mathematician.
Caſaubon, Iſaac, of Geneva, b. A. D. 1559, d. 1614, a learned critic and commentator.
Caſaubon, Meric, his ſon, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1599, d. 1671, an excellent critic.
Caſes, Peter James, of Paris, b. A. D. 1675, d. 1754, an eminent painter.
Caſimir, King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1041—1058, an excellent prince.
Caſimir II. King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1177—1194.
Caſimir III. King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1333—1370, an excellent prince.
Caſimir IV. King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1445—1492.
Caſimir V. King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1648—1669.
Caſimir, Matthias Sobiewſki, Poliſh Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1597, d. 1640, a celebrated Latin poet.
Caſſalius, John Baptiſt, an Italian antiquary, fl. A. D. 1630.
Caſſander, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 316—298.
Caſſandra, a Venetian Lady, b. A. D. 1465, d. 1567, learned.
Caſſibelan, King of the Trinobantes, in Britain, fl. B. C. 55.
Caſſini, John, of Perinaldo, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1712, a celebrated mathematician and aſtronomer, diſcoverer of two of Jupiter's ſatellites.
Caſſini, James, his ſon, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1756, a celebrated aſtronomer.
Caſſiodorus, of Calabria, b. A. D. 463, d. 562, a ſtateſman and philoſopher.
Caſſius, Spurius, Roman general and conſul, d. B. C. 485.
Caſſius, Longinus, a Roman lawyer, fl. B. C. 113.
Caſſius, Caius, one of the murderers of Julius Caeſar, d. B. C. 42, learned.
Caſſius, Avidius, a famous Roman captain, fl. A. D. 170.
Caſſius, Hemina Lucius, a Roman hiſtorian, fl. B. C. one century.
Caſſius, Severus Titus, a ſatyriſt in the reign of Auguſtus.
Caſtagno, Andrew, an eminent Tuſcan painter, b. A. D. 1410, d. 1480.
Caſtalio, Sebaſtian, profeſſor of Greek at Baſil, b. A. D. 1515, d. 1563, an excellent linguiſt, critic, and poet.
Caſtel, Peter, Biſhop of Orleans, d. A. D. 1552, ſkilled in the Oriental languages.
Caſtel, Lewis Bernard, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1688, d. 1757, a mathematician.
Caſtellanus, Peter, great almoner of France, d. A. D. 1552, very learned and eloquent.
Caſtelli, Bernard, of Genoa, b. A. D. 1557, d. 1629, a painter.
Caſtelli, Valerio, his ſon, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1659, a painter of battles.
Caſtelnau, Henrietta, a French noveliſt and poet, b. A. D. 1671, d. 1716.
Caſtelvetro, Lewis, of Modena, b. A. D. 1505, d. 1571, a good critic, and commentator on Ariſtotle's works.
Caſtiglioni, Balthazar, of Mantua, b. A. D. 1478, d. 1529, an eminent ſtateſman and politician.
Caſtiglioni, Joſeph, of Ancona, d. A. D. 1617, a miſcellaneous writer in proſe and verſe.
Caſtle, Edmund, profeſſor of Arabic at Cambridge, d. A. D. 1685, ſkilled in the Oriental languages.
Caſtor, of Rhodes, fl. B. C. 50, an hiſtorian.
Caſtritius, Titus, profeſſor of rhetoric at Rome, in the 2d century.
Caſtro, Paul de, profeſſor of law at Padua, d. A. D. 1437.

Ca——e

Caſtruccio, an illuſtrious Italian general, b. A. D. 1284, d. 1328.
Cat, Nicolas, a famous French phyſician, philoſopher, and anatomiſt, b. A. D. 1700, d. 1768, very learned.
Catherine, de Medicis, the wife of Henry II. of France.
Catherine, Empreſs of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1725—1728.
Catherine II. Empreſs of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1762.
Catho, Angelo, Archbiſhop of Vienna, in the 15th century, learned, and pious.
Catiline, a noble Roman, fl. B. C. 62, a conſpirator, ambitious, cruel.
Catinat, Marſhal, an illuſtrious French general, b. A. D. 1637, d. 1712.
Cato, Marcus Portius, a renowned Roman general, b. B. C. 234, d. 148.
Cato, of Utica, a Roman philoſopher and patriot, b. B. C. 94, d. 46.
Catrou, Francis, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1659, d. 1737, a judicious hiſtorian and critic.
Catullus, of Verona, a celebrated Latin poet, b. B. C. 86, d. 40, an excellent epigrammatiſt.
Catz, James, a Dutch ſtateſman and poet, b. A. D. 1577, d. 1660.
Cavalcante, Guido, a Florentine philoſopher and poet, d. A. D. 1300, eſteemed.
Cavalieri, Bonaventura, profeſſor of mathematics at Bologna, b. A. D. 1598, d. 1647, an eminent mathematician and philoſopher.
Cavallini, Peter, of Rome, fl. in the 14th century, a painter and ſculptor.
Cave, William, Canon of Windſor, b. A. D. 1637, d. 1713, a theologian, and a judicious eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian.
Cavedon, James, of Modena, b. A. D. 1580, d. 1660, a painter.
Cavendiſh, Thomas, a celebrated Britiſh navigator, d. A. D. 1592.
Cavendiſh, William, Duke of Newcaſtle, a ſtateſman and general, b. A. D. 1592, d. 1676.
Cavendiſh, William, Duke of Devonſhire, b. A. D. 1640, d. 1707, an illuſtrious patriot, learned and virtuous.
Caurres, Principal of the college of Amiens, fl. in the end of the 16th century, a plagiariſt.
Caurroy, Euſtache du, d. A. D. 1609, a famous French muſician.
Cauſſin, Nicolas, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1583, d. 1651, an eminent theologian.
Caxton, William, introducer of the art of printing into England, b. A. D. 1421, d. 1491, a tranſlator.
Cay, John, an Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1510, d. 1573.
Cayet, a French theologian, d. A. D. 1610, an indifferent hiſtorian and chronologer.
Caylus, Count, of Paris, b. A. D. 1692, d. 1765, a celebrated antiquary and hiſtorian, the diſcoverer of encauſtic painting.
Ceba, Anſalde, of Genoa, fl. in the 17th century, an hiſtorian, politician, and dramatiſt.
Cebes, a Theban philoſopher, and diſciple of Socrates, fl. B. C. 405.
Cecco, d'Aſcoli, profeſſor of philoſophy at Bologna, b. A. D. 1257, d. 1327, a philoſopher, mathematician, aſtrologer, and poet.
Cecil. See Burleigh.
Cecil, Robert, Earl of Saliſbury, an eminent Engliſh ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1550, d. 1612.
Cecrops, King of Athens, beg. B. C. 1550—1556.
Cecrops II. King of Athens, beg. B. C. 1347—1327.
Cedrenus, a Greek monk, fl. A. D. 1060, a chronologer and biographer.
Ceillier, of Lorrain, d. A. D. 1761, an hiſtorian and chronologer.

Celeſtine,

Cc——h

Celeſtine, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 422—432, a prudent prelate.

Celeſtine II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1143—1144, reigned 5 months.

Celeſtine III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1191—1198, imperious and turbulent.

Celeſtine IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1241, reigned a few days.

Celeſtine V. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1294—1294, a weak prince.

Cellarius, Chriſtopher, profeſſor of hiſtory at Hall, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1707, an eminent hiſtorian, geographer, and annotator.

Cellini, Benevenuto, a celebrated Florentine ſtatuary, b. A. D. 1500, d. 1570, a painter, ſculptor, and engraver.

Celſus, Cornelius, an eminent Roman phyſician, fl. about A. D. 17.

Celſus, an Epicurean philoſopher, in the reign of Adrian.

Celtes, Conrad, of Franconia, d. A. D. 1508, an hiſtorian and Latin poet.

Cenſorinus, of Rome, fl. about A. D. 238, an antiquary, grammarian, and critic.

Centlivre, a celebrated actreſs and dramatiſt, d. A. D. 1723.

Cephiſodorus, an Athenian comic poet, fl. B. C. 434.

Cephiſodorus, a Grecian architect, fl. B. C. 340.

Cerceau, a French architect, d. A. D. 1578.

Cerceau, Anthony, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1670, d. 1750, an hiſtorian and poet.

Cerda, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1643, a critic and commentator.

Cerdick, King of Weſſex, in England, fl. A. D. 520.

Cerinthus, an Hereſiarch, of Corinth, fl. A. D. 70.

Cervantes, Saavedra, Michael, a Spaniſh ſatyriſt and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1549, d. 1616, the author of Don Quixotte.

Cerularius, Michael, a Greek theologian and controvertiſt, d. A. D. 1058.

Chabot, Peter Gauthier, a learned French commentator and critic, b. A. D. 1516, d. 1597.

Chabrias, a renowned Athenian general, d. B. C. 357.

Chaiſe, Francois de la, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1709, confeſſor, and miniſter of ſtate to Lewis XIV.

Chalcidius, a Greek philoſopher, fl. A. D. 330, learned and judicious.

Chalcondyles, of Conſtantinople, a Greek grammarian and critic, b. A. D. 1433, d. 1513.

Chalon, Prince of Orange, a renowned general, b. A. D. 1504, d. 1534.

Chaloner, Sir Thomas, an Engliſh ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1515, d. 1565, a poet.

Chambaud, Lewis, a French grammarian, d. A. D. 1776.

Chamberlayne, Edward, an Engliſh hiſtorian and antiquary, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1703.

Chambers, Ephraim, an Engliſh philoſopher, d. A. D. 1740, learned.

Chambre, Martin Curea de, a French phyſician, b. A. D. 1594, d. 1669, a philoſopher.

Chamier, Daniel, a French Proteſtant divine, d. A. D. 1621, a theologian, and controverſial writer.

Chamillard, Stephen, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1730, an antiquary.

Champagne, Philip, a Flemiſh painter, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1674.

Champlain, Samuel, a celebrated French navigator, d. after A. D. 1649, the founder of New France, in America.

Chandler, Samuel, a very learned Engliſh diſſenting divine, b. A. D. 1693, d. 1766.

Chang-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 106—107.

Ch

Chanterau, le Fevre Lewis, of Paris, d. A. D. 1658, an hiſtorian.

Chao-hao, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 2598—2514.

Chao-tang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 2118—2057.

Chao-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 423—424.

Chapelain, a French poet, b. A. D. 1595, d. 1674, eſteemed.

Chapman, George, an Engliſh dramatiſt, and tranſlator, b. A. D. 1557, d. 1634.

Chappel, William, Biſhop of Corke, b. A. D. 1582, d. 1649. learned, and pious.

Charas, Moſes, profeſſor of chymiſtry in Paris, d. A. D. 1698.

Chardin, John, of Paris, b. A. D. 1644, d. 1713, a celebrated traveller.

Chares, of Lindus, an architect and ſculptor, fl. B. C. 288.

Charilaus, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 873—809.

Charlemagne, Emperor of the Weſt, and King of France, beg. A. D. 768—814, an accompliſhed prince.

Charles I. King of France, beg. A. D. 840—877, ſirnamed the Bald, ambitious and deceitful.

Charles II. King of France, beg. A. D. 884—887, ſirnamed Le Gros, weak and unfortunate.

Charles III. King of France, beg. A. D. 898—923, without genius and prudence.

Charles IV. King of France, beg. A. D. 1322—1328, a weak prince.

Charles V. King of France, beg. A. D. 1364—1380, ſirnamed The Wiſe and Eloquent.

Charles VI. King of France, beg. A. D. 1380—1422, ſirnamed The Beloved.

Charles VII. King of France, beg. A. D. 1422—1461, ſirnamed The Victorious.

Charles VIII. King of France, beg. A. D. 1483—1498, ſirnamed The Affable.

Charles IX. King of France, beg. A. D. 1560—1574, a weak prince.

Charles I. King of Great Britain, beg. A. D. 1625—1649, tyrannical, bigotted.

Charles II. King of Great Britain, beg. A. D. 1660—1685, licentious.

Charles II. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 875—877, ambitious.

Charles, Le Gros, Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 880—888, unfortunate.

Charles IV. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1347—1378, learned, intereſted.

Charles V. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1519—1558, ambitious, brave.

Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1711—1742.

Charles VII. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1742—1745.

Charles II. King of Spain, beg. 1665—1700, weak, incapable.

Charles III. King of Spain, beg. A. D. 1759.

Charles II. King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 1349—1386, a cruel prince.

Charles III. King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 1387—1425, an amiable prince.

Charles, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 848—850.

Charles VII. Suercherſon, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1162—1168, a pacific prince.

Charles VIII. Canutſon, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1448—1458, ambitious, bold.

Charles IX. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1604—1611, a politician and warriour.

Charles X. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1654—1660, judicious, bold.

Charles XI. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1660—1697, a politician.

Charles XII. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1697—1719, raſh, enterpriſing, brave.

Charles, Martel, mayor of the palace, France, d. A. D. 741, a politician and hero.

Charles, the Hardy, Duke of Burgundy, d. A. D. 1477, a renowned warriour.

Charlevoix, Peter, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1684, d. 1761, a celebrated hiſtorian.

Charlton, Walter, an eminent Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1619, d. 1696, learned, but a plagiary.

Charnace, Baron de, a valiant French officer, and a ſkilful negotiator, d. A. D. 1637.

Charondas, of Sicily, a philoſopher and legiſlator, fl. B. C. 446.

Charpentier, of Toulouſe, profeſſor of civil law at Geneva, in the 16th century.

Charpentier, Francis, a French antiquary and critic, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1702.

Charron, Peter, of Paris, b. A. D. 1541, d. 1603, a theologian and ſceptiſt.

Chaſtelet, Cuproli Ahmed, prime miniſter to the Ottoman Emperor, d. A. D. 1678, an illuſtrious ſtateſman and politician.

Chatel, Tannaquil du, of Brittany, fl. in the beginning of the 15th century, a brave officer.

Chatelet, Marchioneſs du, of Picardy, b. A. D. 1706, d. 1749, verſant in abſtract ſciences, a profound mathematician.

Chaucer, Geofrey, an Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1328, d. 1409.

Chaulieu, William, an ingenious French poet, b. A. D. 1639, d. 1720.

Chauſſe, Michel, a learned antiquary, d. A. D. 1724.

Chaveau, Francis, a French painter and engraver, b. A. D. 1613, d. 1676.

Chauvin, Stephen, a French Proteſtant divine and refugee, d. A. D. 1725.

Chazelles, John Matthew, a celebrated French mathematician, b. A. D. 1637, d. 1710, an aſtronomer and geographer.

Cheke, Sir John, a learned and polite Engliſh writer, b. A. D. 1514, d. 1557.

Chemin, Catherine du, a French flower painter, d. A. D. 1698.

Cheminais, Timoleon, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1652, d. 1690, a celebrated divine and preacher.

Chemnitz, Martin, a German Lutheran divine, b. A. D. 1522, d. 1586, a judicious controverſial writer.

Cheou-ſin, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1154—1122.

Cherefedin-Ali, a Perſian hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 1424, eſteemed.

Cherilus, of Samos, a Greek poet, fl. B. C. 479.

Cheron, Elizabeth Sophia, a celebrated French painter, poet, &c. b. A. D. 1648, d. 1711, learned and ingenious.

Cheſeaux, John Philip, of Lauſanne, b. A. D. 1718, d. 1751, verſed in all ſciences.

Cheſelden, William, an eminent Engliſh phyſician and anatomiſt, about the middle of the preſent century.

Cheſne, Joſeph du, phyſician to the French King, d. A. D. 1609, an excellent chymiſt.

Cheſne, Andre du, the father of French hiſtorians, b. A. D. 1584, d. 1640.

Cheſterfield, Philip, Earl of, b. A. D. 1695, d. 1773, a celebrated ſtateſman and orator.

Chevreau, Urban, a French hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1613, d. 1701.

Cheyne, George, an eminent Britiſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1671, d. 1748, a philoſopher.

Chiabrera, Gabriel, an excellent Italian poet, b. A. D. 1552, d. 1638.

Chiari, Joſeph, a Roman painter, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1727.

Chiarmonti, an Italian philoſopher and aſtronomer, d. A. D. 1652.

Chicheley, Henry, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, d. A. D. 1443.

Chicoyneau, Francis, of Montpellier, d. A. D. 1752, a learned phyſician.

Chiflet, John, James, a French phyſician and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1588, d. 1680.

Childebert, King of Paris, beg. A. D. 511—558, avaritious and cruel.

Childebert, King of Metz, in France, beg. A. D. 575—596, a wicked prince.

Childebert, King of Burgundy, beg. A. D. 695—711.

Childeric, King of France, beg. A. D. 456—481.

Childeric, King of Auſtralia, beg. A. D. 662—673.

Childeric, King of Burgundy, beg. A. D. 742—755.

Chillingworth, William, a celebrated Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1644, a famous controverſial writer, learned.

Chilo, of Sparta, one of the ſeven Sages of Greece, fl. B. C. 556.

Chilperic, King of Soiſſons, in France, beg. A. D. 561—584. the Nero of his age.

Chilperic, King of Burgundy, beg. A. D. 715—721.

Chindaſwind, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 642—653.

Chin-nong, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 2838—2698.

Chin-ſing, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 320—314.

Chintilla, King of the Viſigoths, beg. A. D. 636—640.

Chin-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1068—1086.

Chionides, an Athenian comic poet, fl. B. C. 488.

Chiquez, Alonzo, a famous Spaniſh poet, b. A. D. 1701, d. 1781.

Chi-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 954—959.

Chi-tſou, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1279—1295.

Choiſi, Francis, Dean of Bayeux, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1724, a theologian and hiſtorian.

Chopine, Rene, of Anjou, a famous civilian, fl. A. D. 1592.

Choquet, Lewis, a French dramatiſt, in the middle of the 15th century.

Chequil, Gui, of Nivernois, d. A. D. 1613, an hiſtorian and civilian.

Chorax, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1455—1425.

Chorier, Nicolas, of Vienne, d. A. D. 1692, an hiſtorian.

Chofroes, King of Parthia, beg. A. D. 127—153.

Chofroes, The Great, King of Parthia, beg. A. D. 531—579.

Chofroes II. King of Parthia, beg. A. D. 590—628.

Chriſtian, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1458—1464.

Chriſtian II. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1520—1523.

Chriſtian, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1448—1481.

Chriſtian II. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1513—1523, ſurnamed the Cruel.

Chriſtian III. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1534—1559.

Chriſtian IV. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1588—1648.

Chriſtian V. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1670—1699.

Chriſtian VI. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1730—1746.

Chriſtian VII. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1766.

Chriſtina, Queen of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1633—1654, an accomplished princeſs.

Chriſtopher, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1252—1259.

Chriſtopher II. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1320—1332.

Chriſtopher III. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1439—1448.

Chriſtopherſon, John, Biſhop of Chicheſter, d. A. D. 1558, a tranſlator.

Chriſtophilus, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1252—1259.

Chriſtophilus II. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1320—1332.

Chriſtophilus III. King of Denmark, and of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1430—1448.

Chrodegandus, a German divine, d. A. D. 766.

Chryſippus, a Stoic philoſopher, b. B. C. [illegible], a ſubtile dialectician.

Chryſoloras

Ch——l

Chryſoloras, Emanuel, a Greek grammarian and critic, b. A. D. 1355, d. 1415.

Chryſoſtom, John, Biſhop of Conſtantinople, b. A. D. 362, d. 417, an eloquent divine, and voluminous writer.

Chubb, Thomas, an Engliſh polemical writer, b. A. D. 1679, d. 1747, a ſtrong natural genius.

Chu-cheou-King, a famous Chineſe aſtronomer, fl. A. D. 1271.

Chudleigh, Lady Mary, an Engliſh miſcellaneous writer, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1710.

Chun, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 2255—2205.

Chun-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 126—145.

Chun-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 477—480.

Chun-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1333—1369.

Churchill, John, Duke of Marlborough, b. A. D. 1650, d. 1722, a renowned Engliſh general, brave, and ſucceſsful.

Churchil, Charles, an Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1764, a ſatyriſt.

Chylmark, John, a great Engliſh philoſopher and mathematician in the reign of Richard II. the Archimedes of his age.

Chyniladanus, King of Babylon, beg. B. C. 647—625.

Ciaconius, Peter, of Toledo, a mathematician, b. A. D. 1525, d. 1581.

Ciaconius, Alphonſus, a Dominican, d. A. D. 1599, an eminent hiſtorian and antiquary.

Ciampini, John, an Italian antiquary, fl. A. D. 1698.

Cibber, Colley, a celebrated Engliſh comedian and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1671, d. 1757.

Cibber, Mrs, a celebrated Engliſh actreſs, b. A. D. 1715, d. 1766, excelled in tragedy.

Ciceri, Abbot of Notredame, b. A. D. 1678, d. 1759, an excellent preacher.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius, a Roman philoſopher and orator, b. B. C. 107, d. 43, very learned and eloquent.

Cid, a renowned Caſtilian officer, d. A. D. 1098.

Cignani, Charles, of Bologna, b. A. D. 1628, d. 1719, a famous painter.

Cimabuc, Giovanni, of Florence, b. A. D. 1230, d. 1300, a painter and architect.

Cimon, an Athenian general, b. B. C. 500, d. 449, generous, brave.

Cinaethon, of Lacedemon, fl. B. C. 760, a poet.

Cincinnatus, a Roman Dictator, b. B. C. 456, d. 376, prudent, brave.

Cinna, a Roman general, d. B. C. 84, tyrannical, cruel.

Cinnamus, a Greek hiſtorian, d. after A. D. 1183, eſteemed.

Cino, profeſſor of law at Montpellier, d. A. D. 1336, a good poet.

Ciolek, Eraſmus, a Poliſh prelate, d. A. D. 1521, learned and eloquent.

Ciro-ferri, a Roman architect and painter, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1689.

Ciſner, Nicolas, profeſſor of law at Heidleberg, d. A. D. 1583.

Ciſſonius, Quintus, a Roman architect and engineer, fl. A. D. 204.

Civoli, of Florence, b. A. D. 1559, d. 1613, a painter and poet.

Clagget, William, a learned Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1646, d. 1688.

Clairault, Alexis, of France, one of the greateſt mathematicians in Europe, b. A. D. 1711, d. 1765.

Claramontius, Scipio, an Italian philoſopher and aſtronomer, d. A. D. 1652.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, Earl of, b. A. D. 1607, d. 1674, an eminent hiſtorian.

Clarius, Iſidorus, of Mount Caſſin, fl. A. D. 1550.

Clarke, Samuel, an eminent Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1675, d. 1729, an excellent philoſopher, mathematician, critic, and preacher.

Cl

Clarus, Julius, of Milan, b. A. D. 1525, d. 1575, a famous lawyer.

Claubergius, John, a German mathematician, b. A. D. 1622, d. 1665.

Claude, John, profeſſor of theology at Nimes, b. A. D. 1619, d. 1687, an eminent theologian and preacher.

Claudian, a Latin poet, fl. A. D. 395; *ſtyle eaſy and florid*, without dignity.

Claudius, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 41—54, a weak prince.

Claudius, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 268—270, an excellent prince.

Claudius, of Lorraine, a landſcape painter, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1682.

Clavius, Chriſtopher, a German Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1537, d. 1612, a mathematician.

Cleanthes, a ſtoic philoſopher, b. B. C. 339, d. 240, a diſciple of Zeno.

Clearchus, a Spartan general, d. B. C. 401, imperious, tyrannical.

Clearchus, of Perſia, a Greek hiſtorian, fl. B. C. 323.

Clemens, Romanus, one of the fathers of the Chriſtian church, contemporary to Paul, d. about A. D. 102.

Clemens, Alexandrinus, a Chriſtian divine and philoſopher, d. A. D. 215.

Clement, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 91—101.

Clement II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1046—1047.

Clement III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1187—1191.

Clement IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1265—1271.

Clement V. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1305—1316.

Clement VI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1342—1352.

Clement VII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1523—1534.

Clement VIII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1592—1605.

Clement IX. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1667—1670.

Clement X. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1670—1676.

Clement XI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1700—1721.

Clement XII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1730—1740.

Clement XIII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1758—1775.

Clement XIV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1769—1774.

Clenard, Nicolas, a Flemiſh critic and grammarian, d. after A. D. 1606.

Cleobulus, of Lindus, one of the Grecian ſages, fl. B. C. 540.

Cleombrotus, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 480—479.

Cleombrotus II. King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 380—371.

Cleombrotus III. King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 243—241.

Cleomedes, a Greek mathematician, fl. B. C. 540.

Cleomenes, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 530—491.

Cleomenes II. King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 370—309.

Cleomenes III. King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 235—222.

Cleon, an Athenian general, d. B. C. 422, raſh, obſtinate.

Cleonymus, a Lacedemonian general, fl. B. C. 290, imperious.

Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, beg. B. C. 51—30.

Cleophantes, of Corinth, a painter, fl. B. C. 650.

Cleph, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 573—584.

Cleoſtratus, of Athens, fl. B. C. 533, a mathematician and aſtronomer.

Clerc, Daniel, of Geneva, d. A. D. 1728, a learned phyſician.

Clerc, John, his brother, a celebrated divine, philoſopher, and critic, b. A. D. 1657, d. 1736, an univerſal ſcholar.

Clerc, Sebaſtian, of Metz, an eminent engraver, b. A. D. 1637, d. 1714.

Clinias, a Pythagorean philoſopher and muſician, fl. B. C. 524.

Cliſthenes, an Athenian magiſtrate, fl. B. C. 510, inventor of the oſtraciſm.

Clitomachus, of Carthage, a philoſopher, d. about B. C. 98.

Clodio, King of France, beg. A. D. 427—448.

Clodius,

Cl——o

Clodius, Publius, a factious and debauched Roman senator, d. B. C. 53.

Clodomir, King of Orleans, in France, beg. A. D. 511—524.

Clotaire, King of Soissons, in France, beg. A. D. 511—561, avaritious and cruel.

Clotaire II. King of Soissons, in France, beg. A. D. 584—628, a prudent prince.

Clotaire III. King of Soissons, in France, beg. A. D. 656—670.

Clovis, King of France, beg. A. D. 481—511, ambitious and cruel.

Clovis II. King of Burgundy, in France, beg. A. D. 638—656, a weak prince.

Clovis III. King of Burgundy, in France, beg. A. D. 691—695.

Clusius, professor of Botany at Leyden, d. A. D. 1609.

Cluvier, Philip, of Dantzick, b. A. D. 1580, d. 1623, a learned geographer.

Cocceius, Henry, professor of law in Frankfort, b. A. D. 1644, d. 1719, esteemed.

Cocceius, Samuel, a German Baron, Chancellor to the King of Prussia, an eminent statesman and lawyer, fl. A. D. 1740.

Cocceius, John, professor of theology at Leyden, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1699, founder of a sect, and a voluminous writer.

Coccius, Sabellicus, a Venetian historian and poet, d. A. D. 1506.

Cochin, Charles Nicolas, an eminent French engraver, b. A. D. 1688, d. 1754.

Cochin, Henry, advocate in Paris, b. A. D. 1687, d. 1747, learned, eloquent.

Cochleus, John, of Nuremberg, fl. A. D. 1534, a controversial writer.

Cockburn, Catharine, an English poetess, b. A. D. 1679, d. 1749.

Codinus, George, a Greek divine and historian, fl. A. D. 1462.

Codrington, Christopher, a renowned English officer, b. A. D. 1668, d. 1716, learned, and generous.

Codrus, King of Athens, beg. B. C. 1091—1070.

Coech, a Flemish painter, and architect, d. A. D. 1451.

Coenus, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 786—774.

Cohorn, Memnon, a famous Dutch engineer, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1704.

Coignet, Michel, of Anvers, d. A. D. 1623, a mathematician.

Coke, Sir Edward, chief justice of England, b. A. D. 1549, d. 1634, an eminent lawyer, and a voluminous writer.

Colbert, John Baptist, prime minister to Lewis XIV. b. A. D. 1619, d. 1683, a consummate statesman and encourager of arts, &c.

Cole, William, an English philosopher and botanist, b. A. D. 1626, d. 1662.

Coles, Elisha, an English grammarian, b. A. D. 1640, d. 1680.

Colet, John, dean of St Paul's, b. A. D. 1466, d. 1519, a divine and mathematician.

Coligni, Gaspard de, admiral of France, b. A. D. 1516, d. 1572, protector of the Protestants.

Collado, a Spanish Dominican, and missionary to Japan, d. A. D. 1632.

Collatinus, a Roman consul, fl. B. C. 509.

Collatius, priest of Novarra, fl. in the end of the 15th century, a poet.

Collet, Peter, a French theologian, b. D. A. 1693, d. 1770.

Coller, Jeremiah, an English divine, b. A. D. 1650, d. 1726, a theologian, philosopher, antiquary, and orator, esteemed.

Collins, Anthony, an eminent English freethinker, b. A. D. 1676, d. 1720, a polemical writer, learned and ingenious.

Collins, John, an English mathematician, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1683.

Collins, William, an English poet, b. A. D. 1724, d. 1756, esteemed.

Co

Collinson, Peter, an English antiquary and natural historian, b. A. D. 1693, d. 1768.

Coloman, King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1095—1114.

Colomies, Paul, of Rochelle, d. A. D. 1692, a judicious compiler, and critic.

Colonna, Pompey, Archbishop of Montreal in Sicily, d. A. D. 1532, a Cardinal and poet.

Colonna, Fabio, of Naples, b. A. D. 1567, d. 1630, an excellent botanist.

Colveneer, George, a French theologian and critic, fl. A. D. 1616.

Columbanus, missionary in Britain, &c. d. A. D. 615.

Columbus, Christopher, of Genoa, b. A. D. 1447, d. 1506, a celebrated navigator, discoverer of America.

Columbus, don Ferdinand, his son, an ecclesiastic, d. A. D. 1560.

Columella, of Cadiz, a philosopher, fl. A. D. 40.

Columna, John, of Rome, a Dominican, fl. in the 13th century, an historian.

Combetis, Francis, a learned Dominican, fl. A. D. 1648.

Comber, Thomas, an English divine, b. A. D. 1645, d. 1699.

Comenius, John Amos, of Moravia, b. A. D 1592, d. 1671, an enthusiastic divine, and an excellent grammarian.

Comiers, Claude, of Embrun, d. A. D. 1693, a mathematician and astronomer.

Comines, Philip de, of Flanders, b. A. D. 1445, d. 1509, a statesman and historian.

Commandine, Frederic, of Urbin, b. A. D. 1509, d. 1575, an excellent mathematician and translator.

Commelin, Jerome, an eminent Flemish printer and annotator, d. A. D. 1598.

Commerson, Phillibert, botanist to the King of France, b. A. D. 1727, d. 1773, learned and indefatigable.

Commodus, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 180—192, a wicked prince.

Comnena, Ann, daughter of Alexis Comnenus, fl. A. D. 1115, a learned and elegant historian.

Comitolus, Paul, a Jesuit of Perouse, d. A. D. 1626.

Compton, Henry, Bishop of London, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1713, a learned and moderate divine.

Comte, Lewis, of Bologne, d. A. D. 1694, a sculptor.

Conant, John, a learned English divine, b. A. D. 1608, d. 1693.

Concina, Daniel, an Italian Dominican, b. A. D. 1686, d. 1756, a theologian, philosopher, and historian, esteemed.

Condé, Prince of, Lewis de Bourbon, d. A. D. 1686, a brave officer.

Condamine, Charles, a celebrated French philosopher and astronomer, d. A. D. 1774.

Conecte, Thomas, a Carmelite of Britany, d. A. D. 1434, a popular preacher.

Confucius, a famous Chinese philosopher, b. B. C. 552—470.

Congallus, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 479—501.

Congallus II. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 558—569.

Congallus III. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 819—824.

Cong-ho, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 841—827.

Congreve, William, a celebrated English poet and dramatist, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1729.

Connor, Bernard, an Irish physician and philosopher, b. A. D. 1666, d. 1698.

Conon, a renowned Athenian general and admiral, fl. B. C. 394.

Conon, of Samos, fl. B. C. 330, a Greek astronomer and historian.

Conon, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 686—687.

Conrad, King of Germany, beg. A. D. 912—918.

Conrad II. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1024—1039.

Conrad

Conrad III. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1137—1152.
Conrad IV. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1250—1254.
Conrad, Archbiſhop of Mentz, fl. A. D. 1243, an hiſtorian.
Conrad, of Luchtenau, Abbot of Urſperg, d. A. D. 1240, an hiſtorian and chronologer.
Conrart, ſecretary of the French academy, d. A. D. 1675, a philoſopher.
Conringius, Hermannus, profeſſor of law at Helmſtad, b. A. D. 1606, d. 1681, an eminent lawyer and hiſtorian.
Conſtans, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 337—350.
Conſtans II. Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 641—668.
Conſtantine, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 708—715.
Conſtantine II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 767—767.
Conſtantine, the Great, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 305—337.
Conſtantine II. Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 337—340.
Conſtantine III. Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 668—685.
Conſtantine IV. Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 741—775.
Conſtantine V. Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 780—797.
Conſtantine VI. Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 911—919.
Conſtantine VII. Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 928—959.
Conſtantine VIII. Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 969—1028.
Conſtantine IX. Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1042—1054.
Conſtantine X. Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1059—1067, ſirnamed Ducas.
Conſtantine XI. Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1067—1067.
Conſtantine XII. Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1048—1053.
Conſtantine, Robert, of Caen, b. A. D. 1502, d. 1605, a phyſician, grammarian, and antiquary.
Conſtantine, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 457—479.
Conſtantine II. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 858—875.
Conſtantine III. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 903—943.
Conſtantine IV. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 994—995.
Conſtantinus, of Carthage, fl. A. D. 1070, a celebrated phyſician, philoſopher, and traveller.
Conſtantinus, Acropolita, a theologian, fl. A. D. 1270.
Conſtantius, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 292—306.
Conſtantius II. Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 337—361.
Contarini, Gaſpard, of Venice, Cardinal, b. A. D. 1482, d. 1541, a ſtateſman, theologian, and philoſopher.
Conti, l' Abbé, of Venice, an Italian dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1673, d. 1749.
Conto, Peſſana, of Lisbon, d. A. D. 1735, a poet.
Contzen, Adam, a German Jeſuit, d. A. D 1635, commentator, and polemical writer.
Cook, James, a celebrated Engliſh officer and navigator, who made many important diſcoveries in the South Sea, d. A. D. 1779.
Cooper, Thomas, Biſhop of Wincheſter, b. A. D. 1517, d. 1549, chronologer, theologian, and lexicographer.
Cooper, Samuel, an Engliſh portrait painter, b. A. D. 1609, d. 1672, eſteemed.
Corwich, John, of Utrecht, fl. in the beginning of the 17th century, a civilian and traveller, eſteemed.
Cop, William, a Swediſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1542.
Copernicus, Nicolas, of Pruſſia Royal, b. A. D. 1473, d. 1543, a great mathematician, philoſopher, aſtronomer, and phyſician.
Coquez, Gonzales, a Flemiſh portrait painter, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1684.
Coquit, Guy, of Nivernois, d. A. D. 1613, an hiſtorian and lawyer.
Coram, Thomas, an Engliſh ſea officer, d. A. D. 1751, projector of the Foundling Hoſpital in London.
Coras, John, counſellor of the parliament of Toulouſe, d. A. D. 1572, ſkilled in juriſprudence.

Corbet, Richard, Biſhop of Norwich, d. A. D. 1635, a theologian and poet.
Corbeuil, Francis, a French poet, fl. in the middle of the 15th century.
Corbulon, a Roman general and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 67.
Cordemoi, Geraud de, a French philoſopher, metaphyſician, and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1684.
Cordus, Caius Mutius, a Roman architect, fl. B. C. 104.
Cordus, Euricius, of Heſſe, d. A. D. 1535, a phyſician and botaniſt.
Cordus, Valerius, his ſon, d. A. D. 1544, a phyſician and botaniſt.
Corelli, a famous Italian muſician, b. A. D. 1670, d. 1733.
Coriat, Thomas, an Engliſh traveller, b. A. D. 1577, d. 1617, whimſical.
Corinna, a celebrated Theban poeteſs, fl. B. C. 495.
Corio, Bernardine, an Italian hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1500.
Coriolanus, C. Martius, a renowned Roman general, d. B. C. 488.
Cormes, King of Bulgaria, d. about A. D. 762.
Cornarius, a German phyſician, d. A. D. 1558, a tranſlator.
Cornaro, Lewis, a noble Venetian, d. A. D. 1566.
Corneille, a celebrated French dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1606, d. 1684, ſtyled the father of the French theatre.
Corneille, Thomas, his brother, a geographer, hiſtorian, and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1709.
Corneille, Michael, a French painter and engraver, d. A. D. 1708.
Cornelius, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 251—252.
Cornificius, a Greek critic and poet, fl. B. C. 30.
Coronelli, Vincent, a Venetian mathematician and geographer, d. A. D. 1718.
Corradini, de Sezza, Cardinal, antiquary, and critic.
Corrado, Sebaſtian, of Bologna, d. A. D. 1556, a critic and grammarian, profeſſor of belles lettres in Regio.
Correa, Thomas, a learned Portugueſe, d. A. D. 1595.
Corregio, Antonio, a moſt excellent Italian painter, b. A. D. 1494, d. 1534.
Corſini, profeſſor of philoſophy at Piſa, b. A. D. 1702, d. 1765, a mathematician.
Cort, Cornelius, an eminent Dutch deſigner and engraver, fl. A. D. 1560.
Corte, Gotlieb, profeſſor of law in Leipſick, d. A. D. 1731, a critic.
Cortez, Ferdinand, a Spaniſh general, b. A. D. 1485, d. 1547. conqueror of Mexico.
Cortone, Peter, a Florentine painter and architect, d. A. D. 1669.
Corwiel, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 706—706.
Coſin, John, Biſhop of Durham, b. A. D. 1594, d. 1672, a theologian.
Coſmo de Medicis, Grand Duke of Tuſcany, b. A. D. 1519, d. 1574, founder of the Univerſity of Piſa.
Coſſart, Gabriel, profeſſor of rhetoric at Paris, b. A. D. 1615, d. 1674, an orator and poet, eſteemed.
Coſta, Chriſtopher, a phyſician in Spain, d. after A. D. 1578.
Coſta, Emmanuel, profeſſor of law at Salamanca, fl. A. D. 1549.
Coſtanzo, Angelo, of Naples, b. A. D. 1507, d. after 1582, an hiſtorian and poet.
Cota, Roderigo, of Toledo, fl. A. D. 1540, a tragic poet.
Cotelier, John Baptiſt, profeſſor of Greek at Paris, b. A. D. 1627, d. 1686, a learned antiquary, critic, hiſtorian, and tranſlator.
Cotes, Roger, Plumian profeſſor of aſtronomy at Cambridge, b. A. D. 1682, d. 1716, an excellent mathematician.
Cotta, Caius Aurelius, a celebrated Roman orator, fl. B. C. 75.

Co——r

Cotte, Robert, of Paris, an architect, b. A. D. 1657, d. 1735.
Cotton, Sir Robert, an Engliſh antiquary, b. A. D. 1570, d. 1631, a collector of valuable MSS.
Cotton, Charles, an Engliſh poet, d. about A. D. 1688.
Cotys, King of Thrace, contemporary to Philip of Macedon, cruel.
Covarruvias, Diego, a celebrated Spaniſh lawyer, d. A. D. 1577, learned.
Couperin, Francis, a French muſician, d. A. D. 1733.
Couplet, Philip, a Flemiſh Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1693, an hiſtorian and philoſopher.
Couplet, Claude, a French mathematician and mechanic, d. A. D. 1722.
Cour, Didier de la, a Benedictine monk, b. A. D. 1550, d. 1623.
Courtilz, Gatien de, a French hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1644, d. 1712, ingenious.
Courtois, James, an eminent French painter, b. A. D. 1621, d. 1670.
Couſin, John, a French painter and ſculptor, d. A. D. 1589.
Couſtou, Nicolas, an eminent French ſculptor, b. A. D. 1658, d. 1733.
Cowel, John, an eminent Engliſh civilian, b. A. D. 1554, d. 1611.
Cowley, Abraham, an Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1667, learned, eaſy.
Cowper, William, an eminent Engliſh phyſician, d. about A. D. 1698, an anatomiſt.
Cox, Richard, Biſhop of Ely, a learned and zealous Proteſtant, b. A. D. 1499, d. 1581.
Coypel, Noel, a French painter, b. A. D. 1629, d. 1707.
Cragius, Nicolas, profeſſor of hiſtory in Copenhagen, d. A. D. 1602.
Craig, Thomas, a Scots civilian and lawyer, d. A. D. 1608.
Craig, John, a Scots mathematician, fl. in the end of the 17th century.
Cramer, Gabriel, of Geneva, b. A. D. 1704, d. 1752, a celebrated philoſopher and mathematician, learned.
Cranmer, Thomas, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D, 1489, d. 1556, learned and pious.
Crantor, Platonic philoſopher and poet, fl. B. C. 300.
Crantzius, abbot of Hamburgh, fl. A. D. 1504, an hiſtorian.
Craſſo, Julius Paul, a learned phyſician of Padua, d. A. D. 1574, a tranſlator.
Craſſus, Licinius, a Roman orator, b. B. C. 139, d. 91.
Craſſus, Marcus, a renowned Roman general, d. B. C. 53, avaritious.
Crates, of Athens, a philoſopher, fl. B. C. 280.
Crates, of Thebes, a philoſopher, fl. about B. C. 328.
Cratinus, an Athenian comic poet, d. about B. C. 423.
Cratippus, a Peripatetic philoſopher, of Mitylene, fl. B. C. 53.
Craton, John, a famous phyſician at Breſlaw, d. A. D. 1585.
Crebillon, Proſper, of Dijon, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1762, a celebrated dramatiſt.
Creech, Thomas, an Engliſh divine, critic, and poet, b. A. D. 1659, d. 1701.
Crellius, John, a Poliſh divine, b. A. D. 1590, d. 1632, a Socinian.
Cremonini, Caeſar, profeſſor of philoſophy at Padua, b. A. D. 1550, d. 1620.
Cremutius, Cordus, a Roman hiſtorian, d. A. D. 25.
Crenius, Thomas, a German miſcellaneous author, b. A. D. 1648, d. 1728, a voluminous writer.
Creon, the firſt annual Archon of Athens, fl. B. C. 684.
Creſchine, Peter, a Ruſſian hiſtorian and chronologer, d. A. D. 1763.

Cr——u

Creſcimbini, an Italian hiſtorian and poet, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1728, founder of the academy of Arcadians.
Creſconius, an African Biſhop, fl. A. D. 690, verſant in the canon law.
Creſias, of Cnidus, a Greek phyſician and hiſtorian, fl. B. C. 400, fabulous.
Creſpi, Joſeph of Bologna, b. A. D. 1665, d. 1747, a painter.
Creſpin, John, a famous printer at Geneva, d. A. D. 1572.
Crevier, John Baptiſt, profeſſor of rhetoric in Beauvais, b. A. D. 1693, d. 1765, a good hiſtorian and critic.
Criaſus, King of Argos, beg. B. C. 1676—1622.
Crida, King of Northumberland, in England, d. A. D. 595.
Crighton, George, profeſſor of Greek at Paris, d. A. D 1611.
Crighton, James, commonly ſtyled the Admirable Crighton, of Scotland, b. A. D. 1551, d. 1583, a prodigy of genius and of learning.
Criſpus, John Baptiſt, of Naples, a theologian and poet, in the 17th century.
Critias, a diſciple of Socrates, and one of the 30 tyrants of Athens, d. B. C. 401, an elegiac poet.
Crito, an Athenian philoſopher, fl. B. C. 404, a diſciple of Socrates.
Critobulus, a famous Greek phyſician, fl. B. C. 339.
Critolaus, a renowned general of the Achaeans, d. B. C. 146.
Critolaus, a Peripatetic philoſopher, fl. B. C. 156.
Craeſe, Gerard, a Dutch divine, critic, and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1710.
Craeſus, the laſt King of Lydia, beg. B. C. 562—548.
Croft, Herbert, Biſhop of Hereford, b. A. D. 1603, d. 1691.
Croi, John, a learned French miniſter, d. A. D. 1659, verſant in polemical divinity.
Croix, Lewis, a French geographer, d. A. D. 1760, eſteemed.
Cromer, Martin, a Poliſh prelate, d. A. D. 1589, an hiſtorian.
Cromner, King of Bulgaria, d. A. D. 763.
Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Eſſex, b. A. D. 1490, d. 1540, a great politician.
Cromwell, Oliver, Protector of the commonwealth of England, b. A. D. 1599, d. 1658. He had a genius adapted to all places, ſeaſons, buſineſs, parties, and governments.
Cromwell, Richard, the ſon of Oliver, b. A. D. 1626, d. 1712, unambitious.
Crotopas, King of Argos, beg. B. C. 1541—1522.
Crouſaz, John Peter, profeſſor of philoſophy at Groningen, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1748, a philoſopher, mathematician, and logician, eſteemed.
Crowne, John, an Engliſh dramatiſt, d. about A. D. 1703.
Croxal, Samuel, an Engliſh divine and poet, d. A. D. 1751, author of the Fair Circaſſian.
Croyere, Lewis de Liſle, de la, an aſtronomer, d. A. D. 1741.
Croze, Mathurin, of Nantes, d. A. D. 1739, an hiſtorian.
Crum, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 800—815.
Cruſius, Martin, of Germany, fl. A. D. 1500, an hiſtorian.
Cteſibius, of Alexandria, a celebrated mathematician and mechanic, fl. B. C. 136.
Cteſiphon, Greek architect of Diana's temple at Epheſus, fl. B. C. 544.
Cudworth, Ralph, a very learned Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1688.
Cueva, Alphonſo, de la, Marquis de Bedmar, d. A. D. 1655, a perſon of the moſt enterpriſing and dangerous genius that ever Spain produced, conductor of the conſpiracy againſt Venice, d. A. D. 1618.
Cujas, James, profeſſor of law at Bourges, b. A. D. 1520, d. 1590, an eminent lawyer, and voluminous writer.
Cullen, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 971—972.

Cumberland.

Cumberland, Richard, Biſhop of Peterborough, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1718, a theologian, philoſopher, and critic, eſteemed.
Cuneus, Peter, profeſſor of belles lettres, &c. at Leyden, d. A. D. 1638.
Cunibert, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 686—700.
Cunitz, Maria, a learned Sileſian lady, d. A. D. 1664.
Cuper, Giſbert, of Gueldres, d. A. D. 1716, an hiſtorian, antiquary, and critic.
Curcellaeus, Stephen, of Geneva, b. A. D. 1586, d. 1658, a learned theologian and critic.
Curio, a Roman orator, d. B. C. 48.
Curio, Caelius Secundus, profeſſor of eloquence at Baſil, b. A. D. 1502, d. 1569, a theologian, philoſopher, and critic.
Curius, Dentatus, a Roman Conſul, fl. B. C. 296.
Curtius, Quintus, a Roman hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 64, eſteemed.
Cuſa, Nicolas, Cardinal, fl. A. D. 1448, a geometrician and aſtronomer.
Cuſpinian, John, a German ſtateſman, phyſician, and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1529.
Cyaxares, King of Media, beg. B. C. 634—594.
Cygne, Martin, a Jeſuit, and famous rhetorician, d. A. D. 1699.
Cynaethus, of Chio, a Greek poet, fl. B. C. 506.
Cynortas, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. year uncertain.
Cyprian, of Carthage, a father of the church, d. A. D. 258, eloquent.
Cypſalus, King of Corinth, beg. B. C. 659—629, a mild prince.
Cyrano, Savinien, an Italian dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1655.
Cyrenius, governour of Syria in the reign of Auguſtus.
Cyril, Patriarch of Alexandria, d. A. D. 444, learned and pious.
Cyril, Biſhop of Jeruſalem, d. A. D. 386, a theologian.
Cyrus, founder of the Perſian empire, beg. B. C. 552—529, an accompliſhed prince.

D

Dacier, Andrew, of Caſtres, b. A. D. 1651, d. 1722, an excellent critic and tranſlator.
Dacier, Ann, b. A. D. 1651, d. 1720, an elegant tranſlator and critic.
Dager, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 185—186.
Dagobert, King of France, beg. A. D. 628—638, a pacific prince.
Dagobert II. King of France, beg. A. D. 674—679, a weak prince.
Dagobert III. King of France, beg. A. D. 711—715.
Daher, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. 1225—1226.
Daille, John, a learned French Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1594, d. 1676.
Dalechamps, James, phyſician at Lyons, b. A. D. 1513, d. 1588, a commentator and tranſlator.
Dalin, Olaus, a Swediſh hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1708, d. 1763, the father of Swediſh poetry.
Dalmatin, George, a Lutheran divine in Carniola, fl. in the end of the 16th century, tranſlator of the bible.
Dalton, John, an Engliſh divine and poet, d. A. D. 1763.
Damaſcenus, John, a father of the Greek church, d. about A. D. 770, a theologian, clear and energetic.
Damaſcius, a celebrated heathen philoſopher, fl. about A. D. 580.
Damaſus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 366—385, a prudent prelate.
Damaſus II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1048—1048, reigned 23 days.
Damiani, Peter, Cardinal, Biſhop of Oſtia, d. A. D. 1072, pious, credulous.

Damien, a learned Portugueſe hiſtorian, d. about A. D. 1555.
Damon, a Pythagorean philoſopher, fl. B. C. 386.
Damophiles, of Sicily, fl. B. C. 424, the firſt Greek painter at Rome.
Dampier, William, a celebrated Engliſh navigator, b. A. D. 1652, d. after 1711.
Dan, ſon of Jacob and Bilhah.
Dan, King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 1038—997.
Dan II. King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 262—252.
Dan III. King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 143—74.
Danaus, King of Argos, beg. B. C. 1510—1452, ambitious, cruel.
Danchet, Anthony, an eminent French poet, b. A. D. 1671, d. 1748.
Dandini, Jerom, profeſſor of theology at Padua, d. A. D. 1634, a commentator.
Dandini, Hercules, profeſſor of law at Padua, b. A. D. 1691, d. 1747, a voluminous writer.
Dandolo, Henry, Doge of Venice, d. A. D. 1250, an able politician, and a brave officer.
Dandrieu, John Francis, a celebrated French muſician, d. A. D. 1740.
Danet, Peter, a French abbé, d. A. D. 1709, an antiquary and critic.
Dangeau, Louis Courcillon, a French geographer and grammarian, b. A. D. 1643, d. 1723, verſant in all languages.
Danhawer, John, of Briſgau, a Lutheran divine, b. A. D. 1603, d. 1666.
Daniel, a Jewiſh prophet, b. B. C. 624, d. 533.
Daniel, Samuel, an Engliſh hiſtorian and poet, b. A. D. 1562, d. 1619.
Daniel, Gabriel, Jeſuit, of Rouen, b. A. D. 1649, d. 1728, a celebrated philoſopher, hiſtorian, and critic, judicious, not elegant.
Dante, Alighieri, one of the firſt Italian poets, b. A. D. 1265, d. 1321.
Dante, Peter Vincent, of Perugia, d. A. D. 1512, a mathematician and architect.
Dante, Vincent, his grandſon, b. A. D. 1530, d. 1576, a mathematician and ſtatuary.
Dante, Ignatius, of Perugia, d. A. D. 1586, a philoſopher and mathematician.
Dante, John Baptiſt, of Perugia, an excellent mathematician in the end of the 15th century.
Dantz, John Andrew, a German divine, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1727, a very learned commentator and critic.
Dapper, Oliver, of Amſterdam, d. A. D. 1690, a phyſician and hiſtorian.
Danes, profeſſor of Greek at Paris, b. A. D. 1497, d. 1577, very learned.
Dares, an antient Greek hiſtorian, fl. about B. C. 1180.
Darius, Hyſtaſpes, King of Perſia, beg. B. C. 521—485, prudent, ambitious.
Darius, Nothus, King of Perſia, beg. B. C. 422—403.
Darius, Codomannus, King of Perſia, beg. B. C. 334—330, proud, ambitious.
Dartis, John, profeſſor of Canon law at Paris, d. A. D. 1651, a judicious compiler.
Daſſouci, a celebrated French muſician and poet in the 17th century.
Datames, governour of Cappadocia, d. about B. C. 358, the greateſt general of his time.
Dati, Carlo, profeſſor of polite learning at Florence, d. A. D. 1675, learned.
Davenant, John, Biſhop of Saliſbury, b. A. D. 1570, d. 1641, a theologian.

Da——e

Davenant, Sir William, an Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1605, d. 1668, correct, judicious.

Davenant, Charles, an eminent Engliſh civilian, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1714.

Davenport, Chriſtopher, an Engliſh Franciſcan friar, b. A. D. 1598, d. 1680, a learned theologian and philoſopher.

David, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1124—1153.

David II. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1329—1370.

David, King of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 1059—1019.

Davies, Sir John, an eminent Engliſh hiſtorian and antiquary, b. A. D. 1570, d. 1626.

Davies, John, a learned Engliſh critic, b. A. D. 1679, d. 1732.

Davies, Samuel, preſident of the college of New Jerſey, b. A. D. 1724, d. 1761, an animated, but incorrect preacher.

Davila, of Cyprus, d. A. D. 1634, a celebrated hiſtorian.

Davis, John, an Engliſh navigator, d. A. D. 1685.

Davity, Peter, a French hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1573, d. 1635, not eſteemed.

Daumius, Chriſtian, of Miſnie, b. A. D. 1552, d. 1627, very learned.

Daurat, John, a learned French philoſopher, and an excellent critic and poet, b. about A. D. 1506, d. 1588.

Dawes, Archbiſhop of York, b. A. D. 1671, d. 1724, pious and learned.

Day, John, an Engliſh printer, d. A. D. 1584.

Deborah, judge of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 1322—1282.

Dechales, Claudius, an excellent French mathematician and mechanic, b. A. D. 1611, d. 1678.

Decian, Tiberius, profeſſor of law at Padua, d. A. D. 1581.

Decius, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 249—251, an accompliſhed prince.

Decius, Philip, profeſſor of law at Piſa, b. A. D. 1454, d. 1535, learned.

Decius, Publius, a Roman conſul, d. B. C. 340, brave.

Dee, John, an Engliſh mathematician and aſtronomer, b. A. D. 1527, d. 1608.

Defoe, Daniel, an Engliſh miſcellaneous writer, d. A. D. 1731, author of the hiſtory of Robinſon Cruſoe.

Dejoces, King of Media, beg. B. C. 691—651.

Dejotarus, Tetrarch of Galatia, fl. in the reign of Pompey.

Dellius, Quintus, a Greek hiſtorian, fl. in the reign of Cleopatra.

Delaune, a zealous nonconformiſt, fl. A. D. 168, contemporary to Calamy.

Delrio, Martin, a Flemiſh Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1551, d. 1608, a theologian, philoſopher, and critic, learned, but credulous.

Demades, an Athenian orator, d. B. C. 322.

Demaratus, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 526—491.

Demetrius, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 294—286.

Demetrius II. King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 243—232.

Demetrius, King of Aſia, beg. B. C. 301—289, a renowned warriour.

Demetrius, Soter, King of Syria, beg. B. C. 162—150, ambitious and brave.

Demetrius, Nicator, King of Syria, beg. B. C. 146—144.

Demetrius, Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1277—1302.

Demetrius II. Duke of Ruſſia, beg, A. D. 1360—1362.

Demetrius III. Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1362—1389.

Demetrius, Phalereus, Archon of Athens, d. B. C. 284, a philoſopher, politician, and orator.

Democedes, of Crotona, d. about B. C. 520, an eminent phyſician.

Democritus, of Abdera, d. B. C. 362, one of the greateſt philoſophers of antiquity.

Demoivre, a French mathematician, d. A. D. 1754.

Demophon, King of Athens, beg. B. C. 1182—1149.

Demoſthenes, the celebrated Athenian orator, d. B. C. 322.

De——i

Dempſter, profeſſor of claſſical learning at Paris, d. A. D. 1625.

Denham, Sir John, an Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1615, d. 1668, eſteemed.

Dennis, John, an Engliſh critic and poet, b. A. D. 1657, d. 1733.

Denores, Jaſon, profeſſor of philoſophy at Padua, d. A. D. 1590.

Dentatus, a renowned Roman general, fl. B. C. 272.

Deodatus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 614—618.

Deodatus II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 672—676.

Deparcieux, Anthony, a French mathematician, b. A. D. 1703, d. 1768.

Dercylus, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1109—1069.

Derham, William, rector of Upminſter, b. A. D. 1657, d. 1735, a theologian and philoſopher, eſteemed.

Deſagulier, John, profeſſor of experimental philoſophy in London, b. A. D. 1683, d. 1749, eſteemed.

Des Barreaux, a French nobleman, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1674, a libertine and poet.

Des Cartes; ſee Cartes.

Deſchamps, Francis, a French hiſtorian and dramatiſt, d. A. D. 1747.

Deſchamps, James, Doctor of the Sorbonne, d. A. D. 1759, a commentator.

Desfontanes. Peter, a famous French critic, d. A. D. 1745.

Deſhays, John Baptiſt, of Rouen, b. A. D. 1730, d. 1765, a hiſtory painter.

Deſlandes, Andrew, a celebrated French philoſopher and critic, b. A. D. 1690, d. 1757.

Deſmarets, a French muſician, b. A. D. 1662, d. 1741.

Deſportes, Francis, a French painter, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1743.

Deſportes, John Baptiſt, a French phyſician, b. A. D. 1704, d. 1748.

Deſtouches, Andrew, a French muſician, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1749.

Deſtouches, Philip, a French dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1680, d. 1754.

Devaux, John, of Paris, b. A. D. 1649, d. 1729, a learned phyſician.

Devereux, Robert, Earl of Eſſex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, b. A. D. 1567, d. 1601.

Deuſing, Anthony, profeſſor of medicine in Groningen, d. A. D. 1666.

Dewes, Sir Symonds, an Engliſh hiſtorian and antiquary, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1650.

De Wit, John, the famous Dutch penſionary, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1667, one of the greateſt geniuſes of his age.

Dezaillier, d' Argenville, of Paris, d. A. D. 1766, a natural hiſtorian.

Diago, Franciſco, a Dominican friar of Spain, d. A. D. 1615, an hiſtorian.

Diagoras, of Melos, ſtyled the Atheiſt, fl. B. C. 414, a philoſopher and poet.

Diaz, Michael, of Arragon, a navigator, d. A. D. 1512, companion of Columbus.

Dicaearchus, of Meſſina, a diſciple of Ariſtotle, fl. B. C. 310, a philoſopher, mathematician, and hiſtorian, eſteemed.

Diceto, Ralph, Dean of St Paul's, fl. about A. D. 1210, an hiſtorian, a plagiariſt.

Dickinſon, Edmund, a celebrated Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1707, a good philoſopher, chymiſt, and critic.

Didier, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 756—774.

Dido, daughter of Belus King of Tyre, fl. B. C. 730, founder of Carthage.

Didymus, of Alexandria, ſirnamed the Blind, fl. A. D. 371.

Diemberbroek,

Di——o

Diemberbroek, Iſbrand, of Montfort, b. A. D. 1609, d. 1644, profeſſor of medicine and anatomy at Utrecht.

Diepenbeck, Abraham, of Bois le Duc, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1675, a painter.

Dieteric, John, profeſſor of languages at Gieſſen, b. A. D. 1612, d. 1667, an antiquary and critic of profound erudition.

Dieu, Lewis, profeſſor of theology at Leyden, b. A. D. 1590, d. 1642, a theologian and commentator, eſteemed,

Digby, Sir Kenelm, a celebrated Engliſh philoſopher, b. A. D. 1603, d. 1665, an excellent chymiſt.

Digby, George, Lord, b. A. D. D. 1609, d. 1673, enterpriſing, brave.

Digges, Leonard, an Engliſh mathematician, d. A. D. 1574.

Digges, Sir Dudley, his ſon, b. A. D. 1583, d. 1639, a ſtateſman and politician.

Dillen, John James, profeſſor of botany at Oxford, d. A. D. 1747.

Dillon. See Roſcommon.

Dinarchus, an Athenian orator, b. B. C. 361, d. about 290.

Dinocrates, a celebrated Macedonian architect, fl. B. C. 330.

Dinolochus, a Sicilian comic poet, fl. about B. C. 482.

Dinus, profeſſor of law at Bologna, d. A. D. 1303, eſteemed.

Dinoſtratus, a Greek mathematician, fl. B. C. 340.

Diocles, a geometrician, fl. before Anthemius,

Diocleſian, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 285—305, a great prince.

Diodati, John, miniſter at Geneva, fl. A. D. 1607, a tranſlator and annotator.

Diodorus, Siculus, a celebrated ancient hiſtorian, fl. B. C. 44. judicious, prolix, and indefatigable.

Diodorus, Biſhop of Tarſus, d. about A. D. 392, a theologian and philoſopher.

Diodotus, King of Syria, beg. B. C. 143—139.

Diogenes, the Cynic philoſopher, d. B. C. 324.

Diogenes, Laertius, an Epicurean philoſopher and biographer, d. about B. C. 222.

Diognetus, Archon of Athens, beg. B. C. 893—865.

Diomedes, King of Ætolia, fl. B. C. 1184.

Dion, of Syracuſe, a brave general, d. B. C. 354.

Dion, Caſſius, of Nice, fl. A. D. 230, a Roman hiſtorian, partial.

Dionis, Peter, a French phyſician, d. A. D. 1718, an anatomiſt.

Dionyſius, tyrant of Syracuſe, d. B. C. 368, tyrannical.

Dionyſius II. tyrant of Syracuſe, d. after B. C. 342, tyrannical.

Dionyſius, ſirnamed the Liberal, King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1279—1325.

Dionyſius, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 259—269.

Dionyſius, Patriarch of Alexandria, beg. A. D. 247—264, prudent, and pious.

Dionyſius, Perigetes, geographer and poet, fl. B. C. 10.

Dionyſius, Halicarnaſſ. a Roman hiſtorian and antiquary, fl. B. C. 5, a judicious critic, and exact chronologer.

Dionyſius, the Little, a Roman Abbot, d. about A. D. 540, a chronologer.

Diophantes, a mathematician of Alexandria, fl. not long before or after the commencement of the Chriſtian æra.

Dioſcorides, of Cilicia, a phyſician in the reign of Nero.

Dioſcorus, Patriarch of Alexandria, beg. A. D. 444—451, an heretic.

Dithmar, Biſhop of Merſburg, fl. A. D. 1008, a chronologer.

Ditton, Humphrey, of Salisbury, b. A. D. 1675, d. 1715, a theologian and mathematician.

Ditzeng, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 815—821, a cruel prince.

Dlugoſſus, John, Canon of Cracow, fl. A. D. 1464, an hiſtorian.

Dobſon, William, an eminent Engliſh painter, b. A. D. 1610, d. 1647.

Do

Dodart, Dionyſius, a learned French phyſician, b. A. D. 1634, d. 1707.

Dodd, William, Prebendary of Brecon, d. A. D. 1777, an excellent preacher.

Doddridge, Philip, an eminent Engliſh diſſenting divine, b. A. D. 1702, d. 1751, a judicious theologian and critic.

Dodoens, a Flemiſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1585, a botaniſt.

Dodſley, Robert, a bookſeller in London, b. A. D. 1703, d. 1764, a poet.

Dodwell, Henry, profeſſor of hiſtory in Oxford, b. A. D. 1641, d. 1711, a learned controverſial writer.

Doedalſus, King of Bythinia, beg. B. C. 383—378.

Dolabella, P. Cornelius, fl. B. C. 53, turbulent, ſeditious.

Dolce, Lewis, a Venetian critic and poet, b. A. D. 1508, d. 1568.

Dolce, Carlo, of Florence, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1686, a painter, eſteemed.

Dolet, Stephen, of Orleans, b. A. D. 1509, d. 1546, a good philologer.

Domalder, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 178—181.

Domar, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 181—183.

Domat, John, a celebrated French lawyer, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1696.

Domenichino, a famous Italian painter, b. A. D. 1581, d. 1641.

Dominic, de Guſman, of Arragon, b. A. D. 1170, d. 1221, founder of the Dominican order of monks.

Dominis, Mark Anthony, Archbiſhop of Spalatro, d. A. D. 1625,

Domitian, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 81—96, a moſt profligate prince.

Domnus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 676—678.

Domnus II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 974—974.

Donald IV. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 636—650.

Donald V. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 854—858.

Donald VI. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 892—903.

Donald VII. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1093—1094.

Donato, Alexander, Jeſuit, of Italy, d. A. D. 1640, an antiquary and poet.

Donato, Jerom, a noble Venetian ſtateſman and politician, d. A. D. 1513.

Donatus, Biſhop of Numidia, fl. A. D. 306, a ſchiſmatic.

Donatus, Biſhop of Carthage, d. about the middle of the 4th century.

Dondis, James, phyſician and mathematician of Padua, fl. A. D. 1350.

Doneau, or Donellus, Hugh, profeſſor of law at Leyden, fl. A. D. 1575, learned.

Donne, John, an Engliſh divine and poet, b. A. D. 1573, d. 1631, eſteemed.

Dongal, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 824—831.

Dongard, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 452—457.

Doni, Anthony Francis, of Florence, b. A. D. 1511, d. 1547, a poet.

Donzellinus, Jerom, a learned Italian phyſician, d. A. D. 1560.

Dopell, Mayor, of Nuremberg, b. A. D. 1677, d. 1750, a celebrated mathematician, aſtronomer, and geographer.

Dorat, John, profeſſor of Greek in Paris, b. A. D. 1508, d. 1588, a poet.

Dorſling, a very brave Pruſſian officer, fl. A. D. 1665.

Doria, Andrew, of Genoa, b. A. D. 1466, d. 1560, a renowned admiral.

Doriſſus, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 986—957.

Dorſet, Thomas Sackville, Earl of, b. A. D. 1536, d. 1608, a poet.

Dorſet, Charles, Earl of, b. A. D. 1637, d. 1706, a poet, judicious, elegant.

Doucom, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 815—815.

Douglas, Gawin, biſhop of Dunkeld. b. A. D. 1474, a famous poet.

Doujat,

Do——u

Doujat, John, profeſſor of law at Paris, d. A. D. 1688, a lawyer and hiſtorian.

Douſa, Janus, governour of Leyden, b. A. D. 1545, d. 1604, an annaliſt and poet.

Drabricius, Nicolas, of Moravia, b. A. D. 1587, d. after 1666, an enthuſiaſt.

Draco, an Athenian legiſlator and Archon, fl. B. C. 624, virtuous, ſevere.

Drake, Sir Francis, a renowned Engliſh admiral, b. A. D. 1545, d. 1596.

Drake, James, an Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1667, d. 1707, an anatomiſt, hiſtorian, and poet.

Drakenborch, Arnold, a Dutch commentator on ſome of the claſſics, d. A. D. 1748, eſteemed.

Drayton, Michael, an eminent Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1563, d. 1631.

Drebel, Cornelius, a Dutch philoſopher and chymiſt, b. A. D. 1572, d. 1634.

Drelincourt, Charles, a French Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1595, d. 1669, a learned divine, and uſeful preacher.

Drelincourt, Charles, his ſon, profeſſor of phyſic at Leyden, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1697.

Dreſſerus, Matthew, profeſſor of belles lettres in Leipſick, b. A. D. 1536, d. 1607.

Drevet, Peter, an eminent Engliſh engraver, d. A. D. 1739.

Drexellius, Jerom, a German theologian, d. A. D. 1638.

Driedo, John, profeſſor of divinity in Louvain, d. A. D. 1535, zealous.

Drieſſen, Anthony, a Dutch theologian, b. A. D. 1684, d. 1748.

Drolinger, Charles, a German poet, d. A. D. 1742.

Drummond, William, a Scots poet, b. A. D. 1586, d. 1649, a miſcellaneous writer.

Druſius, John, profeſſor of Hebrew at Frankfort, b. A. D. 1555, d. 1616, well ſkilled in Hebrew, and a good critic and annotator.

Druſus, Nero Claudius, ſirnamed Germanicus, d. B. C. 9, a renowned Roman general; others of this name.

Dryander, John, profeſſor at Marpurg, d. A. D. 1560, a phyſician and mathematician.

Dryden, John, a celebrated Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1631, d. 1701, the father of Engliſh criticism.

Duarren, Francis, profeſſor of civil law at Bourges, b. A. D. 1509, d. 1559.

Du Bos, John Baptiſt, a French hiſtorian and critic, b. A. D. 1670, d. 1742, eſteemed.

Dubrau, John, a Bohemian hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1553, accurate.

Ducas, Alexis, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1204—1204.

Duchal, James, an Iriſh divine, d. A. D. 1761, a ſolid preacher.

Duche, de Vancy, a French dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1668, d. 1704.

Duchesne, Andrew, of Touraine, d. A. D. 1640, an hiſtorian.

Duck, Arthur, an Engliſh civilian, b. A. D. 1580, d. 1649.

Duck, Stephen, an Engliſh poet and divine, d. A. D. 1756.

Duclos, Charles, ſecretary of the French academy, d. A. D. 1772, an hiſtorian and grammarian.

Dudley, Edmund, an eminent Engliſh ſtateſman and lawyer, d. A. D. 1510.

Dudley, John, Duke of Northumberland, b. A. D. 1502, d. 1553, a ſtateſman.

Dudley, Ambroſe, ſtyled the good Earl of Warwick, b. A. D. 1530, d. 1589, a ſtateſman and general.

Dudley, Sir Robert, a learned philoſopher, mathematician, and chymiſt, b. A. D. 1573, d. 1639.

Duellius, Caius, a Roman conſul, fl. B. C. 260, the firſt Roman who obtained a naval triumph.

Dufreny, Charles, a French comic poet, d. A. D. 1724.

Du——Ec

Duffus, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 968—972.

Dugdale, Sir William, an eminent Engliſh hiſtorian, antiquary, and herald, b. A. D. 1605, d. 1686.

Duguet, James, a French theologian, b. A. D. 1649, d. 1733.

Duhalde; ſee Halde.

Duiſburg, a Pruſſian chronologer, fl. in the 16th century.

Duke, Richard, an Engliſh divine and poet, d. A. D. 1711.

Dumont, Henry, of Liege, a famous muſician, b. A. D. 1610, d. 1684.

Duncan, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1034—1040.

Duncan II. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1094—1097.

Duncan, Daniel, a Scottiſh phyſician at Berlin, Geneva, &c. d. A. D. 1735.

Duns, Scotus John, an Engliſh Franciſcan friar, b. A. D. 1275, d. 1308, a ſubtile ſcholaſtic divine.

Dunſtan, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D. 924 d. 988.

Duperray, Michael of France, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1732, verſant in canon law.

Dupin, Lewis, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, b. A. D. 1657, d. 1719, a biographer, hiſtorian, and critic.

Dupleix, Scipio, a French hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1569, d. 1661, not eſteemed.

Duppa, Brian, Biſhop of Winchester, b. A. D. 1589, d. 1662, pious, charitable.

Dupre, de St Maur, Nicolas Francis, d. A. D. 1772, well ſkilled in polite learning.

Dupuy, Peter, of Paris, d. A. D. 1651, verſant in juriſprudence and hiſtory, very learned.

Durand, William, a very learned French lawyer, b. A. D. 1232, d. 1296.

Durant, Samuel, miniſter of Charenton, d. A. D. 1620, an eminent preacher.

Durell, John, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1683.

Durer, Albert, of Nuremberg, b. A. D. 1471, d. 1528, an excellent engraver.

Duret, Lewis, a French phyſician, b. A. D. 1527, d. 1586.

Durfey, Thomas, an Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1723.

Dury, John, a Scottiſh divine, d. after A. D. 1674, a great traveller.

Duval, John Baptiſt, or Auxerre, d. A. D. 1671, an antiquary, ſkilled in the Arabic language.

Dydymus, of Alexandria, d. A. D. 396, a commentator and grammarian.

Dyer, Sir James, an eminent Engliſh judge and lawyer, b. A. D. 1511, d. 1581.

Dyer, John, an Engliſh divine, and poet, b. A. D. 1700, d. 1758.

E

Eadmerus, monk of Canterbury, fl. A. D. 1121.

Ebbo, a German divine, and an apoſtle of the north nations, d. A. D. 851, zealous, indefatigable.

Eberard, a German Benedictine monk, d. A. D. 1355, an hiſtorian.

Ebertus, Theodoric, a learned profeſſor at Frankfort, in the 17th century.

Ebion, a Stoic philoſopher, and [illegible], fl. A. D. 72.

Eboric, King of the Suevi in Spain, beg. A. D. 582—583.

Eccard, John George, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1690.

Ecchellenſis, Abraham, profeſſor of Arabic in Paris, d. A. D. 1664.

Echard, Laurence, an Engliſh divine and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1671, d. 1730.

Echeſtratus, King of Lacedæmon, beg. B. C. [illegible]—[illegible].

Eckius,

Ec——l

Eckius, John, profeſſor of theology in Ingolſtadt, b. A. D. 1483, 1543, an oppoſer of the Proteſtants.
Ecluſe, Charles, a Dutch botaniſt, d. A. D. 1609, aet. 89.
Edelink, Gerrard, of Anvers, b. A. D. 1641, d. 1707, an eminent engraver.
Edgar, King of England, beg. A. D. 959—975, ſirnamed the Peaceable.
Edgar, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1097—1107, a good prince.
Edmund, King of England, beg. A. D. 941—948.
Edmund II. King of England, beg. A. D. 1016—1016, ſirnamed Ironſide.
Edmund, King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1433—1438.
Edred, King of England, beg. A. D. 948—955, a virtuous prince.
Edward, King of England, beg. A. D. 900—925, brave, ſucceſsful.
Edward II. King of England, beg. A. D. 975—978, ſtyled the Martyr.
Edward III. King of England, beg. A. D. 1041—1066, the Confeſſor.
Edward I. King of England, beg. A. D. 1272—1308, ſtyled Longſhanks.
Edward II. King of England, beg. A. D. 1308—1327, imprudent.
Edward III. King of England, beg. A. D. 1327—1377, a great hero.
Edward IV. King of England, beg. A. D. 1461—1483, mild and brave.
Edward V. King of England, beg. A. D. 1483—1483, a minor.
Edward VI. King of England, beg. A. D. 1547—1553, a weak prince.
Edward, Prince of Wales, called the Black Prince, generous and brave, d. A. D. 1376.
Edwards, George, an Engliſh natural hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1694, d. 1773, an eminent ornithologiſt.
Edwards, Jonathan, preſident of the college of New Jerſey, b. A. D. 1702, d. 1758, a learned divine.
Edwy, King of England, beg. A. D. 955—959, an amiable prince.
Egbert, King of England, beg. A. D. 828—838, a brave prince.
Egbert, Archbiſhop of York, d. A. D. 767, a learned prelate.
Egeling, Henry of Breme, d. A. D. 1713, a celebrated antiquary.
Egil, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 330—331.
Eginhart, ſecretary to Charlemagne, d. A. D. 829, an hiſtorian.
Egiza, King of the Suevi in Spain, beg. A. D. 687—701.
Eglon, King of Moab, fl. B. C. 1332.
Egly, Charles Philip, of Paris, b. A. D. 1696, d. 1749, an exact hiſtorian.
Egnatius, John Baptiſt, profeſſor of belles lettres at Venice, b. A. D. 1473, d. 1583, an hiſtorian and biographer.
Eick, Hubert Van, brother of John of Bruges, d. A. D. 1426, a painter.
Eiſenhart, profeſſor of morality in Heimſtadt, b. A. D. 1643, d. 1707.
Eiſenſchmid, John, a German phyſician and mathematician, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1712.
Ela, King of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 933—932, a wicked prince.
Eleazar, Jewiſh High-prieſt, beg. B. C. 283—251.
Eleonora, Queen of Arragon and Navarre, beg. A. D. 1479—1479.
Eleutherus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 177—193.
Eli, Jewiſh prieſt, d. about B. C. 1119.
Elian, Claudius, contemporary to Pauſanias, a Roman hiſtorian.
Elias, a Jewiſh prophet, fl. in the reigns of Ahab and Ahaziah.

El——p

Eliaſhib, Jewiſh High-prieſt, beg. B. C. 444—410.
Elichman, John, phyſician at Leyden, in the 17th century, underſtood ſixteen languages.
Eliſha, a Jewiſh prophet, and ſucceſſor of Elias, fl. B. C. 900.
Eliſtoanax, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 466—433.
Elizabeth, Queen of England, beg. A. D. 1558—1603, an excellent princeſs.
Elizabeth, Empreſs of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1741—1762, diſtinguiſhed by her clemency.
Elmacinus, George, an Egyptian, fl. 1240, an hiſtorian.
Elmenhorſt, Geverhart, of Hamburg, d. A. D. 1621, a judicious critic.
Elſheimer, Adam, a celebrated German painter, b. A. D. 1574, d. 1610.
Elyot, Sir Thomas, an Engliſh ſtateſman of great learning, d. A. D. 1546.
Elzevirs, a family of eminent Dutch printers at Amſterdam and Leyden, from A. D. 1595 to 1680.
Emanuel, King of Portugal, beg. A.D. 1495—1521, a patron of learning and arts.
Emanuel, Duke of Savoy, ſtyled Iron-head, d. A. D. 1580, prudent, brave.
Emeric, King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1196—1204.
Emilianus, C. Julius, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 253—253.
Emilius, Paulus, a celebrated Roman general, d. B. C. 160.
Emilius, Paulas, of Verona, d. A. D. 1529 an hiſtorian.
Emlyn, Thomas, an Engliſh diſſenting divine, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1741, eſteemed.
Emmius, Ubbo, profeſſor of Greek in Groningen, b. A. D. 1547, d. 1625, a geographer and hiſtorian, highly eſteemed.
Empedocles, of Agrigentum, a celebrated philoſopher and poet, fl. B. C. 464.
Emulius, Sylvius, King of the Latines, beg. B. C. 795—753.
Emund, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 880—890.
Ended, Caliph of the Saracens, fl. A. D. 1258.
Endymion, the 12th King of Elis.
Ennius, Quintus, of Calabria, b. about B. C. 239, d. 169, an hiſtorian and poet.
Ennodius, Magnus Faelix, biſhop of Pavia, b. about A. D. 470, d. about 511.
Enoch, the ſon of Jared, an antedeluvian patriarch, b. B. C. 3386, d. 3021.
Enos, the ſon of Seth, b. B. C. 3773, d. 2868.
Ent, George, an Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1604, d. 1689.
Entinopus, of Candia, an eminent architect, d. about A. D. 420, the founder of Venice.
Eobanus, Elias, profeſſor of belles lettres in Marburg, b. A. D. 1488, d. 1540, an indifferent poet.
Epaminondas, a renowned Theban general, d. B. C. 363, prudent, diſintereſted, brave.
Epachmus, or Eupalis, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1069—1031.
Epicheres, or Ophiatenes, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 935—883.
Ephorus, of Æolia, an hiſtorian and orator, diſciple of Iſocrates, fl. B. C. 300.
Ephraim, the Syrian, an excellent writer, fl. A. D. 370, pious, learned.
Epicharmus, of Sicily, a Pythagorean philoſopher and poet, fl. B. C. 470.
Epiclidas King of Lacedemon, d. B. C. 220.
Epictetus, a celebrated Stoic philoſopher, d. about A. D. 161, an excellent moraliſt.
Epicurus, a famous Grecian philoſopher, and founder of a ſect, b. about B. C. 342, d. about 270.
Epimenides, of Crete, a philoſopher and poet, fl. B. C. 600.
Epiphanius, Biſhop of Salamis, fl. in the 4th century, not eſteemed.

Epiphanius.

Ep——r

Epiphanius, Scholaſticus, a Latin commentator, fl. A. D. 510.
Epiſcopius, Simon, a Dutch theologian, b. A. D. 1612, d. 1643, an Arminian.
Epo, Boethius, of Friezland, d. A. D. 1599, a lawyer and antiquary.
Epopeus, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1425—1390.
Eraric, King of the Goths in Italy, beg. A. D. 541—541.
Eraſiſtratus, Ceus, a famous Greek phyſician, fl. B. C. 293.
Eraſmus, Deſiderius, of Rotterdam, b. A. D. 1467, d. 1536, a very correct and elegant Latin writer, highly eſteemed.
Eraſtus, Thomas, a German phyſician and divine, b. A. D. 1523, d. 1583.
Eratoſthenes, of Cyrene, d. about B. C. 194, a famous philoſopher, hiſtorian, chronologer, and poet.
Erchembert, of Lombardy, fl. in the 9th century, an hiſtorian.
Ereƈtheus, King of Athens, beg. B. C. 1397—1347.
Eregina, John, a Britiſh grammarian and critic, profeſſor of aſtronomy at Oxford, d. A. D. 883.
Eremita, Daniel, of Antwerp, d. A. D. 1613, a miſcellaneous writer.
Erick, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 856—863, a devout prince.
Erick II. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 863—873, ſirnamed the Child.
Erick III. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1097—1106, ſirnamed the Good.
Erick IV. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1135—1139, ſirnamed the Illuſtrious.
Erick V. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1139—1147, ſirnamed the Lamb.
Erick VI. King of Denmark, beg. A.D. 1241—1250, ſirnamed Plog-penning.
Erick VII. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1259—1286, ſirnamed Glipping.
Erick VIII. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1286—1320, ſirnamed the Pious.
Erick IX. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1320—1332.
Erick X. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1412—1439, a weak prince.
Erick II. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 16—20, mild, equitable, brave.
Erick III. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 135—140.
Erick IV. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 188—200.
Erick V. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 851—860.
Erick VI. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 860—880.
Erick VII. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 890—900.
Erick VIII. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 930, ſirnamed the Virtuous.
Erick IX. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1150—1162, pious and brave.
Erick X. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1210—1220, a prudent prince.
Erick XI. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1223—1250, ſirnamed the Liſper.
Erick XII. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1354—1365.
Erick XIII. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1412—1441, auſtere, inflexible.
Erick XIV. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1560—1568, imprudent, ſuperſtitious.
Erichonius, King of Athens, beg. B. C. 1487—1437.
Erizzo, Sebaſtian, a Venetian hiſtorian and medaliſt, d. A. D. 1550.
Eropas, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 602—576.
Erpenius, Thomas, profeſſor of Oriental languages at Leyden, b. A. D. 1584, d. 1624, learned.
Ervigas, King of the Suevi in Spain, beg. A. D. 680—687.

Er——u

Eryceyra, Fernand, of Liſbon, b. A. D. 1614, d. after 1657, an hiſtorian.
Eryceyra, Francis Xavier, of Liſbon, b. A. D. 1673, d. 1740, a philoſopher and poet.
Eſau, the ſon of Iſaac, fl. B. C. 1760.
Eſchines, of Athens, a famous orator, b. B. C. 397, d. 322.
Eſchyles, an Athenian tragic poet, b. B. C. 525, d. 456.
Eſcobar, Anthony, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1580, d. 1669, a theologian and commentator.
Eſcobar, Bartholomew, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1558, d. 1624.
Eſculapius, an eminent phyſician, fl. B. C. about 300.
Eſdras, Jewiſh High-prieſt, fl. in the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus.
Eſpagnolet, Joſeph Ribera, a Spaniſh painter, b. A. D. 1589, d. 1656.
Eſpen-Van of Louvain, b. A. D. 1646, d. 1728, a learned canoniſt.
Eſperiente, Philip, of Florence, d. A. D. 1496, an hiſtorian.
Eſther, Queen of Perſia, fl. B. C. 460.
Eſtius, William, a Dutch divine, b. A. D. 1543, d. 1613, learned.
Eſop, a fabuliſt, fl. about B. C. 590.
Eſtrades, Godfrey, Marſhal of France, b. A. D. 1607, d. 1686, a celebrated ſtateſman and negotiator.
Etſinus, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 734—747.
Ethelbald, King of England, beg. A. D. 857—860, a debauched prince.
Ethelbert, King of England, beg. A. D. 860—866, mild and virtuous.
Ethelred I. King of England, beg. A. D. 866—872, prudent and brave.
Ethelred II. King of England, beg. A. D. 978—1017, a weak prince.
Ethelwolf, King of England, beg. A. D. 837—857, a weak prince.
Etherege, Sir George, an Engliſh dramatiſt, d. about A. D. 1690.
Etmuller, Michael, of Leipſick, b. A. D. 1646, d. 1683, an eminent phyſician and voluminous writer.
Etmuller, Michael-Erneſt, his ſon, d. A. D. 1732, a phyſician, eſteemed.
Evagrius, Scholaſticus, of Syria, b. A. D. 536, d. after 595, a credulous hiſtorian.
Evaric, King of the Goths, beg. A. D. 466—484.
Evariſtus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 108—109.
Eubulus, an Athenian comic poet, fl. B. C. 374.
Eucher, Archbiſhop of Lyons, d. about A. D. 450, learned and pious.
Euclid, of Megara, a diſciple of Socrates, fl. B. C. 400.
Euclid, of Alexandria, a celebrated mathematician, d. B. C. 277.
Eudamidas, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 326—295.
Eudamidas II. King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 268—244.
Eudes, King of France, beg. A. D. 887—898.
Eudoſia, Eaſtern Empreſs, beg. A. D. 1067—1071.
Eudoxus of Cnidus, a famous aſtronomer, phyſician, and legislator, d. B. C. after 368.
Evelyn, John, a very famous natural philoſopher in England, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1706, ingenious, learned, indefatigable.
Evelyn, John, his ſon, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1713, a miſcellaneous writer.
Eugene, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 654—657.
Eugene II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 824—827.
Eugene III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1145—1153.
Eugene IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1431—1447.

Eugene,

Eu——Fa

Eugene, Francis, Prince of Savoy, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1736, a renowned general.
Eugippus, a Neapolitan abbot, fl. A. D. 510, a theologian and biographer.
Eumelius, of Corinth, fl. B. C. 740, a poet.
Eumenes, King of Pergamus, beg. B. C. 263—241.
Eumenes II. King of Pergamus, beg. B. C. 197—159.
Eumenes III. King of Pergamus, beg. B. C. 159—158.
Eumenes, one of Alexander's generals and ſucceſſors, d. B. C. 315.
Eunapius, of Sardis, a celebrated phyſician, hiſtorian, and ſophiſt, fl. about A. D. 400.
Eunomius, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 986—907.
Eunomius, a famous hereſiarch of the 4th century, d. about A. D. 394, founder of the ſect called Eunomians.
Eupales, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1069—1031.
Euphemius, Patriarch of Conſtantinople, contemporary to Anaſtaſius.
Euphorion, of Chalcis, an hiſtorian and poet, fl. B. C. 425.
Eupolis, an Athenian comic poet, fl. B. C. 440.
Eupompus, a famous Greek painter, fl. B. C. 400.
Euridamus, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 240.
Evremond, Charles, a French officer, b. A. D. 1613, d. 1703, a miſcellaneous writer, eſteemed.
Euripides, a celebrated Greek tragic poet, b. B. C. 486, d. 407.
Euriſtates, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 724—687.
Euriſtates II. King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 644—607.
Eurydamidas, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 326—295.
Eurydamidas II. King of Lacedemon, d. B. C. 244.
Euryſtheus, King of Mycenae, beg. B. C. 1262—1257.
Euſden, Laurence, of Ireland, d. A. D. 1730, a theologian and poet.
Euſebius, Pamphilus, Biſhop of Caeſarea, d. about A. D. 338, a very learned divine, hiſtorian, and chronologer.
Euſebius, Biſhop of Nicomedia, an Arian, d. A. D. 342.
Euſebius, John, of Nuremberg, a Jeſuit, fl. A. D. 1637.
Euſtachius, Bartholomew, of Rome, fl. A. D. 1550, an anatomiſt.
Euſtachius, Patriarch of Alexandria in the 9th century.
Euſtathius, Biſhop of Theſſalonica in the 12th century, an eminent critic and grammarian.
Euſtratius, a Greek commentator in the 12th century.
Euthemius, Patriarch of Conſtantinople, d. A. D. 920.
Euthycrates, a famous Greek ſculptor, fl. B. C. 326.
Eutropius, Flavius, an Italian ſophiſt, fl. A. D 356, an hiſtorian.
Eutyches, an Abbot of Conſtantinople, fl. about A. D. 450, a ſectariſt.
Eutychianus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 275—283.
Eutychius, Patriarch of Alexandria, a chronologer, fl. A. D. 937.
Eyben, Huldericus, a learned German civilian, b. A. D. 1629, d. 1699.
Ezekiel, a Jewiſh prophet, fl. B. C. 601.
Ezra, a Jewiſh prophet, fl. B. C. 458.
Ezzelino, tyrant in Verona and Padua, d. A. D. 1259.
Ezzoddin, an Arabian hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1160, d. 1232, verſant in all the learning of theſe times.

F

Faber, Gilbert, a Flemiſh Carmelite friar, d. A. D. 1506, an hiſtorian and commentator.
Faber, John, Biſhop of Vienna, d. A. D. 1542, an hiſtorian and polemic.

Fa

Fabel, Tannaquil, of Gaen, b. A. D. 1615, d. 1672, a good critic.
Fabert, Abraham, Marſhal of France, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1663, brave.
Fabian, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 236—250.
Fabian, Robert, an Engliſh chronologer and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1512.
Fabius, Maximus, a renowned Roman general, fl. B. C. 301.
Fabius, Maximus, ſtyled Cunctator, contemporary to Hannibal, fl. B. C. 210.
Fabius, Pictor, a Roman general and hiſtorian, fl. about B. C. 220.
Fabius, Ruſticus, a Roman hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 50.
Fabre, John Claud, a French divine, and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1668, d. 1753, a compiler, without elegance.
Fabretti, Raphael, a learned Italian antiquary and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1619, d. 1710, eſteemed.
Fabri, Honorius, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1607, d. 1688, a theologian, mathematician, and philoſopher.
Fabricius, a celebrated Roman general, fl. B. C. 282, prudent, brave.
Fabricius, George, of Saxony, an annaliſt and poet, b. A. D. 1516, d. 1571.
Fabricius, Jerom, ſirnamed Aquapendente, profeſſor of anatomy in Padua, d. A. D. 1603, an eminent phyſician.
Fabricius, Vincent, of Hamburgh, b. A. D. 1613, d. 1657, an excellent phyſician, civilian, orator, and poet.
Fabricius, John Albert, profeſſor of eloquence at Hamburg, b. A. D. 1668, d. 1736, the moſt learned and laborious critic of his age.
Fabrot, Charles Hannibal, an eminent French lawyer, b. A. D. 1580, d. 1659, learned and judicious.
Facio, Bartholomew, a Genoeſe hiſtorian and biographer, d. A. D. 1457.
Facundus, an African prelate, fl. A. D. 547, a theologian.
Faerno, Gabriel, of Cremona, an excellent Latin poet and critic, d. A. D. 1561.
Fagan, Chriſtopher, a French comic poet, b. A. D. 1702, d. 1755.
Fage, Raymond de la, an eminent French deſigner, d. A. D. 1690.
Fagius, Paul, a German Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1504, d. 1550, learned.
Fagnani, Proſper, an Italian canoniſt, fl. A. D. 1669, eſteemed.
Fagon, Guy, a very learned French phyſician, b. A. D. 1630, d. 1718.
Faille, Germaine de la, b. A. D. 1615, d. 1711, an annaliſt.
Fairfax, Edward, an Engliſh poet, d. after A. D. 1631.
Fairfax, Sir Thomas, a general under Cromwel, d. A. D. 1671.
Faithorn, William, an ingenious Engliſh painter, d. about A. D 1690.
Falkland, Lucius Cary, Viſcount; ſee Cary.
Fallopius, Gabriel, profeſſor of anatomy at Padua, b. A. D. 1523, d. 1562, diſcoverer of the Fallopian tubes.
Falſtaff; ſee Faſtolf.
Fan-chui, a Chineſe hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 960.
Fanſhaw, Sir Richard, an eminent Engliſh ſtateſman, negotiator, and poet, b. A. D. 1607, d. 1666.
Fardella, Michael Angelo, profeſſor of Aſtronomy at Padua, d. A. D. 1718, a philoſopher and mathematician.
Farel, William, miniſter of the reformed church at Neufchatel, b. A. D. 1489, d. 1565, learned and zealous.
Faria, d' Souſa Emmanuel, a Portugueſe hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1590, d. 1649.
Farinaccio, Proſper, of Rome, b. A. D. 1554, d. 1618, a civilian.

Farinato,

Fa——e

Farinato, Paul, an eminent Italian painter, b. A. D. 1522, d. 1586.
Farinelli, a famous Italian ſinger, b. A. D. 1705.
Faringdon, Anthony, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1596, d. 1658.
Farnaby, Thomas, an Engliſh grammarian and critic, b. A. D. 1575, d. 1647; his notes on the claſſics eſteemed.
Farquhar, George, an Engliſh dramatiſt and poet, b. A. D. 1678, d. 1707, eſteemed.
Faſtolf, Sir John, a renowned Engliſh officer, b. about A. D. 1469, d. 1549.
Fauchet, Claud, of Paris, a learned antiquary, b. A. D. 1529, d. 1601.
Faucheur, Michael, a French Proteſtant divine, d. A. D. 1657.
Favila, King of Aſturia in Spain, beg. A. D. 737—739.
Favorinus, an ancient philoſopher and orator, at Rome, fl. A. D. 120.
Faur, de St Jorri, Peter, a celebrated French lawyer and antiquary, d. A. D. 1600.
Fay, Charles Francis, a learned French phyſician, d. A. D. 1759.
Fayette, Madam de la, a French noveliſt, d. A. D. 1693, admired.
Featly, Daniel, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1582, d. 1645, a polemical writer.
Feckingham, John de, the laſt Abbot of Weſtminſter, d. A. D. 1585, a theologian.
Feithius, Everard, a German critic, fl. A. D. 1590.
Felibien, Andrew, hiſtoriographer to the King of France, b. A. D. 1619, d. 1695, an architect, painter, and ſculptor.
Felibien, John, his ſon, a French hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1733.
Felibien, Dom-Michel, a Benedictine monk, d. A. D. 1719, an hiſtorian.
Feliciani, Biſhop of Foligno, b. A. D. 1562, d. 1632, a poet.
Felix, Roman governour of Judaea, beg. about A. D. 50—60.
Felix, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 269—275.
Felix II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 355—356.
Felix III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 483—492.
Felix IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 526—530.
Felix Minutius, a father of the primitive church, fl. in the commencement of the 3d century, an apologiſt for Chriſtianity.
Fell, John, Biſhop of Oxford, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1686, a learned divine, philologiſt, and linguiſt.
Feller, Joachim, of Leipſick, d. A. D. 1726, an hiſtorian.
Fenelon, Archbiſhop of Cambray, b. A. D. 1651, d. 1715, a learned theologian, and an excellent critic and preacher, ſtyle flowing and elegant.
Fenton, Sir Geofrey, an Engliſh ſtateſman, d. A. D. 1608, a miſcellaneous author.
Fenton, Eliſha, an Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1730, an excellent verſifier.
Ferchard, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 622—636.
Ferchard II. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 650—668.
Ferdinand, Emperor of Germany, and King of Bohemia and of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1558—1564, a prudent prince.
Ferdinand II. Emperor of Germany, &c. beg. A. D. 1619—1637, very ambitious.
Ferdinand III. Emperor of Germany, &c. beg. A. D. 1637—1658, a virtuous prince.
Ferdinand IV. King of Bohemia and of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1647—1655.
Ferdinand, King of Arragon, beg. A. D. 1412—1416.
Ferdinand, King of Caſtille and Leon, beg. A. D. 1037—1065, prudent and brave.
Ferdinand II. King of Leon, beg. A. D. 1157—1188, a brave prince.

Fe

Ferdinand III. King of Caſtille and Leon, beg. A. D. 1230—1252, a good prince.
Ferdinand IV. King of Caſtille and Leon, beg. A. D. 1295—1312, deſpotic.
Ferdinand V. King of Caſtille and Arragon, beg. A. D. 1474—1516, a great prince.
Ferdinand VI. King of Spain, beg. A. D. 1746—1759.
Ferdinand King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1367—1383.
Ferdinand, of Cordova, fl. A. D. 1446, a mathematician and artiſt, a brave officer, and very learned.
Ferdinand, John, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, fl. A. D. 1594, a good philologiſt.
Ferdinandi, Epiphanes, an Italian phyſician, d. A. D. 1638.
Fergus, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 404—420.
Fergus II. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 763—767.
Fermat, a French mathematician, b. A. D. 1592, d. 1664 eſteemed.
Ferguſon, James, an eminent Scots mathematician, d. A. D. 1776.
Fernel, John, phyſician to Henry II. of France, b. A. D. 1506, d. 1558, eſteemed.
Ferracino, Bartholomew, a Venetian mathematician and mechanic, b. A. D. 1692, d. 1771, inventer of saw-mills, &c.
Ferrand, Lewis, of Paris, d. A. D. 1699, a theologian, learned, not judicious.
Ferraras, Don John, a Spaniſh divine, philoſopher, and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1652, d. 1735, elegant, but not accurate.
Ferrari, Octavian, profeſſor of philoſophy at Padua, b. A. D. 1510, d. 1586, ſkilled in polite literature.
Ferrari, Bernardine, a learned Spaniſh antiquary in the beginning of the 17th century.
Ferrari, Franciſco, of Milan, b. A. D. 1577, d. 1669, verſant in all kinds of learning.
Ferrari, Octavio, hiſtoriographer of Milan, b. A. D. 1607, d. 1682, an hiſtorian.
Ferrars, George, a celebrated Engliſh lawyer, b. about A. D. 1510, d. 1579, an hiſtorian.
Ferrars, Edward, an Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1574.
Ferrars, Henry, an Engliſh antiquary and genealogiſt, d. A. D. 1633.
Ferreira, Anthony, a Portugueſe surgeon, d. A. D. 1577.
Ferreti, of Vincenza, an hiſtorian and poet in the 13th century
Ferreti, Ranulfus, profeſſor of law in Valence, d. A. D. 1552.
Ferri, a learned German divine, b. A. D. 1501, d. 1669, a poet.
Ferri, Ciro, a ſkilful painter at Rome, b. A. D. 1634, d. 1689.
Ferrier, Arnold, preſident in the parliament of Paris, d. A. D. 1585.
Ferrier, John, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1619, d. 1674.
Ferrier, Jeremy, profeſſor of divinity at Nismes, d. A. D. 1625.
Ferriere, Claude de, profeſſor of law at Rheims, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1715, learned.
Ferus, John, a celebrated French preacher, d. A. D. 1554, a commentator.
Feſtus, Portius, Roman governour of Judaea, fl. A. D. 60.
Feſtus, Pompeius, a Latin grammarian and critic, fl. A. D. 22.
Feti, Dominico, of Rome, b. A. D. 1589, d. 1624, a painter.
Feuardent, Francis, a Franciscan friar, b. A. D. 1541, d. 1612, a ſeditious preacher.
Feuillee, le P. Louis, a celebrated French navigator, b. A. D. 1668, d. A. D. 1732.
Fevre, of Etaples, James, of Paris, d. A. D. 1537, a learned commentator, grammarian, and critic.
Fevre, Nicolas, a learned [illegible], b. A. D. [illegible], d. 1611.
Fevre, Guy, of Normandy, [illegible] grammarian, critic, and poet.

Fevre.

Fe——l

Fevre, Anthony le, his brother, a ſtateſman, d. A. D. 1615.
Fevre, Tannegui, commentator and critic. See Faber.
Fevre, N. le, a French Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1755, a theologian and philoſopher.
Fevret, Charles, an eminent French civilian, b. A. D. 1583, d. 1661.
Ficinus, Marſilius, of Florence, b. A. D. 1433, d. 1499, a divine, philoſopher, and critic; a Platoniſt.
Fiddes, Richard, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1615, d. 1672, a learned theologian.
Field, Richard, an eminent Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1561, d. 1616.
Fielding, Henry, an Engliſh dramatiſt, and miſcellaneous author, b. A. D. 1707, d. 1754.
Fielding, Sir John, his brother, an eminent Engliſh lawyer, d. A. D. 1780.
Fiennes, Nathaniel, Lord Say, &c. b. A. D. 1608, d. 1669.
Fienus, Thomas, profeſſor of phyſic at Louvain, b. A. D. 1566, d. 1631.
Fileſac, John, a French theologian, d. A. D. 1638, learned, not judicious.
Fimbria, a celebrated Roman general, d. B. C. 84.
Finch, Heneage, Earl of Nottingham, Chancellor of England, b. A. D. 1621, d. 1682, an eminent lawyer.
Fine, Orontius, profeſſor of mathematics in Paris, b. A. D. 1494, d. 1555, a philoſopher, aſtrologer, and mechanic.
Finetti, a Dominican friar, d. after A. D. 1756, verſant in the Oriental and in all obſcure languages.
Fingal, a Caledonian chief, ſuppoſed to have fl. about the end of the third century.
Fineux, Sir John, an eminent Engliſh lawyer, d. A. D. 1526.
Fiolon, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 170—172.
Firmicus, Maternus, fl. under Conſtantine's ſons, an aſtrologer.
Firmilian, Biſhop of Caeſarea, diſciple of Origen, fl. A. D. 256.
Fiſher, John, Biſhop of Rocheſter, b. A. D. 1458, d. 1535.
Fi-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 465—466, infamous and cruel.
Fi-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 473—477, without merit.
Fi-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 567—569.
Fitz, Anthony, phyſician, of Montpellier, b. A. D. 1690, d. 1765, learned.
Fitzherbert, Sir Anthony, an Engliſh lawyer, d. A. D. 1538, learned.
Fitzherbert, Nicolas, his grandſon, b. A. D. 1550, d. 1612, a miſcellaneous Latin author, eſteemed.
Fitz-James, James, Duke of Berwick, a renowned general, b. A. D. 1671, d. 1734.
Fitz-Stephen, William, a monk of Canterbury, fl. A. D. 1174.
Fitz-William, Earl of Southampton, a gallant Engliſh commander, d. A. D. 1542.
Flaccus, Caius Valerius, an ancient Latin poet, contemporary to Martial, an excellent imitator of Virgil.
Flaminio, Mark Anthony, a Latin poet and critic, d. A. D. 1550.
Flaminius, Titus Quintus, a celebrated Roman general, fl. B. C. 186.
Flamſtead, aſtronomer royal of England, b. A. D. 1646, d. 1720, eſteemed.
Flatman, Thomas, an Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1688.
Flavigni, Valerian de, doctor of the Sorbonne, and profeſſor of Hebrew at Paris, fl. about the end of the 17th century.
Flechier, Eſprit, Biſhop of Niſmes, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1710, a very celebrated preacher, ſtyle pure, correct, animated.
Flecknoe, Richard, an Engliſh poet and dramatiſt, fl. A. D. 1664.
Fleetwood, an eminent Engliſh lawyer, d. A. D. 1593.

Fl——o

Fleetwood, William, Biſhop of St Aſaph, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1723, a theologian.
Fletcher, John, an Engliſh dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1576, d. 1625, eſteemed.
Fleury, Claud, a celebrated French hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1640, d. 1722, eſteemed.
Fleury, Andrew, Cardinal, a profound ſtateſman and negotiator, b. A. D. 1653, d. 1743.
Flinks, Godfrey, of Cleves, an hiſtory painter, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1660.
Flodard, canon of Rheims, fl. A. D. 940, an hiſtorian.
Florianus, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 276—276.
Florence of Worceſter, fl. in the reign of Henry I. an hiſtorian.
Floris, of Anvers, an eminent Flemiſh painter, b. A. D. 1520, d. 1570.
Florus, a Roman hiſtorian and poet, fl. about A. D. 120.
Fludd, Robert, an Engliſh philoſopher and mathematician, b. A. D. 1574, d. 1637.
Foe, an Indian philoſopher, fl. about B. C. 1000.
Foeſius, Anulius, a celebrated French phyſician, b. A. D. 1528, d. 1596.
Foglieta, Uberto, a Genoeſe hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1581, aet. 62, eſteemed.
Fohi, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 2953—2838.
Foix, Francis de, biſhop of Aire, d. A. D. 1594, a great mathematician.
Foix, Lewis, a French architect, fl. A. D. 1580; he built the Eſcurial at Madrid.
Folard, Charles, an eminent French officer and engineer, b. A. D. 1669, d. 1752.
Folengio, Theophilus, of Mantua, d. A. D. 1544, a poet.
Folieta, Hubert, a learned Genoeſe, b. A. D. 1518, d. 1581, a miſcellaneous author.
Folkes, Martin, an Engliſh philoſopher and antiquary, b. A. D. 1686, d. 1754.
Fonſeca, Peter, a Portugueſe Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1589, a philoſopher.
Font, N. de la, a French dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1686, d. 1725.
Fontaine, John de la, a celebrated French poet, b. A. D. 1621, d. 1695, author of fables and tales; univerſally eſteemed.
Fontana, Publio, of Venice, d. A. D. 1598, a good Latin poet.
Fontana, Dominico, a celebrated Italian architect, d. A. D. 1607.
Fontanini, Juſtus, of Aquileia, d. A. D. 1736, an hiſtorian, antiquary, and critic.
Fonte-Moderata, a celebrated Venetian lady, b. A. D. 1555, d. 1592.
Fontenay, John Baptiſt, a French painter, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1715.
Fontenelle, Bernard de, of Rouen, b. A. D. 1657, d. 1757, a celebrated philoſopher, moraliſt, and poet; an univerſal genius.
Fontet, Charles, a French hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1772.
Fontius, Barthol. of Florence, profeſſor of rhetorick, in the end of the 15th century.
Foote, Samuel, a celebrated Engliſh comedian, b. A. D. 1721, d. 1777.
Forbes, Patrick, Biſhop of Aberdeen, b. A. D. 1564, d. 1635, a commentator.
Forbes, John, his ſon, profeſſor of divinity, d. A. D. 1648, a learned theologian.
Forbes, William, Biſhop of Edinburgh, b. A. D. 1585, d. 1634, a learned divine, and an excellent preacher.
Forbes, Duncan, preſident of the court of ſeſſion in Scotland, d. A. D. 1750, learned.
Ford, John, an Engliſh dramatiſt, d. about A. D. 1656.

Fo——r

Fordun, a Scots hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 1350.

Fordyce, David, profeſſor of moral philoſophy in Aberdeen, d. about A. D. 1756.

Foreſto, James Philip, of Bergamo, b. A. D. 1434, d. 1529, a chronologer.

Formoſus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 891—896.

Forſtner, Chriſtopher, a German ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1598, d. 1667, an able negotiator.

Forteſcue, Sir John, Chancellor of England, d. about A. D. 1465, an eminent lawyer.

Fortius, or Sterk, a German mathematician and critic, d. A. D. 1536.

Foſcarini, Michael, a Venetian hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1692.

Foſſe, Anthony de la, a French dramatiſt, d. A. D. 1708.

Foſter, Samuel, a celebrated Engliſh mathematician and aſtronomer, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1652.

Foſter, James, an eminent diſſenting divine and moraliſt, b. A. D. 1697, d. 1753, an excellent preacher.

Fothergill, George, an eminent Engliſh divine, and an excellent preacher, b. A. D. 1705, d. 1760.

Fothergill, Samuel, his brother, an eminent phyſician in London, d. A. D. 1773, diſtinguiſhed by his learning and benevolence.

Fothergill, John, an eminent Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1711, d. 1780, learned and charitable.

Foucher, Simon, of Dijon, d. A. D. 1696, the reſtorer of academic philoſophy.

Foulon, William, a Dutch comic poet, d. A. D. 1568.

Fouquet, Charles, Marſhal de Belleiſle, b. A. D. 1684, d. 1761, a celebrated ſtateſman and general.

Fouquier, James, a Flemiſh painter, b. A. D. 1580, d. 1621.

Four, Philip, a French antiquary, d. A. D. 1685.

Fourmont, Stephen, profeſſor of the Oriental languages in Paris, b. A. D. 1683, d. 1745, a learned hiſtorian, grammarian, and critic.

Fournier, William, profeſſor of law at Orleans, fl. A. D. 1581.

Fournier, George, of Caen, a Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1652, a geographer.

Fournier, Peter Simon, of Paris, b. A. D. 1712, d. 1768, an engraver.

Fowler, Edward, biſhop of Glouceſter, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1714, a theologian.

Fox, Richard, biſhop of Wincheſter, d. A. D. 1528, a ſtateſman.

Fox, Edward, biſhop of Hereford, d. A. D. 1538, a ſtateſman.

Fox, John, an Engliſh divine, and eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1517, d. 1587, laborious, not accurate.

Fox, John, a ſhoemaker in England, and founder of the ſect called Quakers, d. A. D. 1681.

Fracaſtorius, Jerom, an eminent phyſician and poet at Verona, b. A. D. 1482, d. 1553.

Frachetta, Jerom, an Italian politician, d. A. D. 1610.

Fraguier, Claude Francis, of Paris, b. A. D. 1666, d. 1728, an antiquary, critic, and poet, eſteemed.

Franc, Martin, ſecretary to Felix V. a good French poet.

Franceſca, Peter, an eminent Florentine painter, d. A. D. 1458.

Franceſchini, Mark Anthony, of Bologna, b. A. D. 1648, d. 1729, a painter.

Francia, a celebrated Bologneſe painter, b. A. D. 1450, d. 1518.

Francis, King of France, beg. A. D. 1515—1547, an accompliſhed prince.

Francis II. King of France, beg. A. D. 1555—1560.

Francis, King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 1479—1483.

Francis, Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1745—1765.

Fr

Francis, of Lorrain, Duke of Guiſe, d. A. D. 1563, brave, but bigotted.

Francis, of Aſſiſi, founder of an order of mendicant friars, b. A. D. 1181, d. 1226.

Francis, de Paule, founder of the order of the Minims, d. A. D. 1507.

Francis, Sonnius, biſhop of Antwerp, fl. A. D. 1545, a learned divine.

Francis, Xavier, the apoſtle of the Indies, contemporary to Ignatius Loyola.

Franciſcus, Philelphus, poet laureat of Italy, d. A. D. 1481, a linguiſt and poet.

Franck, George, phyſician to the King of Denmark, b. A. D. 1643, d. 1704.

Franck, Auguſtus Herman, a German divine, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1727, a theologian and commentator.

Franckenſtein, Chriſtian Godfrey, of Leipſick, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1717, an hiſtorian.

Francowitz, a theologian, b. A. D. 1520, d. 1575.

Frank, George, a German phyſician and poet, b. A. D. 1643, d. 1704.

Frans, Floris, of Antwerp, b. A. D. 1520, d. 1570, a painter, the Raphael of Flanders.

Fredegaire, the moſt antient French hiſtorian, d. A. D. 650.

Frederick, Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1152—1190, a great prince.

Frederick II. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1138—1150, a great prince.

Frederick III. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1440—1493.

Frederick, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1523—1533, ſirnamed the Pacific.

Frederick II. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1559—1588, generous, brave.

Frederick III. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1648—1670, prudent, brave.

Frederick IV. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1699—1730, a good prince.

Frederick V. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1746—1766, a mild prince.

Frederick, Auguſtus, King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1697—1724.

Frederick, Auguſtus II. King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1733—1763.

Frederick, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1719—1751.

Frederick II. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1751.

Frederick, Elector of Brandenburgh, beg. A. D. 1417—1440.

Frederick II. Elector of Brandenburgh, beg. A. D. 1440—1469.

Frederick, William, Elector of Brandenburgh, beg. A. D. 1640—1688.

Frederick III. Elector of Brandenburgh, beg. A. D. 1688, 1713, he was the firſt King of Pruſſia.

Frederick, William II. King of Pruſſia, beg. A. D. 1713—1740.

Frederick II. King of Pruſſia, beg. A. D. 1740, an accompliſhed prince.

Freher, Marquard, profeſſor of law at Heidelberg, b. A. D. 1565, d. 1614.

Freig, Thomas, profeſſor of law at Basle, d. A. D. 1583, a learned civilian.

Freind, John, Profeſſor of chymiſtry at Oxford, b. A. D. 1675, d. 1728, a very learned phyſician.

Freinthemius, John, a learned German [illegible], b. A. D. 1608, d. 1660, [illegible].

Frenicle, Nicolas, a French [illegible].

Freret, Nicholas, of Paris, [illegible], b. A. D. 1688, d. 1749.

Frodo,

Fr——u Ga

Freſne, Charles de, a judicious hiſtorian; ſee Cange.
Freſnoy, Charles, an excellent French poet and painter, b. A. D. 1611, d. 1665.
Freſny, Charles, a French poet and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1648, d. 1724.
Friart, Rowland, an eminent architect, fl. A. D. 1606.
Friola, King of Oviedo in Spain, beg. A. D. 757—768.
Friola II. King of Leon in Spain, beg. A. D. 923—924.
Friſchlin, Nicodemus, a German critic and poet, b. A. D. 1547, d. 1590.
Friſchmuth, John, profeſſor of languages at Jene, d. A. D. 1687, a theologian and philologiſt.
Froben, John, a famous printer at Baſil, d. A. D. 1527.
Frobiſher, Sir Martin, a celebrated Engliſh navigator, d. A. D. 1594.
Froiſſard, John, a French hiſtorian, chronologer, and poet, b. A. D. 1337, d. 1402.
Frontan, King of the Suevi in Spain, beg. A. D. 457—457.
Frontinus, Sextus Julius, a Roman conſul and general, fl. A. D. 96.
Fronto, a famous Roman orator, fl. A. D. 150.
Frowde, Philip, an Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1739.
Frumarius, King of the Suevi in Spain, beg. A. D. 460—463.
Fryth, John, an Engliſh Proteſtant divine, d. A. D. 1533.
Fulga, or Tulca, King of the Viſigoths, beg. A. D. 640—642.
Fulgentius, an African Biſhop, b. A. D. 464, d. 533, a learned theologian.
Fulk, William, a learned Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1589.
Fuller, Thomas, a learned Engliſh divine and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1608, d. 1661.
Fuller, Nicholas, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1557, d. 1622.
Fulvio-Orſino, a Roman antiquary, hiſtorian, and critic, d. A. D. 1600.
Fumano, Adam, of Verona, d. A. D. 1587, a poet.
Funccius, John, a Proteſtant preacher in Ruſſia, b. A. D. 1517, d. 1566, a chronologer, not eſteemed.
Furetiere, Anthony, Abbot of Chalivoy, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1688, lexicographer.
Furius, Bibaculus, a Latin poet, fl. B. C. 103.
Furſt, Walter, a Swiſs patriot, fl. A. D. 1310.
Furſtemberg, Biſhop of Paderborn, b. A. D. 1526, d. 1613, a Latin poet.
Fuſchius, Leonard, a German phyſician, b. A. D. 1500, d. 1566.
Fuſt, or Fauſtus, of Mentz, one of the earlieſt printers, d. A. D. 1466.
Fuzelier, Lewis, a French dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1673, d. 1752.

G

Gabbiani, Antonio Dominico, an Italian hiſtorian and painter, b. A. D. 1652, d. 1726.
Gabinius, Roman governour of Judaea, B. C. 63.
Gabriel, Sionita, profeſſor of the Oriental languages at Rome, d. A. D. 1648.
Gabrini, Nicolas, a Roman patriot, d. A. D. 1354, ſeditious.
Gacon, Francis, a French poet and ſatyriſt, b. A. D. 1667, d. 1725.
Gae, or Kao-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 440—440.
Gadrois, Claude, a French phyſician, philoſopher, and aſtronomer, d. A. D. 1678.
Gaetan, a prieſt of Vienna, b. A. D. 1480, d. 1547, founder of the order of Theatins.
Gaffarel, James, a French divine, b. A. D. 1601, d. 1681, ſkilled in the occult ſciences.

Ga

Gagnier, John, Arabic profeſſor at Oxford, d. A. D. 1725, learned.
Gaguin, Robert, a French ſtateſman, hiſtorian, and poet, d. A. D. 1501.
Gaiouk, Mogul of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1246—1251.
Galanus, a Theatin monk, fl. A. D. 1650, an hiſtorian and tranſlator.
Galba, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 68—69.
Gale, Theophilus, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1628, d. 1677, learned.
Gale, Thomas, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1636, d. 1702, an antiquary, hiſtorian, grammarian, and critic.
Gale, John, an anabaptiſt divine, b. A. D. 1680, d. 1721, a judicious theologian, and perſuaſive preacher.
Galeano, Joſeph, an Italian phyſician, d. A. D. 1675, learned.
Galen, Claudius, of Pergamus, a celebrated phyſician and philoſopher, b. A. D. 131, d. 201.
Galileo, a famous Italian mathematician and aſtronomer, b. A. D. 1594, d. 1642, the improver of teleſcopes.
Galiſſoniere, the Marquis of, a renowned French officer, d. A. D. 1756.
Galland, Anthony, profeſſor of Arabic in Paris, b. A. D. 1646, d. 1715.
Gallet, N. a French comic poet, d. A. D. 1757.
Gallienus, Rom. Emperor, beg. A. D. 253—267, weak and cruel.
Galliexin, Michael Michaelowitz, a Ruſſian ſtateſman and general, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1730.
Galluchi, John Paul, an Italian mathematician and aſtronomer, d. A. D. 1594.
Gallus, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 251—253, a weak prince.
Gallus, P. Cornelius, fl. in the reign of Auguſtus, a great officer and a good poet, d. A. D. 26.
Galluzzi, Tarquin, an Italian Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1649, a commentator and critic.
Gama, Vaſco de, a celebrated Portugueſe navigator, d. A. D. 1525, diſcoverer of the paſſage to the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope.
Gamaches, Stephen, a French philoſopher and aſtronomer, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1756.
Gambara, Laurence, of Breſcia, a Latin poet, b. A. D. 1506, d. 1586.
Ganganelli; ſee Clement XIV.
Gan-ouang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 401—375.
Garamont, Claude, an ingenious Pariſian engraver, d. A. D. 1561.
Garaſſe, Francis, of Angouleme, Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1585, d. 1631.
Garcia, King of Galicia, beg. A. D. 1065—1091.
Garcia, Sancho, King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 905—926.
Garcia, Ximenes, King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 857—880.
Garcia, King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 926—970.
Garcia II. King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 994—1000.
Garcia III. King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 1035—1054.
Garcia, Ramirez, King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 1134—1150.
Garcia, King of Oviedo, beg. A. D. 910—914.
Garcias, Laſſo, de la Vego, b. A. D. 1500, d. 1536, an eminent poet.
Gardie, Pontus de la, Marſhal of the armies of Sweden, d. A. D. 1585, an excellent officer and negotiator.
Gardiner, Stephen, Biſhop of Wincheſter, b. A. D. 1483, d. 1555, a learned theologian and canoniſt.
Garidel, a French phyſician, d. after A. D. 1715, a botaniſt.
Gariſſoles, Anthony, profeſſor of divinity at Montaubon, b. A. D. 1587, d. 1650, a theologian and poet.
Garnier, Robert, a French tragic poet, b. A. D. 1534, d. 1590.
Garnier, John, of Paris, b. A. D. 1612, d. 1681, a learned theologian, &c.

Garnier,

Ga——e

Garnier, Julien, a French Benedictine monk, b. about A. D. 1675, d. 1725.

Garobalo, an Italian painter, b. A. D. 1481, d. 1559, a copiſt.

Garrard, Mark, an eminent Flemiſh painter, b. A. D. 1561, d. 1635.

Garrick, David, the moſt celebrated actor that any age has produced, b. A. D. 1716, d. 1779, a dramatiſt.

Garth, Sir Samuel, an Engliſh poet and phyſician, d. A. D. 1719, eſteemed.

Garzi, Lewis, a Tuſcan painter, b. A. D. 1640, d. 1721, correct, graceful.

Garzoni, Thomas, of Romania, d. A. D. 1589, a philoſopher.

Gaſcoigne, Sir William, a learned Engliſh judge and lawyer, d. A. D. 1413.

Gaſcoigne, George, an Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1577.

Gaſparini, ſirnamed Barzizio, profeſſor of belles lettres in Padua, b. A. D. 1370, d. 1431, a good critic and commentator.

Gaſſendi, Peter, a very learned French mathematician and philoſopher, b. A. D. 1592, d. 1655.

Gataldy, John Baptiſt, a French phyſician, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1747.

Gaſtrel, Francis, Biſhop of Cheſter, b. A. D. 1662, d. 1725, learned.

Gataker, Thomas, a learned and pious Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1574, d. 1654, an excellent critic.

Gataker, Charles, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1614, d. 1680, eſteemed.

Gaubil, Anthony, a French Jeſuit and miſſionary at Pekin, d. A. D. 1760, an aſtronomer.

Gaubius, profeſſor of medicine at Leyden, d. A. D. 1780.

Gauden, John, Biſhop of Worceſter, b. A. D. 1605, d. 1662, a theologian and poet.

Gaudenzio, a Grizon hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1649.

Gaulmin, Gilbert, a French poet and critic, d. A. D. 1665.

Gauric, Luke, a Neapolitan mathematician and aſtrologer, d. A. D. 1556, aet. 70.

Gauthier, John Baptiſt, Biſhop of Montpellier, b. A. D. 1684, d. 1755, a bigotted divine and ſevere critic.

Gay, John, an excellent Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1688, d. 1732.

Gayot, de Pitaval, a French lawyer, b. A. D. 1673, d. 1743, a verboſe and inſipid writer.

Gaza, Theodore, an eminent Greek grammarian, critic, and tranſlator, b. A. D. 1398, d. 1475.

Gazola, Joſeph, an Italian phyſician, d. A. D. 1715.

Geber, an Arabian aſtronomer, phyſician, and chymiſt, fl. A. D. 960.

Gee, John, an Engliſh commercial writer, d. A. D. 1732.

Geier, Martin, profeſſor of Hebrew at Leipſick, b. A. D. 1614, d. 1681, a learned commentator and critic.

Geiſa, King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1074—1077.

Geiſa II. King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1141—1161.

Gelanor, King of Argos, beg. B. C. 1511—1510.

Gelaſius, Biſhop of Cæſarea, d. A. D. 304, a theologian and hiſtorian.

Gelaſius, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 492—496.

Gelaſius II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1118—1119.

Geldenhaur, Gerard, Archbiſhop of Utrecht, b. A. D. 1482, d. 1543, a theologian, hiſtorian, and poet.

Gelee, Claude, an excellent French landſcape painter, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1678.

Gelenius, Sigiſmund, of Prague, b. about A. D. 1498, d. 1555, a tranſlator.

Gelimer, the laſt King of the Vandals, beg. A. D. 530—534.

Gellert, Chriſtian, a German comic poet, b. A. D. 1715, d. 1769.

Ge

Gelli, John Baptiſt, a Florentine comic poet, b. A. D. 1498, d. 1563.

Gellibrand, Henry, a laborious Engliſh mathematician, b. A. D. 1597, d. 1636, an aſtronomer.

Gellius, Aulus, a celebrated grammarian and antiquary, fl. about A. D. 170.

Gelmi, John Anthony, a good Italian poet, d. after A. D. 1558.

Gelo, King of Syracuſe, d. B. C. 478, prudent, brave.

Geminiani, an Italian muſician, b. A. D. 1660, d. 1762.

Geminus, a celebrated Greek mathematician, fl. B. C. 246.

Gemiſtus, George, a Platonic philoſopher, fl. A. D. 1438.

Gemma, Regneri Friſius, profeſſor of medicine at Louvain, b. A. D. 1509, d. 1550, a mathematician and aſtronomer.

Gendre, Lewis, Archbiſhop of Paris, b. A. D. 1659, d. 1733, an hiſtorian.

Gendron, Claude, a French phyſician, d. A. D. 1750, an occuliſt.

Genebrard, Gilbert, profeſſor of Hebrew in Navarre, b. A. D. 1537, d. 1597, learned, not judicious.

Geneſt, Charles, a French philoſopher and tragic poet, b. A. D. 1636, d. 1719.

Gengiſchan, founder of the empire of Moguls, beg. A. D. 1176—1229, enterpriſing, brave, ſucceſsful.

Gennes, Benjamin de, profeſſor of divinity at Saumur, b. A. D. 1687, d. 1748.

Genſeric, King of the Vandals in Spain, beg. A. D. 428—477.

Gentileſchi, Horatio, an eminent Italian hiſtory painter, b. A. D. 1563, d. 1647.

Gentilis, Alberic, profeſſor of civil law at Oxford, d. A. D. 1608.

Gentilis, Scipio, profeſſor of law at Nuremberg, b. A. D. 1563. d. 1616.

Gentillet, Innocent, advocate in the parliament of Toulouſe, fl. in the 16th century, a controverſial writer, eſteemed.

Geoffrey, of Monmouth, a monk, fl. A. D. 1152, an hiſtorian.

Geoffrey, Stephen Francis, a celebrated French phyſician, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1731.

Geoffrey, Claude Joſeph, a French phyſician, d. A. D. 1752, one of the beſt chymiſts in Europe.

George I. King of Great Britain, &c. beg. A. D. 1714—1727.

George II. King of Great Britain, &c. beg. A. D. 1727—1760.

George III. King of Great Britain, &c. beg. A. D. 1760.

George, King of Bohemia, beg. A. D. 1458—1471.

George Terter, King of Bulgaria, fl. A. D. 1291.

George Terter II. King of Bulgaria, fl. A. D. 1323.

George, Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1155—1157.

George II. Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1213—1238.

George III. Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1302—1322.

George, Dancelowitz, Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1325—1328.

George, William, Elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1619—1640.

Geran, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 507—533.

Gerard, John, of Jena, a Lutheran divine, b. A. D. 1611—d. 1668, learned.

Gerard, John, of Quedlinburg, b. A. D. 1582, d. 1637, a theologian.

Gerbelius, Nicolas, profeſſor of law in Strasburg, d. A. D. 1560, learned.

Gerberon, Gabriel, a French Benedictine, b. A. D. 1628, d. 1711.

Gerbier, Sir Balthazar, of Antwerp, fl. A. D. 1641,

Gerbillon, a French Jeſuit, and profeſſor of [illegible] d. A. D. 1707, a mathematician and hiſtorian.

Gerhard, Ephraim, profeſſor of [illegible], b. A. D. 1652, d. 1718, eſteemed.

Ge——i

Germanicus, Caeſar, a renowned Roman general, b. B. C. 15, d. A. D. 20, univerſally eſteemed and beloved.

Germanus, John, Biſhop of Nevers, fl. about A. D. 1430, eſteemed.

Geron, Margrave of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 937—965.

Gerſen, John, a Benedictine monk, fl. in the 13th century.

Gervaſe, an Engliſh monk, fl. A. D. 1200, an hiſtorian and chronologer.

Gervaiſe, l'Abbé, a French miſſionary, d. A. D. 1729, an hiſtorian.

Gervaiſe, Armand Francis, a French monk, d. A. D. 1715, a theologian and biographer.

Geſalic, King of the Viſigoths in Spain, beg. A. D. 507—507.

Geſner, Conrad, of Zurich, b. A. D. 1516, d. 1565, a celebrated phyſician and natural hiſtorian, ſtyled the Pliny of Germany.

Geta, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 211—212.

Gethin, Lady Grace, an Engliſh lady of uncommon parts, b. A. D. 1676, d. 1697.

Gevartius, John Gaſpard, of Anvers, b. A. D. 1593, d. 1666, a critic and poet.

Ghilini, Jerom, an Italian miſcellaneous author, b. A. D. 1589, d. 1670.

Ghirlandaio, Dominico, a Florentine painter, b. A. D. 1449, d. 1493.

Giannone, Peter, a Neapolitan hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1748, eſteemed.

Gibſon, Edmund, Biſhop of London, b. A. D. 1669, d. 1748, learned and pious.

Gibert, John, profeſſor of theology at Aix, b. A. D. 1660, d. 1736.

Gibert, Balthaſar, profeſſor of rhetoric in Paris, b. A. D. 1664, d. 1741.

Gideon, judge of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 1275—1235.

Gifanius, of Gueldres, a learned civilian and critic, d. A. D. 1604.

Gilberd, William, a learned Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1603.

Gilbert, an Engliſh monk in the 12th century, founder of the order of Gilbertines.

Gilbert, Sir Jeffrey, an Engliſh lawyer, d. A. D. 1726.

Gildas, a Scotch prieſt and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 570.

Gildon, Charles, an Engliſh critic and poet, b. A. D. 1666, d. 1723.

Gill, John, a learned Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1771, a theologian and commentator.

Gilles, Peter, a French philoſopher and natural hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1490, d. 1553.

Gilles, Peter, a paſtor in Laſerne, fl. in the middle of the 17th century, an eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian.

Gillot, Louis, a French dramatic, d. A. D. 1718.

Gillot, James, a learned canon in Paris, d. A. D. 1619.

Gillot, N. a French mathematician, contemporary to Deſcartes.

Gilpin, Bernard, an eminent Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1517, d. 1583.

Gin-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1023—1064.

Gin-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1312—1321.

Gioia, Flavio, of Amalfi, a mathematician, fl. A. D. 1300, inventor of the mariners compaſs.

Giordani, Vital, a Neapolitan mathematician, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1691.

Giorgione, a celebrated Venetian painter, b. A. D. 1478, d. 1511.

Gioſſepino, a Neapolitan painter, b. A. D. 1562, d. 1640.

Giotto, of Florence, an ingenious painter, ſculptor, and architect, b. A. D. 1276, d. 1336.

Giraldi, Lelio Gregorio, a celebrated Italian mathematician, antiquary, and critic, b. A. D. 1478, d. 1552, very learned.

Gi——o

Giraldi, John Baptiſt, an Italian poet, b. A. D. 1504, d. 1573.

Giraldus, Biſhop of St Davids, b. A. D. 1145, d. after 1220, an hiſtorian and biographer.

Girard, John, a French theologian, b. A. D. 1641, d. 1709.

Girard, l'Abbé, an excellent French grammarian, d. A. D. 1748.

Girardon, Francis, a celebrated French architect, b. A. D. 1627, d. 1715.

Giſbert, Blaiſe, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1657, d. 1731, a philoſopher.

Glaber, Rodolph, a French chronologer, fl. about A. D. 1050.

Glandorp, Matthias, of Cologne, a learned phyſician, b. A. D. 1595, d. 1640.

Glanville, Joſeph, prebendary of Worceſter, b. A. D. 1636, d. 1680, learned, ingenious, and fanciful.

Glanville, Ralph, an Engliſh lawyer, fl. A. D. 1181.

Glauber, a celebrated German chymiſt, fl. A. D. 1646.

Glicas, Michael, of Sicily, an annaliſt, fl. A. D. 1250.

Gliſſon, Francis, profeſſor of phyſic in Cambridge, d. A. D. 1677, an anatomiſt.

Glycerus, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 473—474.

Gobinet, Charles, principal of the college of Pleſſis, b. A. D. 1613, d. 1690.

Goclenius, Conrad, a German critic and tranſlator, b. A. D. 1485.

Goddard, Jonathan, an eminent Engliſh phyſician and chymiſt, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1674.

Godeau, Anthony, a French prelate, b. A. D. 1605, d. 1671, an hiſtorian, commentator, biographer, and poet.

Godeau, Michel, rector of the univerſity of Paris, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1736.

Godebert, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 661—662.

Godfrey, of Bouillon, King of Jeruſalem, d. A. D. 1100, a cruſader.

Godfrey, Dionyſius, an eminent French lawyer, b. A. D. 1549. d. 1622.

Godfrey, Theodoſius, his ſon, a general and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1580. d. 1649.

Godfrey, James, his brother, of Geneva, a very learned civilian and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1587, d. 1652.

Godfrey, Dionyſius, the ſon of Theodoſius, a French hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1615, d. 1681.

Godefrid, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 800—811.

Godigiſelus, King of the Vandals, beg. A. D. 406—406.

Godin, Lewis, a French mathematician and aſtronomer, b. A. D. 1704, d. 1760.

Godolphin, John, an eminent Engliſh civilian, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1678.

Godwin, Francis, Biſhop of Hereford, b. A. D. 1567, d. 1633, an excellent philoſopher, mathematician, and hiſtorian.

Godwin, Thomas, a learned Engliſh divine, antiquary, and critic, b. A. D. 1587, d. 1642, an excellent linguiſt.

Goeree, William, librarian in Amſterdam, d. A. D. 1711, very learned.

Goez, Damian, a Portugueſe hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1596.

Goff, Thomas, an Engliſh divine and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1592, d. 1627.

Goguet, Anthony, of Paris, b. A. D. 1716, d. 1758, an eminent philoſopher, hiſtorian, and critic.

Goldaſt, Melchior, a famous Swiſs civilian and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1576, d. 1635, indefatigable.

Goldſmith, Oliver, of Ireland, b. A. D. 1731, d. 1774, an hiſtorian and poet.

Golius, James, profeſſor of Arabick at Leyden, b. A. D. 1596, d. 1667, learned.

Golius, Theophilus, profeſſor of ethics at Straſburgh, b. A. D. 1528, d. 1600.

Goltzius

Go

Goltzius, Hubert, a celebrated German antiquary, b. A. D. 1526, d. 1583.

Goltzius, Henry, a famous Dutch painter and engraver, b. A. D. 1558, d. 1617.

Gomarus, Francis, profeſſor of divinity at Groningen, b. A. D. 1563, d. 1641, an eminent theologian.

Gombauld, John Ogier de, an excellent French poet, b. A. D. 1576, d. 1666.

Gomberville, Marin de, a French poet, b. A. D. 1599, d. 1674.

Gomez, Lewis, a Spaniſh theologian and civilian, d. A. D. 1543.

Gomez, Alvarez, a Spaniſh hiſtorian and poet, b. A. D. 1515, d. 1580.

Gondamond, King of the Vandals, beg. A. D. 484—496.

Gondemar, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 610—612.

Gonderic, King of the Vandals, beg. A. D. 406—428.

Gondi; ſee Retz.

Gondrin, archbiſhop of Sens, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1674, a learned theologian.

Gonet, John Baptiſt, a French Dominican friar, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1681, verſant in ſchool divinity.

Gongora, Lewis, a Spaniſh poet, b. A. D. 1560, d. 1627, eſteemed.

Gonnelieu, Jerom, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1640, d. 1715.

Gonſalvo, Ferdinandez, a renowned Spaniſh general, b. A. D. 1441, d. 1515, ſtyled the Great Captain.

Gontaut, Armand de, baron of Biron, fl. A. D. 1577, an univerſal ſcholar.

Gontran, King of Orleans, in France, beg. A. D. 561—593, a mild prince.

Gonzaga, Lucretia, a learned Italian Lady, in the 16th century.

Gonzales, of Cordova, a famous Captain under Ferdinand V.

Gordianus I. and II. Roman Emperors, beg. A. D. 237—237.

Gordianus III. Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 238—244.

Gordon, Thomas, a Scotſman, d. A. D. 1750, a tranſlator, and miſcellaneous author.

Gordon, James, a French Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1641, a theologian and chronologer.

Gorelli, an Italian poet, d. A. D. 1390, not eſteemed.

Gorgias, of Leontium, a philoſopher and orator, b. A. D. 292, d. 400.

Gorlaeus, Abraham, of Antwerp, b. A. D. 1549, d. 1609, a famous antiquary and medaliſt.

Gormo II. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 920—930.

Gormo III. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 930—935.

Goropius, John, a German phyſician, b. A. D. 1519, d. 1572, an antiquary; not eſteemed.

Gotarzes, King of Parthia, beg. A. D. 49—50, imprudent, cruel.

Gottſched, John, profeſſor of philoſophy at Leipſick, d. A. D. 1766, learned.

Gotti, Vincent, a Cardinal, b. A. D. 1664, d. 1742, a theologian.

Govea, Anthony, a Portugueſe civilian, b. A. D. 1505, d. 1565.

Govea, Manfred, his ſon, d. A. D. 1013, a miſcellaneous writer.

Goudimel, Claudius, of Lyons, d. A. D. 1572, an excellent muſician.

Goujet, Claude, a French divine, b. A. D. 1697, d. 1767, learned and laborious.

Goulart, Simon, a French Proteſtant divine, at Geneva, b. A. D. 1543, d. 1628, an hiſtorian and critic; indefatigable.

Goulton, [illegible], an Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1632.

Go——

Gourdan, Simon, of the order of St Victor, d. A. D. 1729, a theologian and hiſtorian.

Gourlin, Peter Sebaſtian, prieſt of Paris, d. A. D. 1776, a theologian and critic.

Gouſſet, James, profeſſor of theology at Groningen, b. A. D. 1635, d. 1704, verſant in the Hebrew and Greek tongues.

Gouye, Thomas, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1650, d. 1725, a mathematician, aſtronomer, and geographer.

Gower, an eminent Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1402.

Graaf, a celebrated Dutch phyſician, b. A. D. 1641, d. 1673.

Grabe, John Erneſt, of Pruſſia, a Lutheran divine, b. A. D. 1666, d. 1712, a theologian and critic.

Gracchus, Tiberius, a Roman Tribune, fl. B. C. 140.

Gradonicus, Peter, Duke of Veniſe, fl. A. D. 1290.

Graevius, John George, profeſſor of hiſtory, &c. at Utrecht, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1703, an excellent antiquary and hiſtorian.

Graigny, Madame, a French novelit and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1694, d. 1758.

Graham, James, Marquis of Montroſe, a renowned general, d. A. D. 1650.

Graham, George, a watchmaker in London, b. A. D. 1675, d. 1751, a mathematician, and complete mechanic.

Grain, John Baptiſt le, a French hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1565, d. 1643.

Grain-d'Orge, Andrew, a French phyſician, d. A. D. 1676, a natural philoſopher.

Grainger, Mr, Vicar of Shiplake, d. A. D. 1776, a biographer.

Gram, King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 887—856.

Gramaye, John Baptiſt, of Antwerp, d. A. D. 1635, an hiſtorian and poet.

Gramont, Antoine de, a French hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1604, d. 1678.

Granby, the Marquis of, a celebrated Engliſh general, b. A. D. 1720, d. 1770.

Grand, Joachim le, a French hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1653, d. 1733.

Grand, Mark Anthony, a French dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1728.

Grandin, Martin, a learned French theologian, b. A. D. 1604, d. 1691.

Grange, Joſeph, a French tragic poet, b. A. D. 1676, d. 1758.

Granger, Edmond, prebend of Exeter cathedral, d. A. D. 1777, a biographer.

Grangier, John, principal of the college of Beauvais, d. A. D. 1644.

Grant, Francis, Lord Cullen, an eminent Scottiſh lawyer, b. A. D. 1650, d. 1726.

Granville, George, Lord Lanſdowne, an Engliſh poet and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1667, d. 1735, an indifferent poet.

Grapaldus, Francis, of Parma, fl. in the 16th century, a poet.

Graffinried, Theodore, of Delft, a learned civilian, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1666.

Grataroles, William, profeſſor of phyſic at Baſil, d. A. D. 1568, learned.

Gratian, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 375—383, an excellent prince.

Gratian, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1658, a political author.

Graziani, Anthony, a Tuſcan hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1550, d. 1611.

Gratius, a Latin poet, perhaps cotemporary to Ovid.

Gravesande, William, profeſſor of philoſophy at Leyden, b. A. D. 1688, d. 1742, a celebrated mathematician and philoſopher.

Gravelon, le Pere des, a French theologian, b. A. D. 1699, d. 1738.

Gravina, John Vincent, prof. Perſ. eminent lawyer at Rome, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1718, a learned and facetious writer and poet.

Gravina,

Gr

Gravina, Peter, an Italian poet, b. A. D. 1453, d. 1528, eſteemed.

Graunt, Edward, a learned Engliſh grammarian, d. A. D. 1601.

Graunt, John, an ingenious Engliſh philoſopher, d. A. D. 1674.

Grawer, Albert, a German divine and controverſial writer, b. A. D. 1565, d. 1617.

Gray, Thomas, of London, b. A. D. 1716, d. 1771, an excellent antiquary, natural hiſtorian, critic, and poet.

Grazzini, Laſca, an Italian dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1503, d. 1583.

Greaves, John, profeſſor of aſtronomy at Oxford, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1652, an eminent philoſopher, mathematician, and antiquary.

Greenhill, John, an Engliſh painter, d. A. D. 1676.

Gregoras, Nicephoras, a Greek divine, d. A. D. 1361, an hiſtorian.

Gregory, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 590—604, ſirnamed the Great.

Gregory II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 715—731.

Gregory III. Roman pontiff, beg. A. D. 731—741.

Gregory IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 827—844.

Gregory V. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 996—999.

Gregory VI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1044—1046.

Gregory VII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1073—1086.

Gregory VIII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1187—1187.

Gregory IX. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1227—1241.

Gregory X. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1271—1276.

Gregory XI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1370—1378.

Gregory XII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1406—1409.

Gregory XIII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1572—1585.

Gregory XIV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1590—1591.

Gregory XV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1621—1623.

Gregory, Thaumaturgus, Biſhop of Neocaeſarea, d. about A. D. 265, pious, eloquent.

Gregory, Nazianzen, ſirnamed the Divine, b. A. D. 324, d. 389, the Iſocrates of the Greek fathers, a learned and eloquent theologian.

Gregory, Nyſſen, d. about A. D. 396, a learned divine and philoſopher.

Gregory, Biſhop of Tours, b. A. D. 543, d. 595, an hiſtorian, credulous.

Gregory, John, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D 1607, d. 1646, a commentator, ſkilled in the Oriental languages.

Gregory, James, profeſſor of mathematics in St Andrews, b. A. D. 1639, d. 1675, a profound mathematician, improver of the teleſcope.

Gregory, David, profeſſor of mathematics at Oxford, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1708, an excellent geometrician and aſtronomer.

Grenade, Lewis, a Spaniſh theologian, b. A. D. 1504, d. 1588.

Gresham, Sir Thomas, a citizen of London, founder of the Royal Exchange, &c. b. A. D. 1519, d. 1579.

Gretſer, James, profeſſor of divinity at Ingolſtadt, b. A. D. 1577, d. 1625, an hiſtorian and critic, a voluminous writer.

Greville, Full[illegible]ord Brook, an Engliſh ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1554, d. 1628, an hiſtorian and poet.

Grevin, James, a French phyſician and poet, b. A. D. 1538, d. 1570.

Grevires, John George, of Saxony, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1703, a critic, and editor of Latin authors.

Grew, Nehemiah, phyſician in London, d. A. D. 1711, a natural philoſopher.

Grey, Zachary, an Engliſh divine, hiſtorian, and critic, d. A. D. 1766.

Gribaldi, Matthew, a learned civilian of Padua, d. A. D. 1564.

Gribner, Michael, a German civilian, b. A. D. 1682, d. 1732.

Grierſon, Conſtantia, of Ireland, b. A. D. 1706, d. 1733, one of the moſt learned women on record.

Gr——u

Griffier, John, an eminent Dutch landſcape painter, b. A. D. 1658, d. 1718.

Grimaldi, John Francis, a painter of Bologna, b. A. D. 1606, d. 1680.

Grimus, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 994—1004.

Grindal, Edmund, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D. 1519, d. 1583, an excellent divine.

Griſant, William, an Engliſh phyſician and mathematician, d. A. D. 1350.

Griſchow, Auguſtin, a Pruſſian mathematician and aſtronomer, d. A. D. 1749.

Grive, John de la, a French mathematician, b. A. D. 1689, d. 1757, a geometrician and geographer.

Grocyn, William, profeſſor of Greek at Oxford, b. A. D. 1442, d. 1522.

Gronovius, John Frederick, profeſſor of belles lettres at Leyden, b. A. D. 1611, d. 1672, a learned critic.

Gronovius, James, profeſſor at Leyden, b. A. D. 1645, d. 1716, a very celebrated critic.

Gros, Nicholas le, a French divine, b. A. D. 1675, d. 1751.

Groſthed, Robert, Biſhop of Lincoln, fl. A. D. 1235, learned and pious.

Grotius, Hugo, of Delft, b. A. D. 1582, d. 1645, one of the moſt learned men in Europe, a profound theologian, commentator, hiſtorian, civilian, and critic.

Grotius, Cornelius, of Delft, b. A. D. 1544, d. 1601, verſant in philoſophy, civil law, and polite literature.

Grove, Henry, an Engliſh diſſenting divine, b. A. D. 1683, d. 1738, an excellent preacher.

Gruchius, Nicolaus, profeſſor of philoſophy at Bourdeaux, d. A. D. 1562.

Gruter, Janus, librarian at Heidelberg, b. A. D. 1560, d. 1627, a learned philologer, antiquary, and critic.

Grynaeus, Simon, profeſſor of Greek at Heidelberg, b. A. D. 1493, d. 1541, learned and laborious.

Gryphius, Sebaſtian, a famous printer at Lyons, d. A. D. 1556.

Gryphius, Andrew, a German dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1664.

Gryphius, Chriſtian, his ſon, b. A. D. 1649, d. 1706, an hiſtorian and critic.

Guadagnolo, Philip, profeſſor of Arabick at Rome, b. A. D. 1596, d. 1656.

Guagin, Alexander, of Verona, d. A. D. 1614, a geographer.

Gualdo, Galeazzo, a Venetian hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1678.

Guarin, Peter Benedictin, of S. Maur, b. A. D. 1678, d. 1729, a grammarian.

Guarini, Battiſta, a celebrated Italian poet, b. A. D. 1538, d. 1612.

Guarino, of Verona, d. A. D. 1460, a reviver of polite learning in Italy.

Guarino, Battiſta, his ſon, profeſſor of belles lettres in Ferrara, in the end of the 15th century, ſkilled in the learned languages.

Guazzo, Mark, of Padua, a brave officer, d. A. D. 1556, an hiſtorian and biographer.

Gudius, Marquard, an eminent German critic, d. A. D. 1689.

Guedier, de S. Aubin, a learned French theologian, d. A. D. 1695, d. 1742.

Guercino, a celebrated Italian painter, b. A. D. 1590, d. 1666.

Gueret, Gabriel, a French lawyer and critic, b. A. D. 1641, d. 1688.

Guerike, Otho, of Magdeburg, a celebrated philoſopher and mechanic, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1686, inventor of the air-pump.

Gueſelin, Bertrand du, Conſtable of France, b. A. D. 1311, d. 1380, a renowned general, prudent, generous, brave.

Guevara,

Gu

Guevara, Lewis, a Spaniſh comic poet, d. A. D. 1646.

Guevara, Anthony, a Spaniſh prelate and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1554, an indifferent writer.

Gueudeville, Nicholas, a French Benedictine friar, d. after A. D. 1710, a theologian and critic.

Gueulette, Thomas, a French lawyer and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1683, d. 1766.

Guglielmi, Dominic, profeſſor of hydrometry at Bologna, b. A. D. 1655, d. 1710, a learned phyſician and mathematician.

Guicciardini, Francis, of Florence, b. A. D. 1482, d. 1540, an eminent hiſtorian and civilian; ſtyle pure and correct.

Guicciardini, Lewis, his nephew, d. A. D. 1583, an hiſtorian.

Guichenon, Samuel, advocate at Bourg in Breſſe, d. A. D. 1664, an hiſtorian and genealogiſt, judicious, not elegant.

Guidi, Alexander, of Pavia, b. A. D. 1650, d. 1712, a lyric poet.

Guido, Reni, a famous Italian painter, b. A. D. 1575, d. 1642.

Guignard, John, profeſſor of divinity at Clermont, a Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1595.

Guijon, James, a French lawyer, b. A. D. 1542, d. 1625, a poet.

Guilandin, Melchier, a Pruſſian phyſician, d. A. D. 1589, a botaniſt.

Guillemau, James, a French ſurgeon, d. A. D. 1609, an anatomiſt.

Guillim, John, an Engliſh herald, b. A. D. 1565, d. 1621.

Guilliman, Francis, a celebrated German hiſtorian and antiquary, d. about A. D. 1610.

Guiſard, Peter, a French phyſician, b. A. D. 1682, d. 1746.

Guitier, a German phyſician, d. A. D. 1574, an anatomiſt.

Guiſchard, Robert, Duke of Calabria, b. A. D. 1005, d. 1085, a great general.

Guiſe, James de, a Franciſcan friar, d. A. D. 1399, a philoſopher and hiſtorian.

Guiſe, Francis of Lorrain, Duke of, b. A. D. 1519, d. 1563, a great officer.

Guiſe, Henry of Lorrain, Duke of, b. A. D. 1550, d. 1588, ambitious, brave.

Guiſe, Charles of Lorrain, Duke of, b. A. D. 1571, d. 1640.

Guiſe, Henry, his ſon, b. A. D. 1614, d. 1664, an accompliſhed nobleman.

Guiſe, William, a learned Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1653, d. 1083, ſkilled in the Oriental languages.

Guiton, John, citizen of Rochelle, fl. A. D. 1637, very brave.

Gulielmus, Tyrius, Biſhop of Tyre, d. A. D. 1127, an hiſtorian.

Gundling, Nicholas Jerom, profeſſor of law at Halle, b. A. D. 1671, d. 1729, a celebrated politician, hiſtorian, and lawyer.

Gunning, Peter, Biſhop of Ely, b. A. D. 1613, d. 1684, a learned divine.

Gunter, Edmund, profeſſor of aſtronomy in London, b. A. D. 1581, d. 1626, improver of mathematical inſtruments.

Gurtler, Nicholas, profeſſor of theology in Franeker, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1711, verſed in theology and antient hiſtory.

Guſtavus, Vasa, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1523—1560, ambitious, brave.

Guſtavus, Adolphus, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1611—1632, enterpriſing, indefatigable, generous, and brave.

Guſtavus III. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1771.

Guthrie, William, an Engliſh hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1770, an indifferent writer.

Guthorm, King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 830—816.

Guttemburg, John of, inventor of the art of printing, fl. A. D. 1450.

Guyet, Francis, of Angers, b. A. D. 1573, d. 1655, a critic.

Gu——y Ha

Guyot, a French poet, fl. about A. D. 1190.

Guyot, Antoine, a celebrated French lawyer, b. A. D. 1694, d. 1750.

Guyſe, John, an eminent Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1761, a commentator.

Gyges, King of Lydia, beg. B. C. 718—680.

Gyles, Henry, an Engliſh painter on glaſs, fl. about A. D. 1687.

H

Habakkuk, a Jewiſh prophet, fl. B. C. about 708.

Haberkorn, Peter, a German divine, b. A. D. 1604, d. 1676.

Habert, Isaac, Biſhop of Vabres, a controverſial writer in the 17th century, eſteemed as a preacher.

Habert, Lewis, Doctor of the Sorbonne, d. A. D. 1718, a theologian.

Habington, William, an Engliſh hiſtorian and poet, b. A. D. 1605, d. 1654.

Hacket, John, Biſhop of Litchfield, &c. b. A. D. 1592, d. 1670, a theologian.

Haco, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 240—250.

Hackmann, Theodore, profeſſor of theology at Altorf, b. A. D. 1607, d. 1659, learned and judicious.

Hadding, King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 816—762.

Haddon, Walter, a learned Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1516, d. 1572, a theologian, civilian, and critic.

Hadi, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 785—786.

Hadrian, Roman Pontiff; ſee Adrian.

Haſſenreffel, Matthias, profeſſor of theology at Tubingen, d. A. D. 1619, not eſteemed.

Hagedron, Frederick, a German poet, d. A. D. 1754.

Haggai, a Jewiſh prophet, fl. B. C. about 521.

Hahn, Simon Frederick, profeſſor of hiſtory at Helmſtadt, b. A. D. 1692, d. 1727, learned and judicious.

Haillan, Bernard, hiſtoriographer of France, b. A. D. 1535, d. 1612.

Hakeſworth, b. A. D. 1719, d. 1774, an Engliſh miſcellaneous writer.

Hakewell, George, an Engliſh divine and moraliſt, b. A. D. 1579, d. 1649.

Hakluyit, Richard, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1553, d. 1616, an hiſtorian and geographer.

Halbauer, Frederick, a German divine, b. A. D. 1692, d. 1750.

Haldam, King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 685—629.

Haldam II. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 241—261.

Haldan, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 20—40.

Haldan II. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 140—146.

Halde, John Baptiſt du, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1743, an hiſtorian and geographer, eſteemed.

Hale, Sir Matthew, a learned Engliſh judge and lawyer, b. A. D. 1609, d. 1676, a theologian, philoſopher, and moraliſt; eſteemed.

Hales, John, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1584, d. 1656, one of the greateſt and beſt men of any age.

Hales, Stephen, a celebrated philoſophical Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1680, d. 1761.

Hales, Alexander, profeſſor of philoſophy at Paris, d. A. D. 1253; ſtyled the Irrefragable Doctor.

Halibeig, of Poland, d. A. D. 1675, interpreter at the Grand Seignior's court; ſkilled in many languages.

Hall, Joſeph, Biſhop of Norwich, b. A. D. 1574, d. 1656, a learned theologian, philoſopher, and moraliſt.

Hall, Richard, profeſſor of divinity at Douay, d. A. D. 1659.

Hall,

Ha

Halle, Peter, profeſſor of canon law at Paris, b. A. D. 1611, d. 1689.
Halle, Anthony, of France, b. A. D. 1592, d. 1675, a grammarian and poet.
Halle, Claude Guy, a French painter, b. A. D. 1651, d. 1736.
Haller, Dr, an eminent phyſician, b. A. D. 1703, d. 1778.
Halley, Edmund, profeſſor of geometry in Oxford, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1742, aſtronomer royal; highly eſteemed.
Halley, Anthony, profeſſor of eloquence at Kaen, b. A. D. 1592, d. 1675, grammarian and poet.
Hallier, Francis, a French divine, b. A. D. 1596, d. 1659, learned.
Halſton, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1064—1080.
Halyates, King of Lydia, beg. B. C. 761—747.
Halyates II. King of Lydia, beg. B. C. 619—562.
Ham, the ſon of Noah, fl. at the time of the deluge.
Hambden, John, a famous Engliſh patriot, b. A. D. 1594, d. 1643.
Hamberger, George, a German mathematician, b. A. D. 1662, d. 1716.
Hamel, John Baptiſte du, profeſſor of philoſophy in Paris, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1706, a mathematician and philoſopher, eſteemed.
Hamilcar, a famous Carthaginian general, d. B. C. 309.
Hamilton, William, a Scottiſh poet, d. A. D. 1754.
Hammond, Henry, a learned Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1605, d. 1660, a theologian, commentator, and critic.
Hammond, an Engliſh poet, b. about A. D. 1710, d. 1742, indifferent.
Hamza, Mahomet, an Arabian writer, fl. A. D. 1020.
Handel, George Frederick, of Hall, the moſt celebrated muſician of his time, b. A. D. 1684, d. 1759.
Han-heou-tchu, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 223—265.
Hankius, Martin, profeſſor of hiſtory, &c. at Breſlaw, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1709, learned and diffuſe.
Hanmer, Sir Thomas, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, d. A. D. 1746.
Han-ming-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 58—76.
Hanneken, Mennon, profeſſor of theology at Marpurg, b. A. D. 1595, d. 1671.
Hannibal, the great Carthaginian general, b. B. C. 247, d. 183.
Hanno, a Carthaginian general, d. about B. C. 259.
Hannſachs, of Nuremberg, a voluminous writer in verſe, not eſteemed.
Haquin, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 260—330.
Haquin II. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1041—1054.
Harald, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 114—115.
Harald II. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 132—146.
Harald III. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 261—320.
Harald V. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 814—850.
Harald VI. King of Denmark, fl. A. D. 925.
Harald VII. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 935—1015.
Harald VIII. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1015—1015.
Harald IX. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1074—1080.
Harald, King of England, beg. A. D. 1036—1039, the ſlave of his paſſions.
Harald II. King of England, beg. A. D. 1066—1066, generous and brave.
Harcourt, Simon, Chancellor of England, d. A. D. 1727.
Hardiknute, King of Denmark, fl. A. D. 928.
Harding, John, an Engliſh chronologer, d. A. D. 1461.
Hardion, James, a French hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1766, verſant in polite learning.
Hardouin, John, a learned French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1646, d. 1729, a paradoxical writer.
Hardwicke, York Philip, Earl of, Chancellor of Great Britain, b. A. D. 1691, d. 1764, an eminent lawyer.

Ha——e

Hardy, Alexander, a French poet, d. about A. D. 1630, voluminous, not eſteemed.
Hare, Francis, Biſhop of Chicheſter, d. A. D. 1740, a learned divine and judicious critic.
Hariot, Thomas, an Engliſh mathematician, b. A. D. 1560, d. 1621, an excellent Algebraiſt.
Harley, Earl of Oxford, an Engliſh ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1724, a great encourager of literature.
Haroun-al-raſchid, Caliph of the Saracens. See Aaron.
Harpalus, a Greek aſtronomer, fl. B. C. 480.
Harpocration, Valerius, of Alexandria, fl. time uncertain, a rhetorician.
Harrington, Sir John, an ingenious Engliſh poet, d. about A. D. 1620.
Harrington, James, an ingenious Engliſh writer, b. A. D. 1611, d. 1677.
Harris, Gautier, an Engliſh phyſician, d. after A. D. 1710.
Harris, James, an eminent Engliſh grammarian and critic.
Harriſon, John, a famous Engliſh mechanic, b. A. D. 1693, d. 1776, inventor of a time-keeper for aſcertaining the longitude at ſea.
Hartely, David, of Ilingworth, b. A. D. 1704, d. 1757, a phyſician.
Hartknock, Chriſtopher, of Pruſſia, d. A. D. 1698, an hiſtorian.
Hartman, George, a German mathematician, fl. A. D. 1540, inventor of the bombarding ſtaff.
Hartman, John Adolphus, profeſſor of philoſophy at Marpurg, b. A. D. 1680, d. 1744, a Jeſuit, hiſtorian, and biographer.
Hartſoeker, Nicholas, profeſſor of philoſophy in Amſterdam, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1725, a mathematician and aſtronomer.
Hartungus, John, profeſſor of Greek in Heidelberg, b. A. D. 1505, d. 1546, ſkilled in claſſical learning.
Harvey, William, an eminent Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1578, d. 1657, diſcoverer of the circulation of the blood.
Haſan, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 661—661.
Haſius, Theodorus, a German theologian, b. A. D. 1682, d. 1731, eſteemed.
Haſius, or Haas, John, a German mathematician, d. A. D. 1739, a geographer.
Hatton, Sir Chriſtopher, chancellor of England, d. A. D. 1591, a ſtateſman.
Havercamp, Sigibert, profeſſor of hiſtory at Leyden, b. A. D. 1684, d. 1742, an excellent critic and medaliſt.
Hauteville, John, of Orleans, b. A. D. 1647, d. 1724, a famous mechanic.
Hauteroche, Noel, a French dramatiſt and actor, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1707.
Hauteſerre, Anthony, profeſſor of law at Toulouſe, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1682, learned.
Hawke, Edward, Lord, vice-admiral of Great Britain, d. A. D. 1781, brave.
Hawkeſworth, John, an Engliſh miſcellaneous author, b. A. D. 1719, d. 1773.
Hawles, Sir John, ſollicitor general to King William, d. A. D. 1716, a lawyer.
Hay, John, profeſſor of divinity at Tournon, d. A. D. 1607, a Scotch Jeſuit.
Hay, John de la, of Paris, d. A. D. 1661, a voluminous commentator.
Hayward, Sir John, an Engliſh hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1627.
Hazael, King of Syria, fl. B. C. 880.
Hearne, Thomas, a celebrated Engliſh antiquary, b. A. D. 1680, d. 1735, a judicious critic.
Heath, Nicholas, Archbiſhop of York, d. A. D. 1566, a wiſe and learned prelate.
Heber, the ſon of Salah, b. B. C. 2285, d. 1821.

He
Hecateus, a Greek hiſtorian, fl. B. C. 300.
Hecquet, Philip, a French phyſician, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1737, eſteemed.
Hector, the ſon of Priam, fl. B. C. 1188.
Hedelin, Francis, abbot of Aubignae, b. A. D. 1604, d. 1676, a grammarian, antiquary, and poet.
Heemſkirk, Martin, of Harlem, b. A. D. 1468, d. 1574, a painter, the Raphael of Holland.
Hegeſicles, King of Lacedemon; ſee Agaſicles.
Hegeſippus, a Jew, d. A. D. 181, an hiſtorian.
Hejage, Captain of the Saracens, d. A. D. 714, tyrannical, cruel.
Heidanus, Abraham, profeſſor of divinity at Leyden, b. A. D. 1597, d. 1678.
Heidegger, John Henry, profeſſor of theology at Zurich, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1698, a judicious theologian, philologer, and hiſtorian.
Heineccius, John, a German civilian, b. A. D. 1681, d. 1741, learned.
Heinſius, Daniel, profeſſor of hiſtory at Leyden, b. A. D. 1580, d. 1655, an excellent critic.
Heinſius, Nicholas, his ſon, a celebrated Dutch critic and poet, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1681.
Helding, Michael, Biſhop of Mertburg, b. A. D. 1506, d. 1561, an able negotiator.
Helgo, King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 595—566.
Heliodorus, Biſhop of Trica, in Theſſaly, fl. about A. D. 390, ſtyled the father of romance.
Heliogabalus Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 218—222, unchaſte, tyrannical, cruel.
Heliot, Gabriel, of the order of St Francis, d. A. D. 1716; ſee Helyot.
Hellanicus, a Greek hiſtorian, b. B. C. 496, d. 411.
Hellot, John, an eminent French chymiſt, d. A. D. 1766.
Helmont, John Baptiſt, of Bruſſels, b. A. D. 1588, d. 1644, a philoſopher and chymiſt.
Helmont, Francis, the ſon of the preceding author, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1699, a paradoxical writer.
Heloiſe, wife of Abelard, d. A. D. 1163.
Helvetius, Adrian, a Dutch phyſician, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1721.
Helvetius, John, his ſon, phyſician to the Queen of France, b. A. D. 1685, d. 1755, an ingenious philoſopher.
Helvicus, Chriſtopher, profeſſor of divinity at Giſſon, b. A. D. 1581, d. 1616, a chronologer of ſome eſtimation.
Helyot, Peter, an excellent French hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1660, d. 1716.
Hemelar, John, a canon of Antwerp, d. A. D. 1642, a medaliſt.
Hemming, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 811—812.
Hemmingius, Nicolas, profeſſor of divinity at Copenhagen, b. A. D. 1513, d. 1600.
Henao, Gabriel, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1621, d. 1704, a voluminous writer.
Henault, a French poet, d. A. D. 1682, learned and ingenious.
Henault, President, a celebrated French hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1744.
Hengiſt, King of Kent, in England, beg. A. D. 449—488.
Henichius, John, profeſſor of divinity in Rinthel, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1671.
Henley, Robert, Earl of Northington, Chancellor of England, d. A. D. 1772.
Hennings, Jerom, a German hiſtorian, in the 16th century, eſteemed as a genealogiſt.
Henry, King of England, beg. A. D. 1000—1035, ſirnamed Beauclere.
Henry II. King of England, beg. A. D. 1054—1089, a prince of great talents.

He
Henry III. King of England, beg. A. D. 1216—1272, a weak prince.
Henry IV. King of England, beg. A. D. 1399—1413, an uſurper.
Henry V. King of England, beg. A. D. 1413—1422, an illuſtrious hero.
Henry VI. King of England, beg. A. D. 1422—1461, a weak prince.
Henry VII. King of England, beg. A. D. 1485—1509, an avaritious prince.
Henry VIII. King of England, beg. A. D. 1509—1547, capricious, bold.
Henry, King of France, beg. A. D. 1031—1060, a weak prince.
Henry II. King of France, beg. A. D. 1547—1559.
Henry III. King of France, beg. A. D. 1574—1589, weak, imprudent.
Henry IV. King of France, beg. A. D. 1589—1610, an excellent prince.
Henry, Emperor of the Eaſt, beg. A. D. 1206—1216.
Henry, King of Germany, beg. A. D. 918—936.
Henry II. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1002—1024.
Henry III. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1039—1056.
Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1056—1106, prudent, brave.
Henry V. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1106—1125.
Henry VI. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1190—1197.
Henry VII. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1308—1313.
Henry, King of Caſtille in Spain, beg. A. D. 1214—1217.
Henry II. King of Caſtille and Leon, beg. A. D. 1368—1379, a good prince.
Henry III. King of Caſtille and Leon, beg. A. D. 1390—1406, a virtuous prince.
Henry IV. King of Caſtille and Leon, beg. A. D. 1454—1474.
Henry, King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 1270—1274.
Henry II. King of Navarre and Arragon, beg. A. D. 1516—1555.
Henry III. King of Navarre and Arragon, beg. A. D. 1572—1620.
Henry, Earl of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1095—1112.
Henry, King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1578—1582.
Henry, Margrave, of Brandenburgh, beg. A. D. 1082—1087.
Henry II. Margrave of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1115—1128.
Henry, of Lorrain, a renowned French general, b. A. D. 1600 d. 1666.
Henry, of Huntingdon, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1168, an hiſtorian
Henry, of Ghent, archdeacon of Tournay, b. A. D. 1219, d. 1295, a theologian, biographer, and critic.
Henry, of Suza, Cardinal, Biſhop of Oſtia, in the 16th century, a civilian and canoniſt.
Henry, Matthew, an eminent Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1662, d. 1714, a commentator, pious, not learned.
Heou-tchu, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 583—595.
Heraclides, of Pontus, a Greek philoſopher, fl. B. C. 336.
Heraclitus, a famous Epheſian philoſopher, fl. B. C. 500.
Heraclitus, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 613—641, generous, brave.
Heraclitus, Conſtantine, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 641—641.
Heratus, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1717—1674.
Herault, of Paris, d. A. D. 1630, a lawyer and critic.
Herbelot, Barthel. d', of Paris, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1695, eminent for his Oriental learning.
Herbert, Edward, of Cherburg, b. A. D. 1581, d. 1648, a celebrated Rateſman, philoſopher, hiſtorian, and critic.

Herbert, George, his brother, b. A. D. 1593, d. before 1640, a divine and poet.

Herbert, Sir Thomas, an Engliſh hiſtorian, traveller, &c. d. A. D. 1682.

Herbinius, John, a German philoſopher, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1676.

Herculius, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 286—310.

Herdtrich, Chriſtian, a Flemiſh Jeſuit, fl. A. D. 1680, an hiſtorian.

Hericourt, Lewis, a French lawyer, b. A. D. 1687, d. 1753, an elegant writer.

Heritier de Villandon, b. A. D. 1664, d. 1734, a poet of little eſtimation.

Herlicius, David, profeſſor of philoſophy at Lubeck, b. A. D. 1557, d. 1636, a philoſopher, phyſician, and aſtrologer.

Herman, Paul, profeſſor of botany in Leyden, d. A. D. 1695.

Hermannus, Jacobus, of Baſil, b. A. D. 1678, d. 1733, a celebrated mathematician.

Hermannus, Contractus, a monk and chronologer, fl. A. D. 1054.

Hermant, Godfrey, doctor of the Sorbonne, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1690, very learned and eloquent.

Hermeneric, King of the Suevi, beg. A. D. 408—411.

Hermias, a Chriſtian philoſopher of Alexandria, fl. about A. D. 150.

Hermippus, an Athenian comic poet, fl. B. C. 440.

Hermodorus, a Grecian architect, fl. B. C. 104.

Hermocrates, of Syracuſe, fl. about B. C. 415, a great ſtateſman and general.

Hermogenes, of Tarſus, fl. about A. D. 160, a famous rhetorician.

Hermogenis, the moſt ancient Greek architect.

Hero, a geometrician and mechanic at Alexandria, about B. C. 140.

Herod, King of Judaea, beg. B. C. 37—3, a tyrant.

Herod, Antipas, his ſon, tetrarch of Galilee, fl. A. D. 30.

Herodian, a Greek hiſtorian and grammarian, d. about A. D. 247.

Herodotus, of Halicarnaſſus, b. B. C. 484, d. 413, ſtyled the Father of Hiſtory, a credulous, but agreeable hiſtorian.

Herot, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 470—500.

Herrera, Tordeſillas, a Spaniſh hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1625, diffuſe and partial.

Herring, Thomas, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D. 1693, d. 1757, learned and pious.

Hertius, Nicolas, a learned German lawyer, d. A. D. 1710.

Hervet, Gentien, canon of Rheims, b. A. D. 1509, d. 1574, a judicious and inelegant writer.

Hervey, James, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1714, d. 1758, pious.

Herwart, John George, chancellor of Bavaria in the beginning of the 17th century, an indifferent chronologer.

Heſhuſius, Tilemanus, a German theologian, b. A. D. 1526, d. 1588.

Heſiod, a celebrated Greek poet, nearly contemporary to Homer.

Heſſels, John, profeſſor of theology in Louvain, b. A. D. 1522, d. A. D. 1566, a controverſial writer.

Heſychius, a learned Grecian critic and grammarian, fl. A. D. 600.

Heta, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 320—327.

Hetzer, Lewis, a German Socinian, d. about A. D. 1540, tranſlator of the Bible.

Hevelius, Burgomaſter of Dantzick, b. A. D. 1611, d. 1688, a mathematician, aſtronomer, and aſtrologer.

Heurnius, John, profeſſor of anatomy at Leyden, b. A. D. 1543, d. 1601, an eminent phyſician.

Hewſon, William, an Engliſh phyſician and anatomiſt, b. A. D. 1739, d. 1774.

Heylin, Peter, an eminent Engliſh divine and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1662, a theologian and hiſtorian.

Heywood, John, an Engliſh dramatiſt, d. A. D. 1565.

Heywood, Eliza, a voluminous noveliſt, b. about, A. D. 1690. d. 1759.

Hezekiah, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 724—697, a good prince.

Hiao-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 909—894.

Hiao-ven-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 250—249.

Hiao-king-ti, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 156—140.

Hiao-ouen-ti, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 179—156.

Hiao-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1163—1190.

Hiao-ou-ti, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 140—86.

Hiao-ou-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 373—395.

Hiao-ou-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 453—465.

Hiaran, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 19—22.

Hicetas, of Syracuſe, philoſopher and aſtronomer, fl. B. C. 280; he taught that the earth moved.

Hicks, George, dean of Worceſter, b. A. D. 1642, d. 1715, a profound theologian, antiquary, and critic.

Hien-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 806—821.

Hien-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 190—221.

Hiero, tyrant of Syracuſe, d. B. C. 466, imperious and cruel.

Hiero II. King of Syracuſe, d. B. C. 225, a prudent prince.

Hierocles, governour of Alexandria, fl. A. D. 302, a perſecutor of the Chriſtians.

Hierocles, of Alexandria, a Platonic philoſopher in the 5th century, admired for energy and beauty of expreſſion.

Hieronymus. See Jerome.

Higden, William, an Engliſh politician, d. A. D. 1715.

Higgens, Bevil, an Engliſh hiſtorian and dramatiſt, d. A. D. 1735.

Hilarius, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 462—468, ambitious, proud.

Hilary, Biſhop of Poictiers, d. A. D. 367, learned and pious.

Hildebert, Archbiſhop of Tours, d. A. D. 1132, a theologian, philoſopher, and poet.

Hildebrand, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 744—744.

Hildebrand, Joachim, profeſſor of theology at Helmſtadt, b. A. D. 1623, d. 1691.

Hilderic, King of the Vandals, beg. A. D. 523—530, a mild prince.

Hill, Aaron, a celebrated Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1684, d. 1749.

Hill, Sir John, a natural philoſopher and phyſician, d. A. D. 1775, a voluminous writer, of little genius, but great application.

Hillel, Senior, a Jew of Babylon, fl. B. C. 40, one of the compilers of the Talmud.

Himilco, a famous Carthaginian general, fl. B. C. 397.

Hincmar, Archbiſhop of Rheims, fl. A. D. 882, a learned theologian and canoniſt.

Hi-ouang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 681—676.

Hipparchus, of Nice, fl. B. C. 130, a celebrated aſtronomer.

Hippias, tyrant of Athens, beg. B. C. 527—510, imperious, cruel.

Hippocrates, of Cos, b. B. C. 460, d. 361, a celebrated phyſician, ſtyled the father of phyſic.

Hippolitus, a divine and commentator in the 3d century.

Hipponax, of Epheſus, fl. B. C. 540, a poet and ſatyriſt.

Hiram, King of Tyre, beg. B. C. 1049—1004.

Hire Laurence, an eminent French painter, b. A. D. 1806, d. 1656.

Hire, Philip de la, an eminent French mathematician and aſtronomer, b. A. D. 1640, d. 1718.

Hiſham, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 724—744, avaritious.

Hi——o

Hi-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 874—889.
Hi-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 681—676.
Hiuen-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 713—756.
Hoadley, Benjamin, Biſhop of Wincheſter, b. A. D. 1676—1761, a learned and judicious divine.
Hoadley, Benjamin, his ſon, an eminent phyſician and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1706, d. 1757.
Hoang-ti, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 2698—2598.
Hoa-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 307—313.
Hobbes, Thomas, of Malmeſbury, b. A. D. 1588, d. 1679, a philoſopher, critic, and poet.
Hochſtetter, Andrew, a German divine, an hiſtorian, and politician, b. A. D. 1668, d. 1717.
Hodges, Nathaniel, an eminent Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1684.
Hody, Humphrey, profeſſor of Greek at Oxford, b. A. D. 1659, d. 1706, an excellent antiquary, hiſtorian, and critic.
Hoe, Matthias, of Vienna, b. A. D. 1580, d. 1645, a Lutheran divine.
Hoei-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1101—1126.
Hoei-ouang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 676—651.
Hoei-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 290—307.
Hoeſchelius, David, a learned German critic, b. A. D. 1556, d. 1617.
Hoffman, Maurice, a German phyſician, b. A. D. 1621, d. 1698, an anatomiſt and botaniſt.
Hoffman, John Maurice, his ſon, a phyſician, b. A. D. 1653, d. 1727.
Hoffman, Frederick, of Magdeburg, b. A. D. 1660, d. 1742, a very celebrated phyſician, and voluminous writer.
Hogarth, William, an admired painter of humorous characters, b. A. D. 1700, d. 1764, an ingenious author.
Holbein, John, of Baſil, b. A. D. 1498, d. 1554, an excellent portrait painter.
Holberg, Lewis, of Bergen, b. A. D. 1684, d. 1754, an hiſtorian, dramatiſt, &c.
Holdſworth, Edward, an Engliſh critic and poet, d. A. D. 1747.
Holiday, Barten, an Engliſh divine, philoſopher, and poet, b. A. D. 1593, d. 1661.
Holinſhed, Raphael, an Engliſh hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1581.
Holland, Philemond, ſtyled the Tranſlator General of his age, b. A. D. 1551, d. 1636.
Hollar, Wenceſlaus, a celebrated German engraver, b. A. D. 1607, d. 1677.
Holles, John, the firſt Earl of Clare, d. A. D. 1625, a brave officer.
Holles, Denzil, Lord Holles, b. A. D. 1597, d. 168., an eminent patriot.
Holles, Thomas Pelham, Duke of Newcaſtle, b. A. D. 1693, d. 1768.
Holſtenius, Lucas, a German commentator and critic, b. A. D. 1596, d. 1661, accurate and judicious.
Holt, Sir John, chief juſtice of England, b. A. D. 1642, d. 1710, an eminent lawyer.
Holyoak, Francis, rector of South-Ham, b. A. D. 1566, d. 1683, a grammarian.
Homberg, William, a celebrated *French* phyſician and chymiſt, d. A. D. 1715.
Home, Henry, Lord Kaimes, b. about A. D. 1693, d. 1782, an eminent lawyer, philoſopher, and critic.
Homer, the prince of Grecian poets, fl. about B. C. 1000.
Homodei, Sig. of Milan, fl. A. D. 1355, a lawyer.
Honert, John, profeſſor of theology, &c. at Leyden, b. A. D. 1693, d. 1758, a controverſial writer.
Hone, George Paul, a German lawyer, b. A. D. 1662, d. 1747, an hiſtorian.

Ho

Honorius, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 395—424, a weak prince.
Honorius, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 625—640.
Honorius II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1124—1130.
Honorius III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1216—1227.
Honorius IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1285—1288.
Hooft, Peter Corneille, a celebrated Dutch hiſtorian and poet, b. A. D. 1581, d. 1647.
Hoogſtratten, David, a Dutch grammarian and critic, b. A. D. 1658, d. 1724.
Hook, Robert, a celebrated Engliſh mathematician, b. A. D. 1635, d. 1702, inventor of ſeveral mathematical inſtruments.
Hooke, Nathaniel, an Engliſh hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1763.
Hooker, Richard, a learned and judicious Engliſh divine, b A. D. 1553, d. 160[illegible]
Hooper, John, Biſhop of Glouceſter, d. A. D. 1555, learned and pious.
Hooper, George, Biſhop of Bath and Wells, b. A. D. 1640, d. 1727, a theologian, mathematician, and critic, ſkilled in Oriental learning.
Hoornbeck, John, profeſſor of divinity in Leyden, b. A. D. 1617, d. 166[illegible], learned and laborious.
Hophra, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 594—569.
Hopkins, Ezekiel, Biſhop of Londonderry, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1690, a theologian.
Horapollo, an Egyptian grammarian, antiquarian, and critic, fl. A. D. 380.
Horatius, Q. Flaccus, of Venuſium, b. B. C. 65, d. 8, the prince of Latin poets.
Hormiſdas, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 514—523.
Hormiſdas, King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 270—271.
Hormiſdas II. King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 302—309.
Hormiſdas III. King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 579—590.
Hormiſdas IV. King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 630—632.
Horneck, Anthony, prebendary of Wells, b. A. D. 1641—1696, ſkilled in controverſial divinity, and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.
Horneius, George, a German hiſtorian, civil and eccleſiaſtic, d. A. D. 167[illegible].
Horrox, Jeremiah, an eminent Engliſh aſtronomer, b. A. D. 1619, d. 1641, diſcoverer of the tranſit of Venus over the ſun's diſk.
Horſtius, James, profeſſor of phyſic in Helmſtadt, b. A. D. 1597, d. 1595.
Horſtius, Gregory, his nephew, a phyſician and philoſopher, b. A. D. 157[illegible], d. 1636, ſtyled the Aſclepiades of Germany.
Hortenſius, Quintus, a famous Roman orator, d. B. C. 50.
Hoſhea, King of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 729—721, a wicked prince.
Hoſier, Peter, of Marſeilles, d. A. D. 16[illegible], a celebrated cabaliſt.
Hoſius, Stanislaus, Cardinal, Biſhop of Warmia, b. A. D. 1504, d. 157[illegible], learned.
Hoſpinian, Rodolph, a German Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1547, d. 1626, a very learned antiquary and hiſtorian.
Hoſpital, Michael de, Chancellor of France, b. A. D. 1573, d. 1631, a great ſtateſman and politician.
Hoſpital, William, a French officer, b. A. D. 16[illegible], d. 1704, an eminent mathematician.
Hoſtich, Sidonius, a Flemiſh poet, d. A. D. 15[illegible], an excellent Latin poet.
Hoſte, John, a French lawyer and mathematician, d. A. D. 1631.
Hoſte, Paul, profeſſor of mathematics at Toulouſe, b. A. D. 16[illegible], d. 17[illegible].
Hoſius, Mathias, a learned German antiquary, b. A. D. 15[illegible], d. 15[illegible].

Hu

Ho——u

Ho-tan-kia, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1534—1525.
Ho-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 89—106.
Hoti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 501—503.
Hother, King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 525—483.
Hotman, Francis, profeſſor of law at Geneva, b. A. D. 1524, d. 1590, a very learned civilian, antiquary, and critic.
Hottinger, John Henry, profeſſor of divinity in Zurich, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1667, ſkilled in Oriental learning.
Hottinger, John James, profeſſor of theology at Zurich, d. A. D. 1735, a learned and laborious divine.
Houan-ouang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 719—696.
Houdart, Anthony, of Paris, b. A. D. 1671, d. 1731, an eminent dramatiſt.
Hovedon, Roger de, an Engliſh hiſtorian, d. about A. D. 1210.
Houlagou-khan, Mogul of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1259—1265.
Houlieres, Antionette des, a French poeteſs, d. A. D. 1694.
Houon-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 147—168.
Houteville, Claud Francis, a French theologian and moraliſt, d. A. D. 1742.
Howard, Sir Edward, high admiral of England, d. A. D. 1513, a brave commander.
Howard, Henry, Earl of Surrey, d. A. D. 1754, a brave general, and a poet.
Howard, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, high admiral of England, d. A. D. 1553, an eminent ſtateſman.
Howard, Charles, Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral of England, b. A. D. 1536, d. 1624.
Howard, Sir Robert, an Engliſh hiſtorian and poet, d. after A. D. 1692.
Howe, John, a learned Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1630, d. 1705, learned.
Hoyle, Edmund, ſkilled in the doctrine of chances, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1769.
Hozier, Peter, an eminent French genealogiſt, b. A. D. 1592, d. 1660.
Huart, John, a French philoſopher in the 16th century.
Huber, Ulric, a Dutch lawyer, d. A. D. 1694, a learned civilian.
Hubert, Matthew, prieſt of the oratory, b. A. D. 1640, d. 1717, a pious orator.
Hubner, John, a German geographer, d. A. D. 1732.
Hudſon, Henry, a celebrated Engliſh navigator, d. A. D. 1611.
Hudſon, John, principal of St Mary's Hall, Oxford, b. A. D. 1662, d. 1719, a learned commentator and critic.
Huet, Biſhop of Avranches in France, b. A. D. 1630, d. 1721, a philoſopher, commentator, hiſtorian, and poet, eſteemed.
Hugh, Capet, King of France, beg. A. D. 987—996.
Hugh, King of Italy, beg. A. D. 926—947.
Hughes, John, an Engliſh poet and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1677, d. 1719, a mediocriſt, both in proſe and verſe.
Hugler, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 220—240.
Hugleth, King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 252—173.
Huldric, John James, a German Proteſtant divine, d. A. D. 1731.
Hulſeman, John, profeſſor of theology at Leipſic, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1661.
Humblus, King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 997—988.
Hume, David, of Scotland, a profound and learned hiſtorian and politician, b. A. D. 1711, d. 1776.
Humphrey, Laurence, a learned Engliſh writer, b. A. D. 1527, d. 1590, a theologian, hiſtorian, and critic.
Hunauld, Francis Joſeph, a learned French phyſician and anatomiſt, d. A. D. 1742.
Hungerus, Wolfgang, profeſſor of civil law in Ingolſtadt, d. A. D. 1555, a learned civilian.
Hunneric, King of the Vandals in Africa, beg. A. D. 477—484,

Hu——y Ja

Hunnius, Giles, a German divine, b. A. D. 1550, d. 1602, one of the moſt famous divines of the Augſburg confeſſion.
Hunter, Robert, profeſſor of anatomy in London, d. A. D. 1783.
Huntington, Robert, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1636, d. 1701.
Hure, Charles, principal of the college of Boncour, b. A. D. 1639, d. 1719, a theologian.
Hurtado, Gaſpar, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1646, a theologian.
Huſs, John, the celebrated Bohemian reformer, b. A. D. 1376, d. 1415.
Huſſein, Schah of Perſia, b. A. D. 1694—1721.
Hutcheſon, Francis, profeſſor of moral philoſophy at Glaſgow, b. A. D. 1694, d. 1747, an excellent moral philoſopher.
Hutchinſon, John, an Engliſh philoſopher, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1737.
Huygens, Chriſtian, a very celebrated Dutch mathematician and aſtronomer, b. A. D. 1629, d. 1695, improver of teleſcopes, and diſcoverer of Saturn's ring, &c.
Hyde, Edward, Earl of Clarendon, b. A. D. 1608, d. 1674. See Clarendon.
Hyde, Thomas, profeſſor of Arabic at Oxford, b. A. D. 1636, d. 1703, ſkilled in Oriental learning.
Hyginus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 139—142.
Hyperides, a celebrated Athenian orator, d. B. C. 322.
Hyperius, Andrew Gerard, profeſſor of divinity at Marpurg, b. A. D. 1511, d. 1564, a theologian, philoſopher, and critic.
Hyrcanus, Jewiſh prince and High-prieſt, beg. B. C. 135—107.
Hyrcanus II. Jewiſh prince and High-prieſt, beg. B. C. 79—60.

J

Jaatar, Abbé, an Arabian hiſtorian, b. A. D. 836, d. 922.
Jaaphar, Ebn Tophail, an Arabian philoſopher in the 12th century.
Jablonſki, Daniel Erneſt, a Poliſh Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1660, d. 1741, a theologian, philoſopher, &c.
Jablonſki, Theodore, counſellor of the court of Pruſſia, fl. A. D 1724, a philoſopher and grammarian.
Jablonſki, Paul, a German divine, d. A. D. 1757.
Jaccetius, Francis Cataneus, of Florence, b. A. D. 1466, d. 1522, a Platonic philoſopher, and an excellent orator.
Jackaia, Ben Joſeph, a famous Rabbi of the 16th century.
Jackſon, Thomas, prebendary of Wincheſter, b. A. D. 1579, d. 1640, a learned theologian.
Jackſon, John, rector of Roſſington, a learned and judicious chronologer, b. A. D. 1686, d. 1763.
Jacob, the ſon of Iſaac, b. B. C. 1900, d. 1753.
Jacob, Ben Napthali, a famous Rabbi of the 5th century, inventor of the Hebrew points and accents.
Jacob, Ben Harim, a learned Rabbi of the 16th cantury.
Jacob, Albardai, Patriarch of Conſtantinople, d. A. D. 588, chief of the ſect of Eutycheans or Jacobites.
Jacobaeus, Oliger, a Daniſh phyſician and philoſopher, b. A. D. 1650, d. 1701.
Jacob, Giles, an Engliſh lawyer, d. 1744, a lexicographer.
Jaddus, Jewiſh High-prieſt, beg. B. C. 342—323.
Jaeger, John Wolfgang, a German Lutheran divine, b. A. D. 1647, d. 1720, a theologian, hiſtorian, and critic.
Jamblichus, of Syria, a Platonic philoſopher, d. A. D. 362.
Jamblichus, of Chalcis, a Platonic philoſopher, d. about A. D. 362.
James, called the Great, the ſon of Zebedee, d. A. D. 41.
James, called the Leſs, Biſhop of Jeruſalem, d. A. D. 62.
James, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1406—1437.
James II. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1437—1460.

Ja——e

James III. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1460—1488.
James IV. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1488—1513.
James V. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1513—1542.
James VI. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1567—1603, and Firſt of England, beg. A. D. 1603—1625.
James II. King of Great Britain, beg. A. D. 1685—1688.
James, Thomas, an eminent Engliſh divine and critic, b. A. D. 1571, d. 1629.
James, Richard, his nephew, d. A. D. 1638, a learned and ingenious divine, antiquary, critic, and poet.
James, King of Arragon, beg. A. D. 1213—1276.
James II. King of Arragon, beg. A. D. 1291—1327.
James, Robert, an eminent Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1776, inventor of the fever powder.
Jamyn, Amadis, a celebrated French poet, d. about, A. D. 1585.
Janias, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1905—1855.
Janiſcus, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1265—1223.
Janſen, Cornelius, Biſhop of Ypres, d. A. D. 1638, a learned divine, founder of the ſect called Janſeniſts.
Janſen, Corneille, Biſhop of Ghent, b. A. D. 1510, d. 1576, a theologian and commentator.
Janſſens, Abraham, a celebrated painter, b. A. D. 1569, d. uncertain.
Japhet, the ſon of Noah, b. B. C. 2452, fl. to 1800.
Jaquelot, Iſaac, a celebrated French Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1647, d. 1708.
Jarchi, Solomon, a celebrated Jewiſh Rabbi, b. A. D. 1104, d. 1180, a phyſician, aſtronomer, and commentator.
Jardins, Madame, famous for her romances, d. A. D. 1683, a poeteſs.
Jared, the ſon of Mahaleel, b. B. C. 3548, d. 2586.
Jaropalk, Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 972—980.
Jaropalki II. Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1132—1138.
Jaroſlaw, Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1238—1246.
Jaroſlaw, Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1262—1270.
Jarrige, a famous Jeſuit preacher in the 17th century, d. A. D. 1670.
Jarry, Laurence, a French preacher, b. A. D. 1658, d. 1715, a poet.
Jarvis, Charles, an Engliſh painter, d. A. D. 1739, tranſlator of Don Quixotte.
Jaſon, a Grecian hero, fl. B. C. 1322, one of the Argonauts.
Jaſon, Jewiſh High-prieſt, beg. B. C. 175—172.
Jaſon, of Cyrene, fl. about B. C. 160, an hiſtorian, author of the books of Maccabees.
Javello, Chryſoſtom, an Italian Dominican, d. A. D. 1540, a philoſopher and politician.
Jay, Guy Michel, preſident of the parliament of Paris, d. A. D. 1675.
Ibn-Jonis, an Arabian aſtronomer, fl. A. D. 1000.
Ibrahim, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 744—744.
Ictinus, a famous Grecian architect, fl. B. C. 430.
Idatius, a Spaniſh prelate, d. A. D. 472, an hiſtorian.
Jeffery, of Monmouth. See Geoffrey.
Jefferys, George, Chancellor of England, d. A. D. 1689, an infamous judge.
Jehoahaz, King of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 862—845, a wicked prince.
Jehoaz, King of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 845—832, a wicked prince.
Jehoiakim, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 609—598, a wicked prince.
Jehoram, King of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 900—890, a wicked prince.
Jehoram, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 894—891, a wicked prince.
Jehoſhaphat, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 919—894, a pious prince.
Jehu, King of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 890—862, a wicked prince.
Jekyl, Sir Joſeph, an eminent Engliſh lawyer, d. A. D. 1738.

Je——o

Jeniſchius, Paul, of Antwerp, fl. A. D. 15[illegible], learned.
Jenkin, Robert, a learned Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1727.
Jenkins, Sir Leoline, an eminent Engliſh ſtateſman and civilian, b. A. D. 1623, d. 1685.
Jephthah, judge of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 1190—1184.
Jeremiah, a Jewiſh prophet, d. B. C. 577.
Jeroboam, King of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 979—957, a wicked prince.
Jeroboam II. King of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 832—791, a wicked prince.
Jerome, one of the Fathers of the Chriſtian church, b. A. D. 340, d. 420, learned and very eloquent.
Jerom, of Prague, a diſciple of Huſs, d. A. D. 1416.
Jeſid, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 680—683, intemperate, cruel.
Jeſid II. Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 720—724.
Jeſid III. Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 744—744, an indolent prince.
Jeſua, Levita, a learned Spaniſh Rabbi, of the 15th century.
Jeſus, the ſon of Sirach, of Jeruſalem, fl. B. C. 247.
Jewel, John, Biſhop of Salisbury, b. A. D. 1522, d. 1571, learned and pious.
Ignatius, Biſhop of Antioch, d. A. D 107, a diſciple of John.
Ignatius, Loyola, founder of the order of Jeſuits, b. A. D. 1491, d. 1555.
Ilkus, Martin, of Poland, fl. A. D. 1470, a learned mathematician.
Illyrius, Matthies, Flacius, a learned divine of the Augſburg confeſſion, b. A. D. 1520, d. 1575.
Ilvarodamus, King of Babylon, beg. B. C. 561—558.
Imhoff, James, a learned German genealogiſt, d. A. D. 1728.
Imperiale, Baptiſti of Vicenza, b. A. D. 1568, d. 1623, a phyſician, botaniſt, and poet.
Imperiali, John, an Italian phyſician, the ſon of Baptiſti, fl. A. D. 1640, eſteemed.
Inachos, King of Argos, beg. B. C. 1856—1820.
Inachus, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1265—1223.
Inchofen, Melchior, a German Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1668.
Indulphus, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 958—[illegible].
Ingel, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. [illegible]—[illegible].
Ingo, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 220—222.
Ingo II. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 5[illegible], d. [illegible].
Ingo III. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1[illegible]—1[illegible].
Ingo IV. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1[illegible]—1[illegible].
Inguar, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 382—388.
Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland, b. A. D. [illegible], an hiſtorian.
Innocent, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. [illegible]—[illegible].
Innocent II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1130—1143.
Innocent III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1198—1216.
Innocent IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1243—[illegible].
Innocent V. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1276—[illegible].
Innocent VI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. [illegible]—[illegible].
Innocent VII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. [illegible]—[illegible].
Innocent VIII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1484—1492.
Innocent IX. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1591—1591.
Innocent X. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1644—1655.
Innocent XI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1676—1689.
Innocent XII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1691—1700.
Innocent XIII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1721—1724.
Inveges, Auguſtin, a Sicilian Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1677, an hiſtorian.
Joab, a renowned Jewiſh general in the reign of David.
Joachim, Elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1499—1535.
Joachim II. Elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1535—1571.
Joachim, Frederick, Elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1598—1608.

Joachim,

Jo

Joachim, of Calabria, an abbot, b. A. D. 1130, d. 1202, a theologian and commentator.
Joachim, George, an eminent German mathematician, b. A. D. 1514, d. 1567.
Joan, d'Arc, the famous maid of Orleans, b. A. D. 1407, d. 1431.
Joath, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 884—844, a good prince.
Job, of Uz, an ancient patriarch, fl. B. C. 1700.
Jobert, Lewis, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1647, d. 1719, learned and pious.
Jodelle, Stephen, Lord of Limodin, b. A. D. 1532, d. 1573, a poet and dramatiſt.
Joel, a Jewiſh prophet, fl. B. C. 797.
Jogor, Prince of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 879—945.
Jogor II. Prince of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1057—1060.
John, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 523—526.
John II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 533—535.
John III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 560—573.
John IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 640—642.
John V. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 685—686.
John VI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 701—705.
John VII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 705—708.
John VIII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 872—882.
John IX. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 898—900.
John X. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 914—928.
John XI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 931—936.
John XII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 956—963.
John XIII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 965—972.
John XIV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 983—985.
John XV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 985—985.
John XVI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 985—996.
John XVII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1003—1003.
John XVIII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1003—1009.
John XIX. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1024—1033.
John XX. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1044—1044.
John XXI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1276—1277.
John XXII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1316—1334.
John, King of England, beg. A. D. 1199—1216, feeble, timid, inconſtant.
John, Comnenus, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1118—1143, a brave prince.
John, French, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1228—1237, a good prince.
John, Cantacuzenus, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1343—1355, a great prince and an excellent politician.
John, Ducas, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1222—1255, a good prince.
John, Laſcaris, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1259—1259.
John, Paleologus, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1341—1391.
John, Paleologus II. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1425—1448, a politician.
John, King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 1274—1284.
John II. King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 1328—1349.
John, King of Arragon, beg. A. D. 1387—1395.
John II. King of Arragon, beg. A. D. 1425—1479.
John, Ladiſlaus, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 1015—1018.
John I. King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 1196—1207.
John, Alan II. King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 1215—1242.
John, Alan III. King of Bulgaria, fl. A. D. 1272.
John, King of Caſtile and Leon, beg. A. D. 1379—1390.
John II. King of Caſtile and Leon, beg. A. D. 1406—1459.
John, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1481—1501.
John, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1222—1223.
John II. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1497—1513.
John III. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1568—1592.
John, Baliol, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1292—1316.

Jo

John, King of France, beg. A. D. 1316—1316.
John II. King of France, beg. A. D. 1350—1364.
John, Zapoliki, King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1526—1540.
John, Albert, King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1492—1501.
John, Sobieſki, King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1674—1696.
John, King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1383—1433.
John II. King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1481—1495.
John III. King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1521—1557.
John IV. King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1640—1656.
John V. King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1706—1750.
John I. Margrave of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1221—1266.
John II. Margrave of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1266—1285.
John III. Margrave of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1304—1305.
John, Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1328—1340.
John II. Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1353—1360.
John III. Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1462—1505.
John IV. Czar of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1534—1584.
John V. Czar of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1682—1696.
John VI. Czar of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1740—1741.
John, the Baptiſt, the forerunner of Chriſt, d. A. D. 31.
John, the apoſtle of Jeſus Chriſt, d. about A. D. 100.
John, of Saliſbury, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1181, learned.
John, de Joinville, a French ſtateſman, d. A. D. 1258, an hiſtorian.
Johnſon, Benjamin, an eminent Engliſh comic poet, b. A. D. 1574, d. 1638.
Johnſon, Samuel, a learned Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1649, d. 1703.
Johnſon, John, Vicar of Cranbrook, b. A. D. 1662, d. 1725, verſant in eccleſiaſtical law.
Joiada, Jewiſh high-prieſt, beg. B. C. 410—374.
Joiakim, Jewiſh high-prieſt, beg. B. C. 480—444.
Joinville, John Sire de, an eminent French ſtateſman, d. about A. D. 1318.
Joly, Claude, a French divine of great learning and merit, b. A. D. 1607, d. 1700, a politician, hiſtorian, &c.
Jonah, a Jewiſh prophet, fl. B. C. 814.
Jonas, Juſtus, a German Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1493, d. 1555.
Jonas Arngrimus, of Iceland, b. A. D. 1545, d. 1640, an hiſtorian.
Jonathan, the ſon of Saul, d. B. C. 1058.
Jonathan, Maccabaeus, a famous Jewiſh general, d. B. C. 143.
Jones, Inigo, an eminent Engliſh architect, b. A. D. 1572, d. 1651.
Jonin, Gilbert, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1595, d. 1638, a poet.
Jonſius, John, of Holſtein, d. A. D. 1659, a learned philoſopher.
Jonſton, John, a learned Poliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1603, d. 1675, a natural hiſtorian.
Joram, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 894—891.
Jordan, Charles, of Berlin, d. A. D. 1745, a philoſopher and hiſtorian.
Jordano, Luca, of Naples, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1705, an eminent painter.
Jordano, James, of Antwerp, a diſciple of Rubens, b. A. D. 1594, d. 1678, a famous painter.
Jornandes, Biſhop of Ravenna, d. after A. D. 552, a Gothic hiſtorian.
Jortin, John, archdeacon of London, b. about A. D. 1701, d. 1770, a very judicious theologian, critic, and preacher.
Jorundas, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 250—260.
Joſeph, Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1705—1711.
Joſeph II. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1765.
Joſeph, King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1750.
Joſeph, the ſon of Jacob, b. B. C. 1809, d. 1699.

Joſeph,

Jo——u

Joſeph, Ben Gorion, a famous Jewiſh hiſtorian in the beginning of the 11th century.

Joſephus, Flavius, a celebrated Jewiſh antiquary and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 37, d. 93.

Joſhua, the ſon of Nun, and governour of Iſrael, b. B. C. 1600, d. 1504.

Joſhuah, Jewiſh high-prieſt, beg. B. C. 536—480.

Joſiah, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 640—609, a pious prince.

Joſippon, a French Jewiſh rabbi, fl. about A. D. 1100.

Jotham, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 755—740, a good prince.

Joubert, Laurence, a famous phyſician at Montpellier, d. A. D. 1582.

Joubert, Francis, a French divine and commentator, d. A. D. 1762.

Jouvencus, Joſeph, profeſſor of humanity at Paris, b. A. D. 1643, d. 1719.

Jouvenet, John, a celebrated French painter, b. A. D. 1644, d. 1714.

Jovian, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 363—364, a pious prince.

Jovius, Paul, Biſhop of Nocera, b. A. D. 1483, d. 1552, an hiſtorian, not eſteemed.

Iphicrates, a renowned Athenian general, fl. B. C. 386.

Irenaeus, Biſhop of Lyons, d. A. D. 202, learned.

Irene, Empreſs of the Eaſt, beg. A. D. 797—803, irreſolute, proud, cruel.

Irnerius, profeſſor of law at Bologna, d. about A. D. 1190, reviver of the ſtudy of the Roman law.

Iſaac Comnenus, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. 1057—1059.

Iſaac Angelus, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1185—1195.

Iſaac, the Jewiſh Patriarch, b. B. C. 1960, d. 1780.

Iſaiah, a Jewiſh prophet, d. about B. C. 696.

Iſambert, Nicholas, a French divine, b. A. D. 1565, d. 1642.

Iſdigerd, King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 399—420.

Iſdigerd II. King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 441—458.

Iſdigerd III. King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 632—657.

Iſelin, of Baſil, b. A. D. 1681, d. 1737, an antiquary, hiſtorian, and critic.

Iſhmael, the ſon of Abraham, b. B. C. 1974, d. 1837, the reputed anceſtor of the Arabians, &c.

Iſhmael, Sophi of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1501—1523.

Iſhmael II. Sophi of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1575—1577.

Iſhmael III. Sophi of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1585—1586.

Iſidorus, of Charax, fl. in the middle of the 1ſt century, an hiſtorian and geographer.

Iſidorus, of Peluſium, a diſciple of Chryſoſtom, d. A. D. 412.

Iſidorus, Biſhop of Seville, d. A. D. 636, an hiſtorian and commentator.

Iſjiſlave, Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1055—1093.

Iſjiſlave, Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1146—1155.

Iſle, Claude de l', a French hiſtorian and genealogiſt, d. A. D. 1720.

Iſocrates, a famous Athenian orator, b. B. C. 436, d. 338.

Ithobal, King of Tyre, beg. B. C. 955—924.

Ittigius, Thomas, profeſſor of divinity at Leipſick, b. A. D. 1643, d. 1710, verſant in hiſtory.

Juba, King of Numidia, d. B. C. 45.

Judah, the ſon of Jacob, b. B. C. 1810, d. 1728.

Judah, Hakkadoſh, a learned Jewiſh Rabbi in the middle of the 2d century, the author of the Miſhnah.

Judah, Chiug, of Fez, a celebrated Rabbi in the 11th century, an eminent grammarian.

Judas Maccabaeus, a renowned Jewiſh general, d. B. C. 161.

Jude, the ſon of Joſeph, an Apoſtle of Jeſus Chriſt, fl. A. D. 66.

Judex, Matthew, profeſſor of divinity at Jena, b. A. D. 1561, d. 1564, an hiſtorian.

Ju Ka

Jueuin, Gerard, prieſt of the Oratory, d. A. D. 1715, a theologian and canoniſt.

Ives, Biſhop of Chartres, b. A. D. 1035, d. 1115, verſant in the canon law, eſteemed a preacher.

Jugurtha, [illegible] beg. B. C. 720—721.

Jugurtha, king of Numidia, d. B. C. 106, artful, ambitious, brave.

Julian, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 361—363.

Julian, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 193—194.

Julian, Roman Emperor, beg. B. C. 58—44, a great genius.

Julius, Caeſar, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 474—475.

Julius, Roman [illegible], beg. A. D. 337—352.

Julius II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1503—1513.

Julius III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1550—1555.

Jundt, Chriſtian, of Bruſſels, b. A. D. 1605, d. 1711, a divine, antiquary, and hiſtorian.

Junctini, Francis, of Florence, a celebrated mathematician and aſtronomer, d. about A. D. 1538.

Jungerman, Godfrey, of Leipſick, d. A. D. 1612, verſed in the Greek tongue.

Junius, Adrian, of Holland, b. A. D. 1511, d. 1575, learned, and a good poet.

Junius, Francis, profeſſor of divinity at Leyden, b. A. D. 1545, d. 1602, a theologian and commentator, and a judicious critic.

Junius, Francis, his ſon, of Heidelberg, b. A. D. 1589, d. 1678, learned.

Jurieu, Peter, an eminent French Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1637, d. 1713, a learned theologian and critic.

Jurin, an Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1750, a philoſopher and mathematician.

Juſſieu, Antony, a French phyſician and botaniſt, d. A. D. 1758.

Juſtel, Chriſtopher, counſellor to the [illegible], b. A. D. 1580, d. 1640, verſant in canon law, and in the hiſtory of the middle ages.

Juſtel, Henry, his ſon, counſellor to the French [illegible], b. A. D. 1620, d. 1693, learned, and a poet [illegible].

Juſtin, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. [illegible]—[illegible].

Juſtin II. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. [illegible], [illegible], cruel.

Juſtinian, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 527—565, prudent, enterprizing.

Juſtinian II. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. [illegible]—711, [illegible] dent.

Juſtiniani, Laurence, Patriarch of Venice, b. A. D. 1381, d. 1455, a very pious prelate.

Juſtiniani, Bernard, of Venice, b. A. D. 1408, d. 1489, an hiſtorian.

Juſtinian, Auguſtin, Biſhop of Nebio, b. A. D. 1483, d. 1537, [illegible] in the Oriental tongues.

Juvenal, a celebrated Roman [illegible], d. about A. D. [illegible].

Juvencus, Alcimus, [illegible], d. about A. D. [illegible].

Juxon, William, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, [illegible] Lord Treaſurer and [illegible].

Ka [illegible]

Ke [illegible]

Ke [illegible]

Ka——i

Kang-ouang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1078—1052.
Kang-ti, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 946—934.
Kao-hoang-ti, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 202—188.
Kao-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 480—483.
Kao-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 650—684.
Kao-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1127—1163.
Kao-tſou, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 618—626.
Kao-tſou, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 936—944.
Kao-tſou, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 947—949.
Keating, Jeffrey, of Tipperary, d. about A. D. 1050, an hiſtorian and genealogiſt.
Keble, Joſeph, an eminent Engliſh lawyer, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1710, indefatigable.
Keckerman, Barthol. of Dantzick, d. A. D. 1609, a philoſopher and metaphyſician: a great Plagiariſt.
Keil, John, profeſſor of aſtronomy at Oxford, b. A. D. 1671, d. 1721, a philoſopher, mathematician, and aſtronomer.
Keil, James, his brother, an eminent phyſician, b. A. D. 1673, d. 1710, profeſſor of anatomy at Oxford and Cambridge.
Keith, James, of Scotland, b. A. D. 1696, d. 1758, field-marſhal in the Pruſſian ſervice, a brave and experienced general.
Keiler, James, a German Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1568, d. 1631, a political and controverſial writer.
Kempis, Thomas a, a very pious German monk, b. A. D. 1380, d. 1471.
Ken, Thomas, Biſhop of Bath and Wells, b. A. D. 1647, d. 1711, a theologian and poet.
Kennet, White, Biſhop of Peterborough, b. A. D. 1660, d. 1728, a judicious divine, and an excellent philologiſt and antiquary.
Kennet, Baſil, his brother, d. A. D. 1714, an antiquary, and verſant in claſſical learning.
Kenneth, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 569—570.
Kenneth II. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 604—605.
Kenneth III. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 977—994.
Kepler, John, a celebrated German aſtronomer, b. A. D. 1571, d. 1630, one of the greateſt aſtronomers of his age.
Keppel, George, Earl of Albemarle, d. A. D. 1772, a great general.
Kerckring, Thomas, an eminent Dutch phyſician, d. A. D. 1693, an anatomiſt.
Keſer, Andrew, a German Lutheran divine, b. A. D. 1595, d. 1625, an elegant preacher.
Kettlewell, John, vicar in Warwickſhire, b. A. D. 1653, d. 1695, a pious divine.
Keyſler, John George, a very learned German antiquary, b. A. D. 1688, d. 1743.
Khing-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 618—612.
Khodabendeh, Mogul of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1302—1317.
Khondemir, alſo called Mirkhond, a celebrated Perſian hiſtorian, in the end of the 15th century.
Khoui-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 612—606.
[illegible] Biſhop of Bath and Wells, b. A. D. 1624, d. 17[illegible] a pious divine.
[illegible] Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 371—373.
[illegible] Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 553—552.
[illegible] an Engliſh dramatic, b. A. D. 1625, d. [illegible].
[illegible] b. A. D. 1611, d. 16[illegible], a [illegible].
[illegible] d. about A. D. 1054, [illegible].
[illegible] d. A. D. 1755.
[illegible] d. about [illegible] and hiſto-[illegible].

Ki——o

King, John, Biſhop of London, b. A. D. 1559, d. 1621, an excellent preacher.
King, Henry, the ſon of the former, Biſhop of Chicheſter, b. A. D. 1591, d. 1669, an eminent preacher, and a poet.
King, William, an Engliſh civilian, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1712, a merry writer.
King, William, Archbiſhop of Dublin, b. A. D. 1650, d. 1729, a very learned divine, and a judicious critic.
King, William, principal of St Mary, Oxford, b. A. D. 1685, d. 1763, a polite ſcholar, and an excellent orator.
King, Peter, Chancellor of Great Britain, b. A. D. 1669, d. 1733, an eminent lawyer, theologian, hiſtorian, and critic.
King-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 524—519.
King-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 519—425.
King-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 555—557.
King-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 825—827.
King-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1120—1127.
King-ting, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1210—1198.
Kin-li-tſiang, a learned Chineſe writer, fl. A. D. 1280.
Kippingius, Henry, a German Lutheran divine, d. A. D. 1678, an antiquary and critic.
Kirby, William, an Engliſh mathematician, d. A. D. 1771.
Kirch, Chriſtian Frederick, of Berlin, d. A. D. 1740, a celebrated aſtronomer.
Kircher, Athanaſius, a German Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1601, d. 1680, a mathematician and philoſopher, a voluminous writer, more curious than uſeful.
Kirchman, John, rector of the univerſity of Lu[illegible], b. A. D. 1575, d. 1643, verſant in Roman antiquities and claſſical learning.
Kirchmayor, George Gaſpard, profeſſor at Wittemberg, b. A. D. 1635, d. 1700, a philoſopher and critic.
Kirkpatrick, John, an Engliſh phyſician and poet, d. A. D. 1770.
Kirſtenius, Peter, profeſſor of phyſic at Upſal, b. A. D. 1577, d. 1640, an eminent phyſician, and ſkilled in many languages.
Klauſwitz, Benedict, profeſſor of theology at Halle, b. A. D. 1692, d. 1740.
Kleiſt, Chriſtian de, a German poet, d. A. D. 1759.
Kloppenburg, John, a Dutch theologian and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1652.
Kneller, Sir Godfrey, a celebrated portrait painter, b. A. D. 1648, d. 1726.
Knolles, Richard, an Engliſh grammarian and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1610.
Knot, Edward, an Engliſh Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1656, a controverſial writer.
Knox, John, an eminent Scottiſh divine, b. A. D. 1505, d. 1572, the chief promoter of the Reformation in Scotland.
Knuzen, Matthias, of Holſtein, fl. A. D. 1674, a profeſſor of atheiſm.
Knuzen, Martin, a Pruſſian philoſopher and mathematician, b. A. D. 1713, d. 1751.
Kong-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1170—1195.
Kœmpfer, Engelbert, a celebrated German phyſician and traveller, b. A. D. 1651, d. 1716, verſant in natural hiſtory and botany.
Koenig, Samuel, of Switzerland, d. A. D. 1757, a mathematician.
Konig, George Matthias, of Altorf, profeſſor of Greek there, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1687, a biographer.
Koelin, Emanuel, of Switzerland, d. A. D. 1731, a phyſician.
K[illegible]hi, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1[illegible]—1[illegible].
K[illegible]ang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1[illegible]—1[illegible].
Kong-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1190—1195.
[illegible]

Ko——y La

Kong-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 618—618.

Kong-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 959—960.

Koornhert, Theodore, of Amſterdam, d. A. D. 1590, an enthuſiaſt.

Kortholt, Chriſtian, profeſſor of divinity at Kiel, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1694, a learned and voluminous writer.

Kortholt, Chriſtian, profeſſor of divinity at Gottingen, d. A. D. 1751, a theologian and philoſopher.

Kouli-khan, Thamas, alias Schah Nadir, conqueror of the Mogul empire, b. A. D. 1087, began to reign in Perſia 1736, d. 1747.

Kouang-ou-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 25—58.

Koung-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 419—420.

Krantz, Albert, rector of the univerſity of Roſtock, d. A. D. 1517, an hiſtorian.

Kromayer, John, ſuperintendant at Weimar, b. A. D. 1576, d. 1643, a theologian and commentator.

Kromayer, Jerom, a German divine, d. A. D. 1672.

Kronegh, Baron, an excellent German poet, d. A. D. 1759.

Kuchlin, John, profeſſor of divinity at Leyden, b. A. D. 1546, d. 1606, learned.

Kuchnius, Joachim, profeſſor of Hebrew at Straſburg, b. A. D. 1647, d. 1697, a judicious critic.

Kunadus, Andrew, profeſſor of theology at Wittemberg, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1662.

Kunkel, John, an eminent German chymiſt, b. A. D. 1630, d. 1702.

Kunraht, Henry, profeſſor of medicine at Leipſick, d. A. D. 1605, an obſcure and myſtical writer.

Kuſtor, Ludolf, profeſſor of belles lettres in Berlin, b. A. D. 1670, d. 1716, a great maſter of the Greek and Latin languages, and a critic.

Kyriander, William, a German civilian, in the middle of the 16th century.

L

Labadie, John, a famous French enthuſiaſt, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1674, a theologian.

Labanove, Simeon, profeſſor of natural philoſophy at Peterſburgh, d. A. D. 1772.

Labat, John Baptiſt, a French Dominican miſſionary to America, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1738, an hiſtorian.

Labbe, Philip, a French jeſuit, b. A. D. 1607, d. 1667, an hiſtorian and chronologer.

Labbe, Louiſa, a courtezan of Lyons, d. after A. D. 1550, a poeteſs.

Laborcharchod, King of Babylon, beg. B. C. 555—554.

Labourcur, John, a French hiſtorian and poet, b. A. D. 1623, d. 1676.

Labrocquette, Claude, a brave commander of the Walloon troops in the French ſervice, d. A. D. 1702.

Lacarry, Gilles, a jeſuit, b. A. D. 1605, d. 1684, an hiſtorian.

Lactantius, a father of the Chriſtian church, d. A. D. 325, an elegant writer, ſtyled the Chriſtian Cicero.

Lacydes, of Cyrene, a Greek philoſopher, d. about B. C. 212.

Ladiſlaus, King of Bohemia, beg. A. D. 1453—1458.

Ladiſlaus, King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1077—1095.

Ladiſlaus II. King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1162—1163.

Ladiſlaus III. King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1272—1290.

Ladiſlaus IV. King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1444—1445.

Ladiſlaus V. King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1453—1458.

Ladiſlaus VI. King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1506—1516.

L'Advocate, John Baptiſt, a French grammarian, hiſtorian, geographer, and [illegible] A. D. 1700, d. 1766.

La

Laelius, Caius, a Roman conſul, d. about B. C. 126, an orator and poet.

Laet, John, of Antwerp, b. A. D. 1640, a geographer and hiſtorian.

Laetus, Julius, profeſſor of belles lettres at Rome, d. A. D. 1497, an hiſtorian, antiquary, and critic.

Laevinius, Torrentius, Archbiſhop of Antwerp, d. A. D. 1595, a commentator and poet.

Lafare, the Marquis of, a French hiſtorian and poet, d. A. D. 1712.

Lafitau, a French jeſuit and miſſionary, d. A. D. 1746, an hiſtorian and antiquary.

Lagny, Thomas, Ebrardian at Paris, b. A. D. 1660, d. 1734, a mathematician.

Laguna, Andrew, a Spaniſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1560, an antiquary.

Lagus, Daniel, profeſſor of theology at Cracow, d. A. D. 1578, learned.

Laines, Alexander, a celebrated French fatyriſt, b. A. D. 1560, d. 1711.

Lairesſe, Gerard, an eminent Flemiſh painter, b. A. D. 1640, d. 1711.

Laland, James, profeſſor of law at Orleans, b. A. D. 1622, d. 1703.

Lallouette, Ambroſe, a French divine, d. A. D. 1724.

Lamachus, an Athenian general, d. B. C. 414, a brave officer.

Lambecius, Peter, hiſtoriographer of Germany, b. A. D. 1628, d. 1680, eſteemed as an hiſtorian, antiquary, and critic.

Lambert, a Benedictine monk, d. after A. D. 1177, a chronologer.

Lambert, Anne Thereſa, Marchioneſs de, of Paris, d. A. D. 1733, an elegant moral writer.

Lambert, George, an Engliſh landſcape painter, d. A. D. 1765.

Lambert, Francis, profeſſor of divinity at Wittemberg, d. A. D. 1525, highly eſteemed by Luther.

Lambin, Dionyſius, of France, b. A. D. 1516, d. 1572, ſkilled in claſſical learning.

Lamech, the ſon of Methuſelah, b. B. C. 3130, d. 2350.

Lami, Bernard, a French divine and mathematician, b. A. D. 1645, d. 1715.

Lami, Francis, a French monk, b. A. D. 1636, d. 1711, a theologian and controverſial writer.

Lamoignon, Chretien Francis de, preſident of the parliament of Paris, b. A. D. 1644, d. 1709, [illegible]

Lampares, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1300—1300.

Lampius, Frederic, profeſſor of divinity at Utrecht, b. A. D. 1683, d. 1729, a commentator.

Lamprides, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1426—1300.

Lampridius, Benedict, of Cremona, d. A. D. 1570, a Latin poet.

Lancaſter, Nathaniel, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1750, a poet.

Lancelot, Claude, of Paris, a Benedictine monk, b. A. D. 1615, d. 1695, a grammarian and critic.

Lanciſi, John Blaze, an eminent Italian phyſician, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1720.

Lancret, Nicholas, of Paris, b. A. D. [illegible]

Lancrinck, Prosper, a landſcape painter, b. at Antwerp, A. D. 1662.

Landau, Chriſtopher, of Vienna, [illegible] commentator.

Landivisiau, Yves Nicholas Pezron de, [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] A. [illegible]

[illegible]

La

Langbaine, Gerard, the ſon of the former, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1692, an Engliſh poet and miſcellaneous writer.

Lange, Chriſtopher, of Sileſia, a phyſician, b. A. D. 1485, d. 1565.

Langius, Rodolph, a German divine in the end of the 15th century, learned, and a good Latin poet.

Langius, Joſeph, profeſſor of mathematics at Baſil, fl. A. D. 1612, a geometrician and aſtronomer.

Langriſh, Brown, an Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1759.

Langton, Stephen, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, d. A. D. 1228, one of the moſt learned men of his age.

Languet, Hubert, a French ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1518, d. 1581, diſtinguiſhed by his learning and his virtue.

Lanoue, a French dramatiſt and comedian, b. A. D. 1701, d. 1761.

Lantberg, Philip, miniſter at Antwerp, d. A. D. 1632, a mathematician.

Lanſdowne, Lord, an Engliſh dramatiſt and poet, d. A. D. 1735.

Lanſius, Thomas, a celebrated German lawyer and traveller, b. A. D. 1577, d. 1657.

Lanzoni, Joſeph, an Italian phyſician and philoſopher, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1730.

Laomedon, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1389—1349.

Laoſthenes, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1031—986.

Lapide, Cornelius, a Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1637, a voluminous commentator.

Lardner, Nathaniel, an eminent Engliſh diſſenting divine, b. A. D. 1684, d. 1768, verſant in the hiſtory of the church, a judicious critic.

Largilliere, Nicolas, a celebrated French painter, in the concluſion of the 17th century.

Larrey, Iſaac de, a French refugee in Holland, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1719, an hiſtorian.

Laſcaris, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1204—1222.

Laſcaris II. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1255—1259

Laſcaris, John, of an ancient Greek family, b. A. D. 1445, d. 1535, a collector of Greek MSS. a critic and poet.

Laſcena, Peter, a Neapolitan advocate, b. A. D. 1590, d. 1636, an antiquary and critic.

Laſſenius, John, a celebrated Lutheran divine in Germany, b. A. D. 1636, d. 1692.

Laſſus, Roland, of Mons, b. A. D. 1520, d. 1594, a celebrated muſician.

Laſus, a Greek poet, fl. B. C. 480, he wrote of muſic, and excelled in dithyrambicks.

Latimer, Hugh, biſhop of Wincheſter, b. A. D. 1475, d. 1555, a pious prelate.

Latinus, King of Latins, beg. B. C. 1080—1029.

Latini, Latino, of Viterbo, d. A. D. 1593, a celebrated critic.

Lau, Theodore, a German philoſopher, d. after A. D. 1717, a Spinoziſt.

Lavater, Lewis, a German Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1527, d. 1586, a controverſial writer.

Lavaur, William, a French lawyer, b. A. D. 1680, d. 1756, very learned.

Laud, William, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D. 1573, d. 1645, a ſtateſman.

Laugier, Marc Anthony, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1713, d. 1769, an hiſtorian.

Lavirotte, Lewis, a French phyſician and philoſopher, b. A. D. 1725, d. 1759.

Launay, Francis, profeſſor of Law at Paris, b. A. D. 1612, d. 1693, eſteemed.

Launoi, John de, a French divine, b. A. D. 1603, d. 1678, a theologian, hiſtorian, and critic.

La——e

Laur, Philip, of Rome, b. A. D. 1623, d. 1694, a celebrated painter.

Laurens, Andrew, profeſſor of phyſic in Montpellier, d. A. D. 1609, an anatomiſt.

Lauriere, Jacob, an eminent French lawyer, b. A. D. 1659, d. 1728.

Law, John, of Scotland, the famous projector, d. A. D. 1729.

Law, William, a judicious Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1761.

Lawrence, Stringer, a brave Engliſh general, d. A. D. 1729.

Lazzarelli, an Italian poet, b. A. D. 1604, d. 1684, eſteemed.

Lazius, profeſſor of medicine in Vienna, d. A. D. 1565, an hiſtorian and critic.

Leake, Sir John, a brave Engliſh admiral, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1720.

Le Clerc, John, profeſſor of philoſophy, &c. at Amſterdam, b. A. D. 1657, d. 1736, an univerſal ſcholar, and a moſt celebrated writer.

Ledeſma, Alphonſus, a celebrated Spaniſh poet, b. A. D. 1552, d. 1623.

Lee, Nathaniel, an eminent Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1690, a dramatiſt.

Leger, Anthony, profeſſor of Theology at Geneva, d. A. D. 1661, learned.

Legge, Henry Bilſon, an Engliſh ſtateſman, d. A. D. 1764, an eminent financier.

Leibkecht, John George, a German theologian and philoſopher, d. A. D. 1749.

Leibnitz, Godfrey William de, of Leipſick, b. A. D. 1646, d. 1716, a celebrated philoſopher, mathematician, philologer, antiquary, hiſtorian, and critic.

Leiceſter, Sir Peter, an Engliſh antiquary, b. A. D. 1613, d. 1678.

Leigh, Sir Edward, an Engliſh critic, d. A. D. 1671, verſant in the Greek and Hebrew languages, a judicious critic.

Leighton, Robert, Archbiſhop of Glaſgow, d. A. D. 1684, a very learned and pious prelate.

Leland, John, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1552, an antiquary, orator, and poet.

Leland, John, an eminent Engliſh diſſenting divine, b. A. D. 1691, d. 1766, a judicious controverſial writer.

Lely, Sir Peter, of Weſtphalia, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1680, an excellent painter.

Lemery, Nicholas, a French chymiſt, and an eminent phyſician, b. A. D. 1645, d. 1715, ingenious, and indefatigable.

Lemery, Lewis, phyſician to the King of France, b. A. D. 1677, d. 1743, a chymiſt.

Lemnius, Laevinus, of Zealand, b. A. D. 1505, d. 1568, a famous phyſician.

Lenfant, James, paſtor of the French church at Berlin, b. A. D. 1667, d. 1728, an excellent preacher.

Lenglet, du Freſnoy, Nicholas, of Beauvais, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1755, a judicious hiſtorian, geographer, and chronologer.

Lenſaeus, John, a French theologian, d. A. D. 1593, a controverſial writer.

Leo, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 457—474, ſirnamed the Thracian.

Leo II. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 474—474.

Leo III. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 717—741, ſirnamed Iſauricus.

Leo IV. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 775—780.

Leo V. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 813—820, ſirnamed the Armenian.

Leo VI. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 886—911, ſirnamed the Philoſopher.

Leo, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 440—462.

Leo II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 682—684.

Le

Leo III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 796—816.
Leo IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 847—855.
Leo V. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 903—903.
Leo VI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 928—929.
Leo VII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 936—936.
Leo VIII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 963—965.
Leo IX. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1048—1054.
Leo X. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1513—1522.
Leo XI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1605—1621.
Leo, of Modena, a Jewiſh Rabbi of Venice, b. A. D. 1575, d. 1654, an hiſtorian.
Leonardo, de Piſa, fl. in the beginning of the 15th century; he brought algebra into Europe.
Leonardo, da Vinci, a celebrated Florentine painter, d. A. D. 1518.
Leonclavius, John, of Weſtphalia, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1693, learned.
Leonicenus, Nicholas, profeſſor of phyſic in Ferrara, b. A. D. 1428, d. 1524, ſkilled in polite literature.
Leonidas, King of Sparta, beg. B. C. 491—480.
Leonidas II. King of Sparta, beg. B. C. 257—235.
Leonin, Engelbert, a Dutch ſtateſman, b. A. D 1219, d. 1598, an eminent civilian.
Leonius, canon in Paris, in the 12th century, a Latin poet.
Leontius, Pilatus, a Greek grammarian and critic, fl. about A. D. 1343.
Leopold, Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1658—1705.
Leotychides, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 401—469.
Leovigild, King of the Viſigoths in Spain, beg. A. D. 572—585.
Leovitius, Cyprianus, a famous Bohemian aſtronomer and aſtrologer, d. A. D. 1574.
Lepidus, M. Æmilius, a Roman conſul, fl. B. C. 78, a politician.
Leri, John, a Proteſtant miniſter at Braſil, fl. A. D. 1556.
Leſcaille, James, a celebrated printer and poet in Holland, d. A. D. 1677.
Leſcarbot, Mark, a French lawyer, hiſtorian, and poet in the 17th century.
Leſdiguieres, Francis, a renowned French general, b. A. D. 1542, d. 1626.
Leſley, John, Biſhop of Roſs, d. A. D. 1596, an excellent ſtateſman and hiſtorian.
Leſley, Charles, Biſhop of Carliſle, d. A. D. 1721, a controverſial writer.
L'Hock, Richard, an Engliſh admiral, d. A. D. 1746.
L'Eſtrange, Sir Roger, an eminent Engliſh writer, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1704.
Leti, Gregorio, Hiſtoriographer to Amſterdam, b. A. D. 1630, d. 1701, learned and indefatigable.
Leucippus of Abdera, fl. about B. C. 428, a Greek philoſopher, and inventor of the ſyſtem of atoms.
Leuſden, John, profeſſor of Hebrew in Utrecht, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1699, a learned theologian and commentator.
Lewenhoek, Anthony, a Dutch phyſician and philoſopher, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1723.
Levi, Ben Gerſon, a celebrated Jewiſh rabbi, d. A. D. 1370, a philoſopher.
Levi, the ſon of Jacob, b. B. C. 1822, d. 1683.
Lewis, King of France, beg. A. D. 814—840, ſirnamed the Meek, a weak prince.
Lewis II. King of France, beg. A. D. 877—879, ſirnamed the Stammerer, a weak prince.
Lewis III. King of France, beg. A. D. 879—884, a brave prince.
Lewis IV. King of France, beg. A. D. 936—954, brave, but credulous.

Le——i

Lewis V. King of France, beg. A. D. 986—987, ſirnamed the Idle.
Lewis VI. King of France, beg. A. D. 1108—1137, a prudent prince.
Lewis VII. King of France, beg. A. D. 1137—1180, imprudent, unfortunate.
Lewis VIII. King of France, beg. A. D. 1223—1226.
Lewis IX. King of France, beg. A. D. 1226—1270, a great monarch.
Lewis X. King of France, beg. A. D. 1314—1316.
Lewis XI. King of France, beg. A. D. 1461—1483, ſuperſtitious, cruel.
Lewis XII. King of France, beg. A. D. 1498—1515, ſtyled the Juſt.
Lewis XIII. King of France, beg. A. D. 1610—1643, ignorant, ſuſpicious.
Lewis XIV. King of France, beg. A. D. 1643—1715, ſirnamed Deo-datus.
Lewis XV. King of France, beg. A. D. 1715—1774, a weak prince.
Lewis XVI. King of France, beg. A. D. 1774.
Lewis, King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1342—1382.
Lewis II. King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1516—1526.
Lewis, Huten, King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 1305—1316.
Lewis, Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 814—840, a ſuperſtitious prince.
Lewis II. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 855—875, a weak prince.
Lewis III. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 900—905.
Lewis IV. King of Germany, beg. A. D. 900—911.
Lews V. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1314—1347, a brave prince.
Lewis, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 1724—1724.
Lewis, Elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1322—1349.
Lewis II. Elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1349—1366.
Lewis, Joſeph, Duke de Vendome, a renowned French general, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1712.
Lewis, de Bourbon, ſtyled the Great, b. A. D. 1621, d. 1686; ſee Condé.
Lewis, d'Orleans, Duke of Orleans, an able French ſtateſman, d. A. D. 1752.
Lewis, John, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1675, d. 1747, an hiſtorian and antiquary.
Leydecker, Melchior, profeſſor of theology at Utrecht, b. A. D. 1652, d. 1721, a good theologian, but an indifferent critic.
Lhoyd, Humphrey, of Denbigh, d. A. D. 1570, a learned antiquary.
Libanius, of Antioch, fl. about A. D. 359, a rhetorician and orator.
Liberius, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 352—366.
Liceti, Fortunius, a celebrated Genoeſe phyſician, b. A. D. 1577, d. 1656, a philoſopher and aſtronomer.
Licinius, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 307—324.
Licinius, Stolo, a famous Roman tribune, fl. B. C. 371.
Licinius, Tegula, a Latin comic poet, fl. about B. C. [illegible].
Liebknecht, John, a celebrated profeſſor at Giſſen, d. A. D. 1740, a theologian and philoſopher.
Lieou-hiuen, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 23—25.
Lieou-ti, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 73—73.
Lie-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 375—368
Lieou-ju, a Chineſe hiſtorian, fl. A. D. [illegible].
Lieutaud, James, a French aſtronomer, d. A. D. 1733.
Ligarius, Quintus, Roman Proconſul in Africa, fl. B. C. [illegible].
Linæus, Lewis, a [illegible] b. A. D. [illegible], d. 1707.

Li

Lightfoot, John, Canon of Ely, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1675, a judicious theologian and commentator, verſant in Rabbinical and Jewiſh learning.
Leignac, l'Abbé de, a French metaphyſician, d. A. D. 1762.
Ligonier, John, Lord, a renowned Engliſh general, d. A. D. 1770.
Li-koue, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1818—1766.
Lilburne, John, an Engliſh enthuſiaſt, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1657, ſeditious.
Lillo, George, an excellent Engliſh dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1693, d. 1739.
Lilly, William, an eminent Engliſh grammarian, b. A. D. 1468, d. 1522.
Lilly, George, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1559, an antiquary and geographer.
Lilly, John, an Engliſh dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1553, d. after 1597.
Lilly, William, an eminent Engliſh aſtrologer, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1681.
Limborch, Philip, profeſſor of divinity at Amſterdam, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1712, a judicious divine and hiſtorian.
Limnaeus, a German civilian, b. A. D. 1572, d. 1663, learned, not judicious.
Linacre, Thomas, phyſician to Henry VIII. b. A. D. 1460, d. 1524, projector of the college of phyſicians, learned.
Linant, a French poet and dramatiſt, d. A. D. 1749.
Lindenbruch, a Flemiſh lawyer and antiquary, d. A. D. 1638.
Lindſay, Sir David, a Scottiſh poet in the reign of James V.
Lingelbach, John, an eminent German painter, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1687.
Lingendes, Claudius, profeſſor of belles lettres at Moulins, b. A. D. 1591, d. 1660, a celebrated preacher.
Ling-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 571—544.
Ling-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 168—190.
Linnaeus, Sir Charles, an eminent naturaliſt, b. A. D. 1708, d. 1778.
Lin-ſin, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1225—1219.
Linus, the moſt ancient Greek muſician, fl. time uncertain.
Linus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 66—78.
Li-ouang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 878—841.
Lipenius, Martin, a German divine, b. A. D. 1630, d. 1692, a laborious compiler.
Lippoman, Biſhop of Bergamo, d. A. D. 1559, a learned prelate.
Lipſius, Juſtus, profeſſor of belles lettres at Louvain, b. A. D. 1547, d. 1606, a learned critic and commentator.
Liſcave, N. a celebrated German critic and ſatyriſt, d. A. D. 1760.
Lisle, William, geographer to the French King, b. A. D. 1675, d. 1726.
Liſle, Joſeph Nicolas de, of Paris, b. A. D. 1688, d. 1768, a learned and induſtrious aſtronomer and geographer.
Liſmaninus, Francis, a celebrated Franciſcan friar, d. about A. D. 1653.
Liſola, Francis, an able German negotiator, b. A. D. 1639, d. 1674.
Liſter, Martin, phyſician to Q. Anne, a natural philoſopher.
Littleton, Sir Thomas, an eminent Engliſh judge and lawyer, d. A. D. 1481.
Littleton, Edward, Lord keeper of the great ſeal of England, b. A. D. 1589, d. 1649, an eminent lawyer and antiquary.
Littleton, Adam, prebendary of Weſtminſter, b. A. D. 1627, d. 1694, an excellent philologiſt and grammarian.
Littleton, George, Lord, a judicious and accurate hiſtorian and poet, b. A. D. 1709, d. 1773.
Liu-heou, Empreſs of China, beg. B. C. 188—179.

Li——o

Liutprand, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 712—744.
Liutpert, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 700—701.
Livineus, John, of Dendermonde, b. A. D. 1547, d. 1599, ſkilled in Greek, and in polite literature.
Livius, Titus, the celebrated Roman hiſtorian, b. about B. C. 59, d. about A. D. 17.
Livius, Andronicus, the firſt Latin comedian, fl. about B. C. 236.
Livonnieri, Claudius, of Angers, d. A. D. 1726, a lawyer.
Liuva, or Luiba, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 567—572.
Liuva II. King of Spain, beg. A. D. 601—603.
Lloyd, Nicholas, rector of Newington, St Mary, b. A. D. 1634, d. 1680, an excellent philologiſt.
Lloyd, William, Biſhop of Worceſter, b. A. D. 1627, d. 1717, an eminent divine, critic, and hiſtorian.
Lloyd, Robert, an Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1764.
Llwyd, or Lewyd, a very learned Britiſh antiquary and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1670, d. 1709.
Lobb, Theophilus, an Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1676, d. 1763.
Lobineau, Guy Alexis, b. A. D. 1666, 1727, a French hiſtorian.
Lobo, Rodr. Francis, a Portugueſe poet, fl. A. D. 1610.
Locke, John, a moſt eminent Engliſh philoſopher, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1704, an author of uncommon merit.
Lohenſtein, Daniel, a German poet, d. A. D. 1683.
Lokman, a famous Arabian philoſopher, fl. B. C. about 1015.
Lollard, Walter, a German divine, d. A. D. 1322, founder of the ſect of Lollards.
Lombard, Peter, ſtyled the maſter of the ſentences, d. A. D. 1164.
Lommius, Joſeph, a famous phyſician at Bruxelles, fl. A. D. 1560.
Lomonoſow, Michael, profeſſor of chymiſtry in Ruſſia, d. A. D. 1764.
Long, James, librarian in Paris, b. A. D. 1665, d. 1721, a philoſopher and linguiſt.
Long, Robert, an Engliſh divine and mathematician, d. A. D. 1770, an aſtronomer.
Longinus, Dionyſius Caſſius, a moſt eminent philoſopher and critic, d. A. D. 273.
Longomontanus, Chriſtian, profeſſor of mathematics at Copenhagen, b. A. D. 1562, d. 1647, an excellent geometrician and aſtronomer.
Longueil, Gilbert, a French phyſician, b. A. D. 1507, d. 1543, a lexicographer.
Longuerue, Lewis, a French abbé, b. A. D. 1650, d. 1732, a learned geographer and critic.
Longueval, James, profeſſor of philoſophy at Paris, b. A. D. 1681, d. 1735, a judicious hiſtorian and critic.
Lonicerus, Adam, a German phyſician, d. A. D. 1586, a botaniſt.
Lopez, de Vega, a celebrated Spaniſh poet, b. A. D. 1563, d. 1635.
Lorènzetti, Ambroſio, of Sienna, b. A. D. 1253, d. 1330, a painter.
Lorit, Henry, of Switzerland, d. A. D. 1563, learned; eſteemed by Eraſmus.
Lorme, Philibert, an eminent French architect, d. A. D. 1577, an antiquary.
Lorme, Claude, a French phyſician, b. A. D. 1587, d. 1678.
Lorrain, Charles, Archbiſhop of Rheims, b. A. D. 1525, d. 1574, learned and eloquent.
Lot, the ſon of Haran, the brother of Abram.
Loten, John, a good Engliſh landſcape painter, d. A. D. 1681.
Lothaire, King of France, beg. A. D. 954—986.

Lotharius,

Lo——u

Lotharius, Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 840—855, ambitious, artful.

Lotharius II. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1125—1137.

Lother, King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 988—972.

Lotichius, Secundus, a German phyſician and poet, d. A. D. 1560, eſteemed.

Louail, John, a French Abbé, d. A. D. 1724, an hiſtorian.

Loubere, Simon, of Toulouſe, d. A. D. 1729, ſkilled in polite learning.

Louis ; See Lewis.

Lou-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 934—936.

Louville, le Chevalier de, a French mathematician and aſtronomer, b. A. D. 1671, d. 1732, eſteemed.

Lower, Richard, an eminent Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1685.

Lowman, Moſes, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1752, a judicious commentator.

Lowth, William, prebendary of Wincheſter, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1732, a learned theologian, commentator, and critic.

Loyola, Ignatius ; ſee Ignatius.

Loyſeau, Charles, an eminent French lawyer, b. A. D. 1564, d. 1627.

Lubbert, Sibrand, profeſſor of divinity at Francker, b. about A. D. 1556, d. 1625, learned and laborious.

Lubienietſki, Staniſlaus, a Socinian paſtor of Poland, b. A. D. 1623, d. 1675, an aſtronomer and hiſtorian.

Lubin, Eilhard, profeſſor of divinity at Roſtock, b. A. D. 1565, d. 1621, a philoſopher and poet.

Lubin, Auguſtin, a French Auguſtin monk, d. A. D. 1695, a geographer and hiſtorian.

Lucan, a celebrated Latin poet, b. about A. D. 39, d. 65.

Lucas, Francis, Dean of St Omer, d. A. D. 1619, a commentator and critic.

Lucas, Richard, an eminent Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1648, d. 1715.

Lucas, Charles, an Iriſh phyſician and patriot, d. A. D. 1771.

Lucas, Paul, antiquary to the King of France, b. A. D. 1664, d. 1737.

Lucian, a celebrated Greek critic and ſatyriſt, d. about A. D. 180.

Lucidas, John, ſirnamed Samotheus, a chronologer, in the middle of the 16th century.

Lucilius, Caius, a Roman knight and poet, d. about B. C. 103.

Lucius, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 252—253.

Lucius II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1144—1145.

Lucius III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1181—1185.

Lucretius, an excellent Roman philoſopher and poet, b. B. C. 98, d. 54.

Lucullus, a renowned Roman general, d. about, B. C. 60.

Ludlow, Edmund, a renowned Engliſh patriot, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1693.

Ludolph, Van Ceulen, a Dutch geometrician in the beginning of the 17th century.

Ludolph, Job, a German hiſtorian and critic, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1704, maſter of 25 languages, and a great traveller.

Ludolph, Henry William, nephew of the former, b. A. D. 1655, d. 1712, a learned German philoſopher and grammarian.

Luen-ti, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 73—48.

Lugo, John, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1583, d. 1660, a theologian and philoſopher.

Luiſino, Francis, an Italian philoſopher and critic, b. A. D. 1523, d. 1568.

Luitprand, Biſhop of Cremona, d. A. D. 970, an hiſtorian, partial.

Luke, the Evangeliſt, d. A. D. 59, a phyſician.

Lulli, John Baptiſt, a celebrated muſician in France, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1687.

Lu——y Ma

Lully, Raymond, ſtyled the Enlightened Doctor, b. A. D. 1236, d. 1315, a divine, philoſopher, and chymiſt ; ſubtile, but not ſolid.

Lupton, William, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1726.

Lupus, or Wolf, Chriſtian, profeſſor of Divinity at Louvain, b. A. D. 1612, d. 1681, learned, but opinionative.

Luſſan, Margaret de, a French hiſtorian and noveliſt, d. A. D. 1758.

Luther, Martin, a celebrated German divine and reformer, b. A. D. 1483, d. 1546.

Lutti, Benedetto, of Florence, b. A. D. 1566, d. 1624, an eminent painter.

Luxemburg, Francis, Duke of, Marſhal of France, b. A. D. 1628, d. 1695, a renowned general.

Lycophron, a Greek poet and critic, fl. B. C. 275, ſtyled the Myſterious.

Lycurgus, the famous Spartan legiſlator, fl. B. C. 884.

Lycurgus, an Athenian orator, fl. B. C. 352.

Lydiat, Thomas, a learned Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1572, d. 1646, a philoſopher and chronologer, eſteemed.

Lynceus, King of Argos, begg. B. C. 1452—1411.

Lyon, Iſrael, an Engliſh mathematician, d. A. D. 1775, a botaniſt.

Lyſander, a famous Spartan general, fl. B. C. 404.

Lyſerus, Polycarpus, a divine of the Augſburg confeſſion, b. A. D. 1552, d. 1601, a commentator and critic.

Lyſias, a celebrated Greek orator, d. B. C. 374, correct and elegant.

Lyſias, a renowned Perſian general, fl. B. C. 165.

Lyſimachus, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 286—280.

Lyſippus, a famous Greek ſtatuary, fl. B. C. 324.

Lyſiſtratus, his brother, a ſtatuary, fl. B. C. 324, inventor of plaiſter moulds.

Lyttleton, Charles, Biſhop of Carliſle, d. A. D. 1768, an eminent antiquary.

Lyttleton, Lord ; ſee Littleton.

M

Mabillon, John, abbot of St Germain, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1707, a profound theologian, hiſtorian, and antiquary.

Macari, metropolitan of Muſcovy, fl. A. D. 1563, an hiſtorian.

Macbeth, King of Scotland, begg. A. D. 1040—1057.

Maccabeus, Judas, a famous Jewiſh general ; ſee Judas.

Maccius, Sebaſtian, a learned Italian humaniſt, in the 17th century.

Macé, Francis, abbot in Paris, d. A. D. 1721, pious and learned.

Macedo, Francis, a Portugueſe friar, b. A. D. 1596, d. 1681, a voluminous writer, of ſmall eſtimation.

Macedo, Anthony, brother of the former, a Jeſuit, d. after A. D. 1672.

Macedonius, patriarch of Conſtantinople, d. after A. D. 360, founder of the ſect called Macedonians.

Machault, John, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1561, d. 1619, an annotator and critic.

Machault, James de, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1680, an hiſtorian.

Machiavel, Nicolas, of Florence, a famous politician, b. A. D. 1469, d. 1527, an ingenious and elegant writer.

Mackenzie, a learned Scottiſh lawyer, b. A. D. 1612, d. 1691, a ſtateſman, philoſopher, and moraliſt ; very learned.

Mackenzie, James, a Scottiſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1701.

Maclaurin, Colin, profeſſor of mathematics in Edinburgh, b. A. D. 1698, d. 1746, an eminent philoſopher and mathematician.

Macrinius,

Macrinius, Opilius, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 217—218.

Macrobius, Aurelius, chamberlain to Theodoſius, an antiquary and critic, learned, not correct, d. about A. D. 415.

Madden, Samuel, an Iriſh divine, patriot, and poet, d. A. D. 1765.

Madox, Iſaac, Biſhop of Worceſter, b. about A. D. 1696, d. 1759, an excellent preacher.

Maecenas, an illuſtrious Roman knight, d. B. C. 8, learned, and a patron of learned men.

Maeſtlinius, Michael, a German mathematician and aſtronomer, d. A. D. 1590.

Maffei, Francis Scipio, of Verona, b. A. D. 1675, d. 1755, an antiquary, critic, and dramatiſt.

Maffaeus, Vegio, of Lombardy, b. A. D. 1407, d. about 1458, a Latin poet.

Maffaeus, Bernardine, a Cardinal, b. A. D. 1514, d. 1553, a learned antiquary.

Maffaeus, John Peter, of Bergamo, a Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1536, d. 1603, an hiſtorian and biographer.

Magalotti, of Florence, b. A. D. 1637, d. 1711, a ſtateſman, and philoſopher.

Magellan, Ferdinand, a famous Portugueſe navigator, d. A. D. 1521.

Maggi, Carlo Maria, a celebrated Italian poet, d. A. D. 1698.

Magius, Jerome, of Tuſcany, d. A. D. 1572, a mathematician, philoſopher, and critic.

Maginus, John Anthony, profeſſor of mathematics in Bologna, b. A. D. 1555, d. 1617, an aſtronomer.

Magliabecchi of Florence, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1714.

Magninus, Anthony, a French poet, d. A. D. 1708.

Magnus, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1042—1048.

Magnus, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1133—1144.

Magnus, Ladelas, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1279—1290.

Magnus, Smeeck, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1319—1354.

Mahomet, of Mecca in Arabia, the founder of the Mahometan religion, b. A. D. 569, d. 632.

Mahomet, Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1413—1421.

Mahomet II. Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1451—1481.

Mahomet III. Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1595—1603.

Mahomet IV. Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1649—1687.

Mahomet V. Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1730—1757.

Mahudel, Nicholas, a French phyſician, b. A. D. 1673, d. 1747, an antiquary.

Maignan, Emanuel, a French friar, b. A. D. 1601, d. 1676, an excellent philoſopher and mathematician.

Mailla, a celebrated French miſſionary in China, b. A. D. 1669, d. 1748, an hiſtorian.

Maimbourg, Lewis, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1610, d. 1686, an hiſtorian.

Maimonides, Moſes, of Spain, a famous rabbi, b. A. D. 1131, d. 1200, a theologian, philoſopher, phyſician, and critic, very learned.

Maintenon, Madam de, the miſtreſs of Lewis XIV. b. A. D. 1635, d. 1719.

Maino, Jaſon, profeſſor of law at Pavia, b. A. D. 1435, d. 1519, a pleiad.

Major, John, a Scottiſh hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1486, d. 1584.

Majoragio, Marc Anthony, profeſſor of eloquence in Milan, b. A. D. 1513, d. 1555, an elegant writer.

Majorianus, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 457—461.

Maire, James le, a Dutch navigator, d. after A. D. 1622.

Mairet, John, a French poet, b. A. D. 1609, d. 1686.

Maitland, William, a Scottiſh hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1757, of little eſtimation.

Mainus, Julianus, profeſſor of belles lettres at Naples in the end of the 15th century.

Maius, John Henry, profeſſor of Oriental languages at Gieſſen, d. A. D. 1719.

Makowſki, John, profeſſor of divinity at Franeker, b. A. D. 1588, d. 1644, learned; an acute diſputant.

Malachi, a Jewiſh prophet, fl. about B. C. 520.

Malcolm, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 943—958.

Malcolm II. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1004—1034.

Malcolm III. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1057—1093.

Malcolm IV. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1153—1165.

Maldonat, John, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1534, d. 1583, a divine and commentator.

Maldras, King of the Suevi in Spain, beg. A. D. 457—460.

Malduinus, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 668—688.

Malebranche, Nicholas, an eminent French philoſopher, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1715, ingenious, not learned.

Malezieu, Nicholas, a French mathematician and poet, d. A. D. 1727.

Malherbe, Francis, an excellent French poet, b. A. D. 1555, d. 1628.

Mallemans, Claude, profeſſor of philoſophy at Paris, b. A. D. 1646, d. 1723, judicious and learned.

Mallet, David, a Scottiſh dramatiſt, and indifferent miſcellaneous writer, d. A. D. 1765.

Mallet, Edme, profeſſor of theology in Paris, b. A. D. 1713, d. 1755, verſant in polite learning.

Malleville, Claude de, a French poet, d. A. D. 1647.

Mallinckroft, Bernard, of Munſter, d. A. D. 1664, a miſcellaneous writer.

Malpighi, Marcellus, profeſſor of medicine at Bologna, b. A. D. 1628, d. 1694, an anatomiſt, learned and accurate.

Malvaſia, Charles, an Italian hiſtorian, d. after A. D. 1700.

Malvenda, Thomas, a learned Spaniſh Dominican, b. A. D. 1565, d. 1628, a theologian and philoſopher.

Malvezzi, Virgilio, the Marquis of, d. A. D. 1654, learned and ingenious.

Mambrun, Peter, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1581, d. 1661, an excellent critic and poet.

Mamercus, Æmilius, Roman dictator, fl. B. C. 426.

Mamon, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 813—833.

Mamythus, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1735—1705.

Mamylus, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1647—1617.

Manard, John, profeſſor of medicine at Ferrara, b. A. D. 1462, d. 1536.

Manaſſeh, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 697—642, a wicked prince.

Manaſſes, Jewiſh high-prieſt, beg B. C. 251—225.

Mancinelli, Anthony, profeſſor at Venice in the 15th century, a good grammarian.

Manco, Copac, founder of the empire of Peru, fl. A. D. 1262.

Mandajors, Peter, of Languedoc, b. A. D. 1679, d. 1747, verſant in polite learning.

Mandauces, prefect of Media, beg. B. C. 793—773.

Mandeville, Sir John, an Engliſh phyſician and traveller, d. A. D. 1372.

Mandeville, Bernard de, of Holland, phyſician and philoſopher, b. A. D. 1669, d. 1733, author of the fable of the bees.

Manes, a Perſian, founder of the ſect of Manichees, d. about A. D. 290.

Manetho, an ancient Egyptian hiſtorian, fl. B. C. 304.

Manfredi, Euſtachio, profeſſor of mathematics at Bologna, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1739, an aſtronomer and poet.

Manget, John James, of Geneva, b. A. D. 1652, d. 1742, a theologian and phyſician.

Mangou-khan, Mogul of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1251—1250.

Manilius, Marcus, a Latin poet in the reign of Auguſtus, an aſtronomer.

Ma

Manley, Mrs, an Engliſh noveliſt, dramatiſt, and poeteſs, d. A. D. 1724.

Manlius, Torquatus, Roman conſul, fl. B. C. 340, virtuous, brave.

Manningham, Sir Richard, an eminent Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1759.

Manfard, Francis, a celebrated French architect, b. A. D. 1598, d. 1666. Julius, his nephew, d. A. D. 1708, an architect.

Mansfeldt, Erneſt, Count of, a brave general, b. A. D. 1580, d. 1626.

Mantegna, Andrew, of Padua, d. A. D. 1517, a painter.

Manton, Thomas, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1677.

Mantuan, Baptiſt, a famous Italian poet, b. A. D. 1448, d. 1516.

Manutius, Aldus, an eminent Venetian printer and critic, d. A. D. 1516.

Manutius, Paul, his ſon, a Venetian printer, d. A. D. 1574, an excellent critic; ſtyle pure and elegant.

Manuel, Comnenus, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1143—1180.

Manuel, Paleologus, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1391—1425.

Mapletoft, John, an eminent Engliſh phyſician and divine, d. A. D. 1631.

Maracci, Lewis, profeſſor of Arabic at Rome, b. A. D. 1612, d. 1700.

Marais, Martin, an eminent French muſician, d. A. D. 1728.

Maraldi, James Philip, a celebrated Italian mathematician and aſtronomer, b. A. D. 1665, d. 1724.

Marian, Prudentius, a Benedictine monk, b. A. D. 1703, d. 1762, a learned theologian.

Marathonius, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1560—1530.

Marathius, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1530—1510.

Maratti, Carlo, of Ancona, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1713, a famous painter.

Marca, Peter de, Archbiſhop of Toulouſe, b. A. D. 1594, d. 1662, a theologian, politician, hiſtorian, and critic, very learned.

Marcel, William, of Toulouſe, b. A. D. 1647, d. 1708, an hiſtorian and chronologer; not accurate.

Marcellinus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 296—304.

Marcellus, a Roman general, d. B. C. 208, conqueror of Syracuſe.

Marcellus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 308—310.

Marcellus II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1555—1559.

Marchand, John Lewis, of Lyons, b. A. D. 1669, d. 1732, a famous organiſt.

Marchand, Proſper, a miſcellaneous writer in Holland, d. A. D. 1756.

Marchetti, Alexander, an Italian mathematician, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1714, eſteemed.

Marchione, of Arezzo, a famous Italian architect, fl. about A. D. 1252.

Marcianus, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 450—457.

Marcianus, Heracleota, fl. about B. C. 100, a geographer.

Marcion, of Paphlagonia, d. after A. D. 140, an hereſiarch.

Marcus, Manlius, a brave Roman general, fl. about B. C. 390.

Marcus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 336—336.

Mardokempadus, King of Babylon, beg. B. C. 721—709.

Mardonius, a renowned Perſian general, d. B. C. 479.

Mare, Nicolas de, a learned and judicious French politician, b. A. D. 1651, d. 1723.

Maret, John, of Paris, d. A. D. 1650, a viſionary and fanatic.

Maretz, Samuel, profeſſor of divinity at Leyden, b. A. D. 1599, d. 1673, a theologian and critic; learned and indefatigable.

Ma

Margaret, Queen of Denmark and Sweden, beg. A. D. 1387—1412.

Margaret, Dutcheſs of Newcaſtle, d. A. D. 1673, a voluminous, but indifferent miſcellaneous writer.

Margarin, Cornelius, abbot of Cafſin, b. A. D. 1605, d. 1681, an indefatigable co[illegible].

Margunia, of Candia, a Lyric p[illegible] A. D. 1622.

Mariana, John, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, A. D. 1537, d. 1624, a learned divine, philologiſt, and [illegible]on.

Marianus, Scotus, an Iriſh friar, d. [illegible] 1086, a chronologer.

Marigny, l'Abbé, of Paris, d. A. D. 1762, an hiſtorian; not eſteemed.

Marino, John Baptiſt, a celebrated Italian poet, b. A. D. 1569, d. 1625.

Marinoni, an Italian aſtronomer and architect, d. A. D. 1755.

Mariotte, Edmund, a French divine and natural philoſopher, d. A. D. 1684.

Marivaux, Peter, a learned French academician, b. A. D. 1688, d. 1763.

Marius, Caius, a renowned Roman general, d. B. C. 86.

Mark, the Evangeliſt, d. about A. D. 62.

Markius, James, a French phyſician, d. A. D. 1622.

Marlborough, John Churchill, Duke of; ſee Churchill.

Marlorat, Auguſtin, a French Calviniſt, b. A. D. 1506, d. 1562, a theologian and commentator.

Marmot, Lewis, a Spaniſh hiſtorian, d. after A. D. 1590, eſteemed.

Marnix, Philip, a Dutch Calviniſt, b. A. D. 1538, d. 1584, a controverſial writer.

Marot, Clement, a famous French poet, b. A. D. 1495, d. 1544.

Marquard, Freher, a German ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1565, d. 1614, an hiſtorian and antiquary; eſteemed.

Marracci, Lewis, a learned Tuſcan, b. A. D. 1612, d. 1700, ſkilled in Oriental learning.

Marſais, Caeſar Cheſneau du, b. A. D. 1676, d. 1756, a celebrated French grammarian and philoſopher.

Marſh, Narciſſus, Archbiſhop of Armagh, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1713, a learned and accomplished prelate.

Marſhal, Thomas, rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, b. about A. D. 1621, d. 1085, a theologian and critic.

Marſhal, Nathaniel, a pious Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1730.

Marſham, John, a very learned Engliſh chronologer, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1685.

Marſigli, Lewis Ferdinand, a famous Italian officer and philoſopher, b. A. D. 1658, d. 1730.

Marſolier, James, a French hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1646, d. 1724, a diffuſe writer.

Marſus, Peter, a French critic, contemporary to Cardinal Francis de Gonzaga.

Marſy, l'Abbe, a French hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1763, eſteemed.

Martenne, Edmund, Benedictine of S. Maur, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1739, learned.

Martial, a celebrated Latin epigrammatiſt, b. A. D. 29, d. 104.

Martin, John, a learned Benedictine monk, b. A. D. 1697, d. 1717, a critic, and editor of the works of Jerome.

Martianus, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 450—457.

Martignac, Stephen, a French tranſlator, b. A. D. 1628, d. 1698, a laborious writer.

Martin, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 649—654.

Martin II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 882—884.

Martin III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. [illegible]—946.

Martin IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. [illegible]—[illegible]

Martin V. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. [illegible]—[illegible]

Martin, King of [illegible], beg. A. D. [illegible]—[illegible]

[illegible],

Ma

Martin, David, profeſſor of theology at Utrecht, b. A. D. 1639, d. 1721, a divine, philoſopher, and hiſtorian.

Martin, James, Benedictine of S. Maur, b. A. D. 1694, d. 1751, a theologian and commentator.

Martini, Raymond, a Dominican friar of Spain, in the middle of the 13th century, a great Orientaliſt.

Martini, Martin, a French Jeſuit, and miſſionary to China, d. A. D. 1651, an hiſtorian.

Martinius, a German philoſopher, d. A. D. 1630.

Martinus, Biſhop of Tours, d. about A. D. 400, a learned and pious prelate.

Martyn, John, an Engliſh botaniſt and natural hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1768.

Martyr, Peter, profeſſor of divinity at Oxford, b. A. D. 1500, d. 1562.

Marvel, Andrew, an inflexible Engliſh patriot, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1678.

Marullus, Michael, of Conſtantinople, d. A. D. 1500, a poet.

Mary, Queen of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1542—1567.

Mary, Queen of England, beg. A. D. 1553—1558.

Maſcardi, Auguſtin, profeſſor of rhetoric at Rome, b. A. D. 1591, d. 1640, an excellent orator.

Maſcaron, Julius, Archbiſhop of Agen, b. A. D. 1634, d. 1703, an excellent preacher.

Maſclef, Francis, a French divine, b. A. D. 1662, d. 1728, a grammarian and critic.

Maſenius, James, profeſſor of eloquence at Cologn, b. A. D. 1606, author of the Sarcothea.

Maſius, Andrew, a Flemiſh lawyer, fl. A. D. 1560, ſkilled in the Oriental languages.

Maſlieu, William, profeſſor of Greek in Paris, b. A. D. 1665, d. 1722, a Latin critic and poet.

Maſſinger, Philip, an Engliſh poet and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1588, d. 1639, eſteemed and beloved.

Maſſilon, John Baptiſt, Biſhop of Clermont, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1742, a celebrated preacher, neat, pure, ſublime.

Maſſiniſſa, King of Maſſylia, d. about B. C. 148.

Maſſon, Anthony, a religious minim in France, d. A. D. 1700, a theologian and critic.

Maſurus, Mark, profeſſor at Padua, d. A. D. 1717, a critic and poet.

Mather, Cotton, an eminent American divine, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1728.

Matiniere, de la, geographer, &c.; ſee Bruſen.

Matthew, of Weſtminſter, a learned Benedictine monk, d. A. D. 1380, an hiſtorian and chronologer.

Matthew, of Paris, monk of St Albans, fl. A. D. 1066, an hiſtorian.

Matthew, Peter, hiſtoriographer of France, b. A. D. 1563, d. 1621, an indifferent hiſtorian.

Matthews, Thomas, a brave Engliſh admiral, d. A. D. 1751.

Matthæus, Anton. profeſſor of law at Utrecht, d. A. D. 1654, learned.

Matthias, an apoſtle.

Matthias, King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1458—1490.

Matthias II. King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1608—1618.

Matthias, Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1612—1619.

Mattaire, Michael, an Engliſh editor of the claſſics, d. A. D. 1747.

Mauchard, David, profeſſor of anatomy in Tubingen, b. A. D. 1696, d. 1751, eſteemed.

Maupertuis, Peter, a celebrated French academician, b. A. D. 1698, d. 1759, a mathematician, philoſopher, aſtronomer, and geographer.

Maupertuy, John, a prieſt of Paris, b. A. D. 1652, d. 1736, a theologian.

Ma——e

Mauregat, King of Oviedo in Spain, beg. A. D. 783—788.

Maurice, of Naſſau, Prince of Orange, d. A. D. 1625, very brave.

Mauriceau, Francis, an eminent French phyſician, d. A. D. 1709.

Mauritius, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 582—602.

Maurolicus, Francis, of Meſſina, d. A. D. 1575, a philoſopher, mathematician, and linguiſt.

Mauſolus, King of Caria, d. B. C. 352.

Maximilian, Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1493—1519.

Maximilian II. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1564—1576.

Maximinus, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 235—238.

Maximinus, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 305—315.

Maximus, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 237—238.

Maximus, Weſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 445—445.

Maximus, Tyrius, a Platonic philoſopher, d. about A. D. 180.

Maximus, of Byzantium, a philoſopher, and preceptor of Julian, Roman Emperor

Maximus, Chryſopolitanus, b. A. D. 580, d. 662, a theologian.

May, Thomas, an Engliſh hiſtorian, critic, and poet, b. A. D. 1597, d. 1650.

Mayer, Tobias, profeſſor of mathematics at Gottingen, b. A. D. 1723, d. 1762, a celebrated mathematician and aſtronomer.

Mayerne, Lewis, a French refugee at Geneva, d. after A. D. 1580, an hiſtorian.

Mayerne, Theodore, his ſon, phyſician to James I. d. A. D. 1655, eſteemed.

Mayhew, an eminent divine in New England, d. A. D. 1766.

Mayne, Jaſper, Arch-deacon of Chicheſter, b. A. D. 1604, d. 1672, a poet.

Maynwaring, Arthur, an Engliſh politician, b. A. D. 1668, d. 1712.

Mazarin, Julius, Cardinal, prime miniſter of France, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1661, mild, artful, avaritious.

Mazzouli, Francis, of Parma, b. A. D. 1504, d. 1540, an eminent painter.

Mead, Richard, a celebrated Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1673, d. 1754.

Mede, Joſeph, an eminent Engliſh theologian, b. A. D. 1586, d. 1638, a very judicious divine and commentator.

Medicis, Coſmo de, Grand Duke of Tuſcany, d. A. D. 1569.

Medicis, Laurence, ſirnamed the Great, b. A. D. 1448, d. 1492, a magnificent prince, and a patron of learned men.

Medon, Archon of Athens, beg. B. C. 1070—1050.

Megacles, Archon of Athens, beg. B. C. 923—892.

Megaſthenes, a Greek hiſtorian, fl. B. C. 300.

Mehagan, William, a French hiſtorian and critic, b. A. D. 1721, d. 1766.

Meibomius, John Henry, profeſſor of phyſic at Helmſtadt, d. after A. D. 1670.

Meibomius, Henry, his ſon, a learned phyſician and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1700.

Mela, Pomponius, of Spain, fl. A. D. 45, a geographer.

Melancthon, Philip, profeſſor of Greek at Wittemberg, b. A. D. 1495, d. 1560, a learned and indefatigable theologian.

Melchiades, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 311—314.

Melchizedeck, King of Salem, contemporary to Abraham.

Melctal, Arnold de, a Swiſs patriot, fl. A. D. 1307.

Meles, King of Lydia, beg. B. C. 747—735.

Meliſſus, of Samos, a Greek philoſopher, fl. B. C. 440.

Meltimus, King of Tyre, beg. B. C. 917—908.

Melvil, Sir James, a Scottiſh ſtateſman, d. about A. D. 1620, an hiſtorian.

Memnon, of Rhodes, a renowned Perſian general, d. B. C. 332.

Menage, Giles, of Angers, b. A. D. 1613, d. 1692, a grammarian, critic, and poet; the French Varro.

Menahem,

Me

Menahem, King of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 768—758, a wicked prince.

Menander, of Athens, b. B. C. 345, d. 293, a comic poet.

Menandrino, Marſilius, a celebrated Italian philoſopher and lawyer, d. A. D. 1328.

Menard, Nicolas, Benedictine of S. Maur, d. A. D. 1644, learned and judicious.

Menaſſeh-ben-Iſrael, of Portugal, a famous Jewiſh rabbi, b. A. D. 1604, d. 1657, a theologian, philoſopher, and critic, learned.

Mencke, Otho, profeſſor of morality in Leipſic, d. A. D. 1707, the firſt author of the Acta Eruditorum Leipſiae.

Mencke, John, his ſon, hiſtoriographer to the King of Poland, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1732, a good hiſtorian, critic, and poet.

Mendoza, Juan Gonzales de, a Spaniſh friar, fl. A. D. 1600, envoy to China, an hiſtorian.

Mendoza, Petro Gonzales, Archbiſhop of Toledo, d. A. D. 1495, an illuſtrious ſtateſman.

Menelaus, King of Lacedemon, fl. B. C. 1209.

Menelaus, Onias, Jewiſh High-prieſt, beg. B. C. 172—162.

Menelaus, a mathematician in the reign of Trajan.

Meneſtheus, King of Athens, beg. B. C. 1205—1182.

Meneſtrier, Claude, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1631, d. 1705, verſant in ancient and polite learning.

Mengoli, Peter, profeſſor of mathematics at Bologna, d. about A. D. 1680, a learned geometrician.

Menjot, Anthony, an eminent French phyſician, d. A. D. 1685.

Menochius, James, profeſſor of law at Pavia, b. A. D. 1532, d. 1607, learned.

Menochius, John Stephen, the ſon of James, b. A. D. 1576, d. 1656, a theologian and commentator.

Menzikoff, Prince, a famous Ruſſian ſtateſman and general, d. A. D. 1729.

Menzini, of Florence, an Italian poet, b. A. D. 1646, d. 1704, eſteemed.

Merbes, Bon de, a French theologian, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1684, a learned and elegant writer.

Mercator, Gerard, a Flemiſh mathematician, philoſopher, chronologer, and geographer, b. A. D. 1512, d. 1594.

Mercator, Nicholas, of Denmark, a mathematician, aſtronomer, and geographer, d. A. D. 1690.

Mercier, John de, profeſſor of Hebrew in Paris, d. about A. D. 1572.

Mercier, Joſias, the ſon of John, d. A. D. 1625, a learned and judicious critic.

Mercurialis, Jerom, an eminent Italian phyſician, b. A. D. 1530, d. 1596.

Merille, Edmund, profeſſor of law at Bourges, d. A. D. 1647, learned.

Merlin, Ambroſe, a famous Welch poet, fl. about A. D. 470.

Merlin, Charles, profeſſor of theology in Paris, d. A. D. 1747, a learned Jeſuit.

Merovaeus, King of France, beg. A. D. 448—456.

Merrick, James, an Engliſh divine and poet, d. A. D. 1760.

Merwan, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 684—685.

Merwan II. Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 744—750.

Merſenne, Marian, profeſſor of philoſophy at Nevers, b. A. D. 1588, d. 1648, a theologian, mathematician, and philoſopher; learned and ingenious.

Merula, George, an Italian hiſtorian and critic, d. A. D. 1494.

Merula, Paul, profeſſor of hiſtory at Leyden, b. A. D. 1558, d. 1607, an excellent linguiſt, antiquary, and geographer.

Mery, John, a French phyſician, b. A. D. 1645, d. 1722, ſkilled in anatomy.

Meſſapius, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1764—1717.

Meſſenguy, Francis Philip, profeſſor of rhetoric at Beauvais, b. A. D. 1677, d. 1763, an hiſtorian and critic.

Me——i

Meſſinordicus, King of Babylon, beg. B. C. 692—666.

Meſtrezat, John, a French reformed divine, b. A. D. 1592, d. 1617.

Metaſtaſio, Pietro, a celebrated Italian Lyric poet, in the preſent century.

Metellus, Numidicus, a renowned Roman general, B. C. 120.

Methodius, Biſhop of Tyre, d. A. D. 311, a learned prelate.

Metius, James, of Holland, the inventor of [illegible] with glaſſes, fl. A. D. 1609.

Metherhe, Adolphus, of Bruges, b. A. D. 1521, d. 1591, an hiſtorian, antiquary, and critic.

Meton, of Athens, a famous mathematician, fl. B. C. [illegible], reformer of the Grecian kalendar.

Metrodorus, an eminent Athenian philoſopher and painter, fl. B. C. 170.

Meurſius, John, profeſſor of hiſtory in Sora, b. A. D. 1579, d. 1639, an hiſtorian, antiquary, and critic; eſteemed.

Mevius, David, a Swediſh ſtateſman, d. A. D. 1651, an able negotiator.

Meyer, James, of Bruges, d. A. D. 1552, an hiſtorian.

Mezeray, Francis Jadin de, hiſtoriographer of France, b. A. D. 1610, d. 1683, a learned and impartial hiſtorian.

Meziriac, Claude, of Breſſe, d. A. D. 1638, an eminent philoſopher, grammarian, critic, and poet.

Micah, a Jewiſh prophet, fl. B. C. about 740.

Michael, Paleologus, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1260—1283.

Michael, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 811—813.

Michael II. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 820—829.

Michael III. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 842—867.

Michael IV. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1034—1041.

Michael V. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1041—1042.

Michael VI. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1071—1073.

Michael, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 1245—1256.

Michael, King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1669—1674.

Michael, Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1093—1114.

Michael II. Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1175—1177.

Michael, Feodorowitz, Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1613—1645.

Micheli, Peter Anthony, of Florence, d. A. D. 1737, a botaniſt.

Michel de l'Hoſpital, chancellor of France, b. A. D. 1506, d. 1573, a conſummate ſtateſman and politician.

Mierelius, John, profeſſor of divinity at Stetin, b. A. D. 1597, d. 1658, a theologian and hiſtorian.

Micyllus, James, profeſſor of Greek at Heidelberg, b. A. D. 1503, d. 1558, an excellent grammarian and poet.

Middleton, Conyers, a celebrated Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1683, d. 1750, a theologian and biographer.

Mignard, Nicholas, of Avignon, b. A. D. 1608, d. 1[illegible], a painter.

Mignot, Stephen, a French hiſtorian, d. A. D. 17[illegible].

Mildmay, Sir Walter, an Engliſh ſtateſman, d. A. D. 15[illegible].

Milich, James, a German phyſician, b. A. D. 15[illegible], d. 15[illegible].

Mill, John, a learned Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1645, d. 17[illegible], rector of the Greek ſeminary at Whitehall, London.

Miller, James, an Engliſh divine and dramatic, b. A. D. 17[illegible], d. 1744.

Miltiades, a renowned Athenian general, d. B. C. [illegible].

Miltiades, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. [illegible].

Milton, John, the famous Engliſh poet, b. A. D. [illegible], [illegible], and critic.

Mi[illegible]

Mi[illegible]

Mi[illegible]

Mi——o

Ming-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 495—499.
Ming-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 926—934.
Ming-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 934—934.
Minos, King of Crete, fl. about B. C. 406, a legiſlator.
Min-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 313—317.
Min-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 934—934.
Minutius, Felix, an eminent Roman lawyer, fl. about A. D. 220.
Miraeus, Aubert, a German divine, b. A. D. 1573, d. 1640, an accurate hiſtorian.
Mirandula, John Picus, Earl of, b. A. D. 1463, d. 1494, the phoenix of his age; verſant in all ſciences.
Mir, King of the Suevi in Spain, beg. A. D. 570—570.
Miſraim, the ſon of Ham.
Miſſon, Francis, a French lawyer, d. A. D. 1721, a writer of travels.
Mitchel, Joſeph, a Scottiſh poet, b. A. D. 1684, d. 1738.
Mithraeus, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1252—1215.
Mithridates, King of Pontus, beg. B. C. 401—363.
Mithridates II. King of Pontus, beg. B. C. 337—302.
Mithridates III. King of Pontus, beg. B. C. 302—264.
Mithridates IV. King of Pontus, beg. B. C. 264—208.
Mithridates V. King of Pontus, beg. B. C. 157—122.
Mithridates VI. King of Pontus, beg. B. C. 122—64.
Mithridates, King of Parthia, beg. B. C. 172—135.
Mithridates II. King of Parthia, beg. B. C. 121—84.
Mithridates III. King of Parthia, beg. B. C. 60—53.
Meneſkirus, King of Parthia, beg. B. C. 84—73.
Meneſtheus, King of Athens, beg. B. C. 1205—1182.
Moavias, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 661—680.
Moavias II. Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 683—684.
Moctader, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 908—932.
Moctadi, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 1075—1094.
Moctafi, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 902—908.
Moctafi II. Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 1136—1160.
Modrevius, Andreas Fricius, a Poliſh ſtateſman and politician, fl. A. D. 1550.
Mochius, Godfrey, an eminent Saxon phyſician, b. A. D. 1601, d. 1664.
Moeſtlin, Michel, profeſſor of aſtronomy at Tubingen, d. about A. D. 1590.
Mohila, Peter, a Ruſſian hiſtorian and poet, fl. A. D. 1649.
Moine, Peter, a French poet, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1672, genius, without taſte.
Moine, Stephen, a French Proteſtant divine, profeſſor at Leyden, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1689, a theologian and critic.
Moine, Francis, an excellent French painter, b. A. D. 1688, d. 1737.
Moivre, Abraham, a celebrated French mathematician, b. A. D. 1667, d. 1754.
Molanus, John, profeſſor of theology at Louvain, b. A. D. 1532, d. 1585, a learned critic.
Moleſworth, Robert, Viſcount, of Ireland, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1725, a ſtateſman.
Moletio, Joſeph, profeſſor of mathematics at Padua, b. A. D. 1531, d. 1588, a philoſopher, phyſician, and mathematician.
Moliere, John Baptiſt Pocquelin, a famous French comedian, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1673.
Molieres, Joſeph, profeſſor of philoſophy at Paris, b. A. D. 1677, d. 1742, a mathematician.
Molina, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1535, d. 1600, a theologian.
Molinetti, Claude, of the order of Auguſtin, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1673, an hiſtorian and antiquary.
Molinetti, Antonio, profeſſor of medicine in Padua, d. A. D. 1675, an anatomiſt.

Mo

Molinier, John Baptiſt, a celebrated French preacher, b. A. D. 1675, d. 1745, animated, not correct.
Moll, Herman, an eminent Engliſh geographer, d. A. D. 1732.
Moller, Daniel, profeſſor of hiſtory at Altorf, d. A. D. 1712, an hiſtorian.
Moller, John, a German hiſtorian of profound erudition, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1725.
Molo, Poſidonius, an hiſtorian and rhetorician, fl. about A. D. 25.
Molſa, Francis, of Modena, d. A. D. 1554, an eminent poet.
Molyneaux, William, an eminent Iriſh mathematician and aſtronomer, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1698.
Mombritius, Boninus, a Spaniſh poet, in the middle of the 15th century.
Monantheuil, Henry de, profeſſor of mathematics at Paris, fl. A. D. 1577, a philoſopher and phyſician.
Monardes, Nicholas, phyſician, of Seville, d. about A. D. 1577, eſteemed.
Monet, Philebert, a Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1643, a grammarian and geographer.
Mongault, Nicholas, a judicious French critic, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1746, ſkilled in polite literature.
Monin, John Edward du, of Burgundy, a poet in the reign of Henry III. of France, an extraordinary genius.
Monk, George, a brave Engliſh general, b. A. D. 1608, d. 1670.
Monmouth, James Duke of, ſon of Charles II. b. A. D. 1649, d. 1685.
Monnoye, Bernard de la, of Dijon, b. A. D. 1641, d. 1728, ſkilled in polite literature, a good critic and poet.
Monnier, Peter, profeſſor of philoſophy at Paris, b. A. D. 1635, d. 1767.
Monro, James, an eminent Scottiſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1697, d. 1770.
Monſon, Sir William, a brave Engliſh admiral, b. A. D. 1569, d. 1643.
Monſtrelet, Enquerrand de, a French hiſtorian in the 15th century.
Mont, Francis, a French refugee in Holand, in the beginning of the preſent century, an hiſtorian.
Montague, Richard, Biſhop of Norwich, d. A. D. 1641, a theologian and hiſtorian.
Montague, Edward, Earl of Sandwich, d. A. D. 1672, a ſtateſman, politician, philoſopher, and admiral.
Montague, Charles, Earl of Halifax, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1715, an Engliſh ſtateſman, politician, and poet.
Montague, Lady Mary Wortley, d. A. D. 1762, a miſcellaneous writer.
Montaigne, Michael de, a celebrated French philoſopher, philologiſt, and critic, b. A. D. 1533, d. 1592.
Montalbani, profeſſor in Bologna, d. A. D. 1672, ſkilled in natural hiſtory.
Montanari, Geminiano, profeſſor of mathematics at Padua, fl. A. D. 1679.
Montanus, of Myſia, an hereſiarch, under M. Aurelius, founder of a ſect called Montaniſts.
Montanus, John Baptiſt, of Verona, a celebrated Italian phyſician, d. A. D. 1551, a ſecond Galen.
Montanus, Benedict Arias, a learned Spaniſh theologian, b. A. D. 1528, d. about 1600, a commentator and critic, editor of a Polyglot Bible.
Montarroyo, a Portugueſe politician and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1670, d. 1730.
Montcalm, Lewis Joſeph, Marquis of, b. A. D. 1711, d. 1759, a brave general.
Montecuculi, Raymond de, a famous general in the Imperial ſervice, b. A. D. 1608, d. 1680.

Monteſquieu,

Mo

Monteſquieu, Charles de Secondat, Baron de, b. A. D. 1689, d. 1755, a celebrated French philoſopher, politician, civilian, hiſtorian, and critic.

Montezuma, the laſt King of Mexico, d. A. D. 1520.

Montfaucon, Bernard de, a very learned Benedictine, b. A. D. 1655, d. 1741, a profound antiquary and hiſtorian.

Montfleury, Anthony, a famous French comedian, b. A. D. 1640, d. 1685.

Montford, Simon, a renowned French general, d. A. D. 1218.

Montford, Earl of Leiceſter, an Engliſh general, d. A. D. 1265.

Mont-Joſieu, Lewis, an excellent French mathematician and antiquary, in the end of the 16th century.

Montluc, Blaiſe de, a brave French officer, b. A. D. 1500, d. 1577.

Mont-Maur, profeſſor of Greek at Paris, d. A. D. 1648, not eſteemed.

Montmorency, Matthew de, a famous French general, d. A. D. 1230, prudent and brave.

Montmorency, Charles, an illuſtrious French general, d. A. D. 1381.

Montmorency, Ann de, Conſtable of France, d. A. D. 1567, a brave general, but imperious and ſevere. Other great men of this name in France.

Montreal, John, profeſſor of mathematics at Vienne, d. A. D. 1476.

Montroſe, James Graham, Marquis of, a very brave, but unfortunate general, d. A. D. 1650.

Morales, Ambroſe, a Spaniſh divine, b. A. D. 1513, d. 1590, an hiſtorian and antiquary.

Mordacus, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 720—730.

Mordaunt, Charles, Earl of Peterborough, d. A. D. 1737, an able ſtateſman, general, and pclitician.

Moor, Edward, an ingenious Engliſh writer, in proſe and verſe, d. A. D. 1757, author of "The World, by Adam Fitz Adam."

More, Sir Thomas, Chancellor of England, b. A. D. 1480, d. 1535, a ſtateſman, lawyer, and philoſopher.

More, Alexander, miniſter of the reformed church at Paris, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1670, a learned theologian and celebrated preacher.

More, Henry, an Engliſh divine and philoſopher, b. A. D. 1614, d. 1687.

Moreau, James, an eminent French phyſician, b. A. D. 1647, d. 1729.

Morel, Andrew, of Berne, a very eminent antiquary and medaliſt, d. A. D. 1703.

Morel, Robert, a Benedictine of S. Maur, b. A. D. 1653, d. 1731, learned and pious.

Moreri, Lewis, author of the French hiſtorical dictionary, b. A. D. 1642, d. 1680, learned, without taſte and correctneſs.

Morgagni, an Italian phyſician, d. A. D. 1762, an anatomiſt.

Morgan, Thomas, an Engliſh phyſician and moraliſt, d. A. D. 1743.

Morhoff, Daniel George, profeſſor of poetry and hiſtory at Kiel, b. A. D. 1639, d. 1691, an hiſtorian and critic.

Morin, Peter, a learned French critic, b. A. D. 1531, d. 1608.

Morin, John Baptiſt, profeſſor of mathematics in Paris, b. A. D. 1583, d. 1656, a phyſician, mathematician, and aſtrologer.

Morin, John, a learned French divine, b. A. D. 1591, d. 1659, ſkilled in Oriental learning.

Morin, Stephen, of Caen, profeſſor of the Oriental languages at Amſterdam, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1700, learned.

Morin, John, an eminent French philoſopher, b. A. D. 1705, d. 1764.

Moriniere, de la, a celebrated French critic and poet, d. A. D. 1768.

Mo——u

Moriſon, Robert, profeſſor of botany at Oxford, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1683.

Morley, George, Biſhop of Wincheſter, b. A. D. 1597, d. 1684, a negotiator.

Morley, David, an eminent Engliſh mathematician, fl. about A. D. 1190.

Mornay, Philip de, Baron du Pleſſis, an eminent French Proteſtant writer, b. A. D. 1549, d. 1623.

Moroſini, Franciſco, a renowned Venetian general, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1694. Many great men of this name in Venice.

Mortogon, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 821—826.

Morton, Cardinal, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, d. A. D. 1501, a ſtateſman.

Morton, Thomas, Biſhop of Durham, b. A. D. 1564, d. 1659, learned and pious.

Moſchus, a Grecian poet, contemporary to Theocritus.

Moſcopulus, Emanuel, a Grecian mathematician, in the 14th century.

Moſes, the Jewiſh prophet and lawgiver, b. B. C. 1635, d. 1515.

Moſheim, John Laurence, Chancellor of the univerſity of Gottingen, b. A. D. 1694, d. 1755, a learned theologian, philoſopher, and hiſtorian.

Moſs, Robert, Dean of Ely, b. A. D. 1667, d. 1729, an excellent preacher.

Moſtader, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 1094—1118.

Moſtadi, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 1170—1180.

Moſtain, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 862—866.

Moſtanged, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 1160—1170.

Moſtanſer, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 861—862.

Moſtanſer II. Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 1226—1243.

Moſtarched, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 1118—1135.

Moſtaſem, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 1243—1258.

Motamed, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 870—892.

Motaki, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 940—944.

Motaſſem, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 833—842.

Motez, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 866—869.

Mothavakel, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 847—861.

Mothadi, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 869—870.

Mothadid, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 892—902.

Mothe, Le-Voyer, of Paris, b. A. D. 1588, d. 1672, a miſcellaneous writer.

Mothi, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 946—974.

Moti, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 913—923.

Motte, Anthony, a French miſcellaneous writer, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1731, verſant in polite literature.

Motteville, Madam, a French hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1615, d. 1689.

Motteux, Peter, a French refugee in England, d. A. D. 1718, a dramatiſt.

Moulin, Charles, an eminent French civilian and lawyer, b. A. D. 1500, d. 1566.

Moulin, Peter, a French Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1568, d. 1658.

Moulin, Peter, his ſon, an Engliſh theologian, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1684.

Mountford, William, an Engliſh actor and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1659, d. 1692.

Mourgues, Michel, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1643, d. 1713, a mathematician.

Mou-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 345—362.

Mou-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 821—825.

Mou-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1001—940.

Moyle, Walter, an Engliſh miſcellaneous writer, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1721.

Miſtilaw, Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1125—1132.

Muet, Peter, an eminent French architect, b. A. D. 1591, d. 1669.

Mylis,

Mu——Na

Muis, Simeon, profeſſor of Hebrew in Paris, d. A. D. 1644, an excellent commentator.

Muller. See Regiomantanus.

Mulmann, John, profeſſor of theology in Leipſick, in the beginning of the 17th century.

Mummius, an illuſtrious Roman general, fl. B. C. 146, conqueror of Achaia.

Muncer, Thomas, a German anabaptiſt and enthuſiaſt, d. A. D. 1525.

Mundinus, of Milan, fl. A. D. 1515, a phyſician and anatomiſt.

Munſter, Sebaſtian, a German Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1489, d. 1552, an excellent mathematician, geographer, and linguiſt, ſtyled the Strabo and Eſdras of Germany.

Munting, Abraham, a German phyſician, d. A. D. 1683, a botaniſt.

Munuza, a very brave Mooriſh officer, in the beginning of the 8th century.

Muratori, librarian to the Duke of Modena, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1750, a philoſopher, antiquary, hiſtorian, and critic, very learned.

Muret, Mark Anthony Francis, d. A. D. 1585, a French critic and poet.

Murillo, of Seville, an eminent painter, d. A. D. 1685.

Murmellius, John, profeſſor of belles lettres, d. at Deventer, A. D. 1517, an annotator and grammarian.

Murtola, Gaſpard, of Genoa, d. A. D. 1624, a poet.

Muſa-chelebi, Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1410—1413.

Muſculus, Wolfangus, a Proteſtant miniſter of Germany, d. A. D. 1563, learned and laborious.

Muſculus, Andrew, profeſſor of theology at Frankfort, d. A. D. 1580.

Muſeus, an Athenian poet, fl. about B. C. 1250.

Muſgrave, William, a learned Engliſh phyſician and antiquary, b. about A. D. 1657, d. 1721.

Muſitano, Charles, a celebrated Italian phyſician, d. A. D. 1714.

Muſonius, Caius Rufus, a Roman Stoick philoſopher, d. after A. D. 70.

Muſſati, Albertino, a celebrated Italian poet, fl. A. D. 1329.

Muſſchenbroeck, profeſſor of mathematics at Leyden, b. A. D. 1692, d. 1761, an eminent mathematician and experimental philoſopher.

Muſſo, Cornelius, Biſhop of Betonto, b. A. D. 1511, d. 1574, an excellent preacher.

Muſtapha, Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1617—1618.

Muſtapha II. Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1695—1703.

Muſtapha III. Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1757.

Muſurus Marcus, of Candia, b. A. D. 1468, d. 1517, a Greek poet and critic, Archbiſhop of Malvazia.

Mutian, Jerom, of Lombardy, an eminent painter, d. about A. D. 1590.

Mutius, Scaevola, a Roman hero, fl. B. C. 508.

Mutius, Huldric, profeſſor at Baſil in the 16th century, an hiſtorian.

Mutius, Jerom, an Italian controverſial writer in the 16th century.

Mytens, Daniel, a Dutch painter, fl. A. D. 1640, d. after 1656.

Mytzes, King of Bulgaria, fl. A. D. 1260.

N

Nabis, tyrant of Lacedemon, fl. B. C. about 205.

Nabonadius, King of Babylon, beg. B. C. 554—538.

Nabonaſſar, King of Babylon, beg. B. C. 747—733.

Nabopolaſſar, King of Babylon, beg. B. C. 625—604.

Na——c

Nabunal, Elias, patriarch of Jeruſalem, d. A. D. 1367, a commentator, not eſteemed.

Naclantus, Biſhop of Chiozza, fl. A. D. 1560, a theologian and commentator.

Nadab, King of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 957—956, a wicked prince.

Nadal, Auguſtin, a French critic and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1659, d. 1741.

Nadir-ſchah; ſee Kouli-khan.

Nadius, King of Babylon, beg. B. C. 733—731.

Naevius, Cneius, a Latin comic poet, d. about B. C. 203, an hiſtorian and ſatyriſt.

Nahum, a Jewiſh prophet, fl. B. C. 717.

Nailor, James, of York, a famous impoſtor, d. A. D. 1660, a blaſphemer.

Nain, Lewis Sebaſtian le, de Tillemont, an excellent French eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1637, d. 1698, eſteemed.

Nani, John Baptiſt, a noble Venetian ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1678, a judicious hiſtorian.

Nan-king, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1433—1408.

Nannius, John, a Dominican friar, called Annius of Veterbo, a pretended reſtorer of many ancient authors; ſee Annius.

Nannius, Peter, profeſſor of humanity at Louvain, b. A. D. 1500, d. 1557, a good critic and grammarian, verſant in all ſciences.

Nan-ouang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 314—255.

Nantigni, Lewis, an eminent French hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1690, d. 1755.

Nantueil, Robert, an eminent French deſigner and engraver, b. A. D. 1630, d. 1678.

Napier, or Neper, John, Baron of Merchiſton in Scotland, b. A. D. 1550, d. 1617, a mathematician and philoſopher, inventor of logarithms.

Narni, an Italian Capuchin, a celebrated preacher in the beginning of the 17th century.

Narſes, a famous Perſian general, d. A. D. 567, Duke of Italy.

Narſes, King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 294—302.

Naſh, Richard, maſter of the ceremonies at Bath, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1761.

Naſſer, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 1180—1225.

Nathan, a famous Jewiſh rabbi in the 15th century.

Nattiville, Peter, an eminent French architect, d. after A. D. 1729.

Navagiero, Andrew, a noble Venetian ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1483, d. 1529, an excellent orator and poet.

Nauclerus, John, a German chronologer, fl. A. D. 1500, eſteemed.

Naudé, Gabriel, an eminent French phyſician, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1653, a politician, hiſtorian, and critic eſteemed.

Naude, Philip, profeſſor of mathematics at Berlin, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1720, a theologian.

Navareth, Dom. Ferd. a Spaniſh Dominican, and miſſionary to China, fl. A. D. 1068.

Nauſea, Frederick, Biſhop of Vienna, d. A. D. 1552, a controverſial writer.

Nazianzen; ſee Gregory.

Neal, Daniel, an eminent Engliſh diſſenting divine, d. A. D. 1743, a judicious eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian.

Neander, Michael, a German Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1523, d. 1595, ſkilled in the learned languages.

Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, beg. B. C. 604—561, proud, brave, ſucceſsful.

Nechao, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 678—670.

Nechao II. King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 616—600.

Nechepſos, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 684—678.

Nectanebis, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 377—359.

Nectanebis II. King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 357—339.

Nectarius,

Ne——i

Nectarius, Patriarch of Conſtantinople, d. A. D. 397, learned, and pious.

Needham, Marchamont, an Engliſh political writer, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1678, a good humaniſt and poet, and a bon droll.

Neefs, Peter, of Antwerp, a celebrated painter of Gothic architecture, b. A. D. 1570, d. 1651.

Neelſius, Nicolas, profeſſor of theology at Douai, d. A. D. 1604, a learned commentator.

Nehemiah, a Jewiſh chief and prophet, fl. B. C. 460.

Nekham, Alexander, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1227.

Nelſon, Robert, a learned and pious Engliſh gentleman, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1715, a practical divine.

Nemeſian, Olympius, of Carthage, fl. about A. D. 284, a Latin poet.

Nemeſius, a Chriſtian philoſopher of Phoenicia, fl. A. D. 500.

Nemorarius, Jordanus, a geometrician, about A. D. 1230.

Nephercheres, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1052—1048.

Nepos, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 474—475.

Nepos, Cornelius, a Latin hiſtorian and biographer, fl. B. C. 39, an accurate and elegant writer.

Nepveu, Francis, a learned French Jeſuit, in the middle of the ſeventeenth century.

Nericaſſolaſſor, King of Babylon, beg. B. C. 558—554.

Nero, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 54—68, a diſſolute and cruel tyrant.

Nerva, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 96—98, a mild prince.

Neſam-al-mulk, Vizier in Perſia, in the 11th century, a conſummate ſtateſman and general, learned, and the patron of learned men.

Neſtorius, Biſhop of Conſtantinople, d. A. D. 440, an heretic, learned and eloquent.

Nethenus, Matthias, profeſſor of theology at Herborn, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1686.

Netſcher, Gaſpard, an eminent Bohemian painter, b. A. D. 1636, d. 1684, excelled in portraits.

Netter, Thomas, alſo called Thomas Waldenſis, d. A. D. 1430, a theologian.

Neu, John Chriſtian, profeſſor of hiſtory at Tubingen, d. A. D. 1720, learned and accurate.

Neubauer, Erneſt, profeſſor of theology at Gieſſen, b. A. D. 1705, d. 1748, learned.

Neubrigenſis, William, an Engliſh hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1135, d. 1208.

Neufville, Nicolas de, ſecretary of ſtate in France, b. A. D. 1543, d. 1617, a conſummate ſtateſman and politician.

Neuhoff, Theodore de, of Germany, ſtyled King of Corſica, d. A. D. 1757.

Nevil, Richard, Earl of Warwick, d. A. D. 1471, ſtyled the king-maker.

Nevizano, John, profeſſor of law in Padua, d. A. D. 1540.

Newman, Gaſpard, a learned phyſician in Berlin, d. A. D. 1737, a chymiſt.

Neuman, John, George, profeſſor of theology at Wittemberg, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1709, ingenious, but prolix.

Newton, Sir Iſaac, an Engliſh philoſopher, mathematician, aſtronomer, and chronologer, b. A. D. 1642, d. 1727, the greateſt philoſopher and mathematician in the world; an indifferent chronologer.

Newton, Thomas, Biſhop of Briſtol, b. A. D. 1703, d. 1782, a learned divine; verſant in antient hiſtory.

Ngan-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 107—125.

Ngan-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 397—419.

Ngai-ti, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 16—A. D. 1.

Ngai-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 362—366.

Ngeou-yang-ſiou, a Chineſe aſtronomer, fl. A. D. 1040.

Nicaiſe, Claude, a celebrated French antiquary, d. A. D. 1701.

Ni

Nicander, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 809—770.

Nicander, of Colophon, a phyſician, grammarian, and poet, fl. about B. C. 140.

Nicephoras, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 803—811, avaritious, cruel.

Nicephoras II. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 963—969, avaritious, brave.

Nicephoras III. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1078—1081.

Nicephorus, Patriarch of Conſtantinople, b. A. D. 758, d. 828, learned and judicious.

Nicephorus, Caliſtus, a Greek eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian in the 14th century.

Nicephorus, Gregoras, a Greek hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1350.

Niceron, John Peter, a celebrated French biographer and linguiſt, b. A. D. 1685, d. 1738, judicious and impartial.

Nicetas, Serron, a Greek commentator in the middle of the 11th century.

Nicetas, Acominatus, a Greek hiſtorian in the beginning of the 13th century.

Nicholas, de Cuſa, Cardinal, Biſhop of Brexia, b. A. D. 1401, d. 1464, a profound theologian and philoſopher.

Nicolas, de Lyra, a French Jewiſh Rabbi, d. A. D. 1340, an excellent commentator.

Nicolaus, John, profeſſor of theology at Paris, b. A. D. 1594, d. 1673, learned.

Nicias, a renowned Athenian general, d. B. C. 413.

Nicole, Peter, an eminent French divine and philoſopher, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1695, verſant in polite literature, and an elegant writer.

Nicolas, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 858—868, imperious and inflexible.

Nicolas II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1058—1061.

Nicolas III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1277—1281.

Nicolas IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1288—1294.

Nicolas V. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1447—1455.

Nicolas, Damaſcenus, a Peripatetic philoſopher, hiſtorian, and poet, in the reign of Auguſtus.

Nicolas, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1106—1135.

Nicolas, de Piſa, a celebrated architect, fl. A. D. 1250.

Nicolle, de la Croix, Lewis, a celebrated French geographer, b. A. D. 1704, d. 1760.

Nicholls, Samuel, an eminent Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1763.

Nicholſon, William, Archbiſhop of Caſhel, b. A. D. 1655, d. 1727, a judicious hiſtorian, antiquary, and critic.

Nichomacus, an Athenian tragic poet, fl. B. C. 437.

Nichomachus, of Geraſa, fl. A. D. 391, a Pythagorean philoſopher.

Nicomedes, King of Bithynia, beg. B. C. 278—245.

Nicomedes II. King of Bithynia, beg. B. C. 149—92.

Nicomedes III. King of Bithynia, beg. B. C. 92—76.

Nicomedes, a celebrated mathematician, fl. about B. C. 180.

Nicon, of Pergamus, fl. about A. D. 125, a geometrician and architect.

Nieuwentyt, Bernard, an eminent Dutch mathematician and philoſopher, b. A. D. 1064, d. 1718, eſteemed.

Niger, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 193—193, a weak prince.

Nigidius, Figulus Publius, a Pythagorean philoſopher, contemporary to Cicero, an aſtrologer.

Nigriſoli, an Italian phyſician, d. A. D. 1527.

Ninuſius, Bartholdes, ſecretary to the archbiſhop of Mentz, b. A. D. 1580, d. 1657, an hiſtorian.

Nikoudar, Mogul of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1282—1284.

Ning-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1195—1225.

Ning-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1331—1332.

Ninus, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 2182—2140.

Ninyas, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1965—1923.

Niphus, Auguſtin, a famous Calabrian philoſopher, d. after A. D. 1545.
Niphus, Fabius, profeſſor of phyſic at Padua in the end of the 16th century, learned and eloquent.
Nizolius, Marius, an Italian grammarian and critic, d. about A. D. 1560.
Noah, the Patriarch, b. B. C. 2950, d. 1998.
Noailles, Lewis Anthony de, archbiſhop of Paris, b. A. D. 1651, d. 1729, learned and pious.
Noailles, Adrian, Marſhal of France, b. A. D. 1678, d. 1766, a renowned general.
Noble, Euſtachius, of Troyes, d. A. D. 1711, a miſcellaneous writer in proſe and verſe.
Noldius, Chriſtian, profeſſor of theology at Copenhagen, b. A. D. 1626, d. 1683, judicious, learned, indefatigable.
Nollet, John Anthony, profeſſor of philoſophy in Navarre, b. A. D. 1700, d. 1770.
Nonius, Peter, profeſſor of mathematics in Coimbra, b. A. D. 1497, d. 1577, an excellent mathematician and algebraiſt.
Nonnius, of Panopolis, a Greek poet, fl. about A. D. 410.
Nonnius, Lewis, of Antwerp, d. after A. D. 1620, a very learned phyſician, antiquary, and critic.
Noodt, Gerard, profeſſor of law at Leyden, b. A. D. 1647, d. 1725, an excellent lawyer and critic.
Noradin, Sultan of Egypt, beg. A. D. 1145—1174, enterpriſing, brave.
Norden, Frederick, of Holſtein, a celebrated mathematician and deſigner, b. A. D. 1708, d. 1742, a great traveller.
Nores, Jaſon de, of Cyprus, profeſſor of philoſophy at Padua, d. A. D. 1590, an eminent philoſopher, politician, and poet.
Noris, Henry, of Verona, Cardinal, b. A. D. 1631, d. 1704, a very learned and indefatigable hiſtorian, antiquary, and critic.
Norris, John, an eminent Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1657, d. 1711.
North, Francis, Lord Guildford, d. A. D. 1685, a philoſopher and civilian.
Noſtradamus, Michael, a French phyſician and aſtrologer, d. A. D. 1566.
Novatian, a Greek philoſopher, and founder of the ſect called Novatians, fl. about A. D. 255.
Novatus, of Carthage, a divine, contemporary to Novatian.
Nowel, Alexander, an eminent Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1511, d. 1602.
Nourry, Nicolas, Benedictine of S. Maur, b. A. D. 1647, d. 1724, a judicious critic.
Noy, William, an eminent Engliſh lawyer, d. A. D. 1634, indefatigable.
Nugent, Thomas, an Engliſh miſcellaneous writer, d. A. D. 1772, a tranſlator.
Numa, Pompilius, King of Rome, beg. B. C. 709—672.
Numenius, a Greek philoſopher in the 2d century.
Numerianus, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 284—284, a good prince.
Nunez, or Nonius Ferdinand, a Spaniſh critic and commentator, b. A. D. 1472, d. 1552.
Nye, Philip, an independent preacher at Oxford, d. A. D. 1672.
Nymann, Gregory, profeſſor of anatomy at Wittemberg, d. A. D. 1638.

O

Obadiah, a Jewiſh prophet, fl. B. C. about 778.
Obales, King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 482—489.
Obrecht, Ulric, a learned German, b. A. D. 1646, d. 1701, ſtyled the Epitome of Human Knowledge.

Obſequens, Julius, a Latin writer, fl. about A. D. 395.
Obſopaeus, John, profeſſor of phyſic at Heidelberg, b. A. D. 1556, d. 1596.
Occam, William, an Engliſh Franciſcan friar, d. A. D. 1347, ſtyled the Invincible Doctor.
Ocellus, Lucanus, a Greek Pythagorean philoſopher, fl. about B. C. 450.
Ochinus, Bernardine, an Italian divine and preacher, b. A. D. 1487, d. 1564.
Ockley Simon, profeſſor of Oriental languages at Cambridge, b. A. D. 1678, d. 1720, a learned Orientaliſt, an hiſtorian.
Ocrazapus, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 883—841.
Odazzi, John, an eminent Italian painter, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1731.
Odenatus, King of Palmyra, d. A. D. 467, a renowned warrior.
Odo, an eminent French abbot, d. A. D. 948, a theologian.
Odo, an Engliſh Benedictine monk, d. A. D. 1171, a theologian and commentator.
Odoacer, King of the Heruli, d. A. D. 493, conqueror of Italy.
Oecolampadius John, an eminent German Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1482, d. 1531, a theologian and commentator.
Oecumenius, a Greek theologian and commentator, d. about A. D. 990.
Oelhaff, Peter, profeſſor of law at Konigſberg, b. A. D. 1599, d. 1664, a philoſopher, lawyer, and hiſtorian.
Offa, King of Mercia in England, beg. A. D. 757—796, ambitious, brave.
Ogilvy, John, a Scottiſh geographer, critic, and poet, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1676, eſteemed.
Ogle, Sir Chaloner, a brave Engliſh admiral, d. A. D. 1750.
Oiſel, James, profeſſor of law in Groningen, b. A. D. 1631, d. 1686, a learned critic and antiquary.
Okolſki, Simon, a Poliſh hiſtorian, d. after A. D. 1641.
Olaus, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 930—993.
Olaus II. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 993—1022.
Olaus, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 103—114.
Olaus II. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 327—331.
Olaus III. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 811—812.
Olaus IV. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1086—1106.
Olaus V. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1376—1387.
Olaus, Magnus, archbiſhop of Upſal in the middle of the 16th century, an hiſtorian.
Oldcaſtle, Sir John, a brave Engliſh officer and patriot, d. A. D. 1418.
Oldenburg, Henry, a German philoſopher, d. A. D. 1678, the firſt ſecretary to the Royal Society.
Oldenburger, Philip, profeſſor of hiſtory at Geneva, d. A. D. 1678, an eminent politician, and hiſtorical writer.
Oldendorp, of Hamburg, an eminent civilian, d. A. D. 1567.
Olderman, John, a German miſcellaneous writer, b. A. D. 1686, d. 1723.
Oldham, John, an Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1653, d. 1683, eſteemed.
Oldmixon, John, an Engliſh hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1745, not eſteemed.
Olearius, Adam, miniſter to the Duke of Holſtein, d. A. D. 1671, a good mathematician and Orientaliſt.
Olearius, Godfrey, a German divine and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1715.
Oleaſter, Jerom, a Portugueſe Dominican, fl. A. D. 1550, a theologian and commentator.
Oleſniki, Biſhop of Cracow, b. A. D. 1389, d. 1455, an eminent ſtateſman.
Olive, John Peter, a famous Franciſcan of Languedoc in the middle of the 13th century, learned and zealous.
Oliver, Iſaac, an excellent Engliſh painter, b. A. D. 1556, d. 1617.

Ol——r

Oliver, Peter, his ſon, an eminent painter, b. A. D. 1601, d. 1660.
Oliver, William, an Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1764.
Olivet, l'Abbé, an eminent French critic, d. A. D. 1768.
Olybrius, Flavius, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 472—472.
Olzowſki, Andrew, Primate of Poland, d. A. D. 1678, an eminent ſtateſman, divine, and poet.
Omar, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 634—644, a great conqueror.
Omar II. Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 717—720, a cruel prince.
Omeis, Magnus, profeſſor of eloquence at Altorf, b. A. D. 1646, d. 1708, an hiſtorian and antiquary.
Omnibonus, Leonicenus, an excellent grammarian, commentator, and critic, in the 15th century.
Omri, or Zimri, King of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 932—922, a wicked prince.
Omund, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 331—341.
Onias, Jewiſh high-prieſt, beg. B. C. 323—302.
Onias II. Jewiſh high-prieſt, beg. B. C. 225—211.
Onias III. Jewiſh high-prieſt, beg. B. C. 191—175.
Onkelos, a famous Jewiſh rabbi, fl. A. D. 20, a commentator and critic.
Onuphrius, Panvinus, an Auguſtin monk of Verona, b. A. D. 1529, d. 1568, a celebrated antiquary and hiſtorian.
Oonſel, William de, of Antwerp, a Dominican monk, b. A. D. 1571, d. 1630, a practical divine, and an uſeful preacher.
Opilius, Macrinus; ſee Macrinus.
Opitius, Martin, a celebrated German poet, b. A. D. 1597, d. 1639, an hiſtorian, and a good Latin poet.
Opitius, Henry, profeſſor of theology, &c. at Kiel, b. A. D. 1642, d. 1712, an excellent Orientaliſt.
Oporinus, John, of Baſil, an eminent printer, b. A. D. 1507, d. 1568, an editor of the claſſics, and commentator.
Oppian, a celebrated Greek philoſopher, grammarian, and poet, d. A. D. 213.
Opſtraet, John, principal of the college of Faucon, b. A. D. 1651, d. 1720, a learned and laborious theologian.
Optalus, Biſhop of Melevia, fl. about A. D. 370, an hiſtorian and geographer.
Orchan, Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1326—1360.
Ordonno, King of Oviedo in Spain, beg. A. D. 850—866.
Ordonno II. King of Leon, in Spain, beg. A. D. 914—923.
Ordonno III. King of Leon, in Spain, beg. A. D. 950—955.
Ordonno IV. King of Leon, in Spain, beg. A. D. 955—955.
Oregius, Auguſtin, an eminent Italian philoſopher, contemporary to Cardinal Barberini.
Oreſme, Nicolas, Biſhop of Liſieux, d. A. D. 1383, verſant in theology, philoſophy, and belles lettres.
Oreſtes, King of Mycenae, beg. B. C. 1177—1107.
Orgagna, Andrea, a Florentine painter, b. A. D. 1329, d. 1389.
Oribaſius, of Pergamos, a celebrated phyſician, d. about A. D. 398.
Orichovius, Staniſlaus, of Poland, fl. A. D. 1560, ſtyled the Demoſthenes of Poland; a zealous and eloquent divine.
Origen, of Alexandria, one of the primitive fathers of the church, b. A. D. 185, d. 254, a very learned divine, and an excellent commentator.
Orlandin, Nicolas, reader of the college of Nole, b. A. D. 1556, d. 1606, a partial and credulous hiſtorian.
Orlando, Laſſus, a celebrated German muſician, b. A. D. 15[illegible], d. 1594.

Or——u

Orleans, Peter Joſeph de, of Bourges, a Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1641, d. 1698, a judicious hiſtorian.
Orobio, a famous Spaniſh Jew, d. A. D. 1687, a phyſician, verſant in ſcholaſtic philoſophy.
Orodes, King of Parthia, beg. B. C. 53—36, ambitious, cruel.
Oroſius, Paul, a Spaniſh prieſt, d. after A. D. 420, an hiſtorian and geographer.
Orpheus, a Greek poet, more ancient than Homer.
Orſato, Seſtorio, profeſſor of philoſophy in Padua, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1678, an eminent philoſopher, hiſtorian, and antiquary.
Orſato, John Baptiſt, of Padua, b. A. D. 1673, d. 1720, an eminent phyſician and antiquary.
Orſi, of Tuſcany, a Cardinal, d. A. D. 1761, an eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian, prolix.
Ortelius, Abraham, of Antwerp, b. A. D. 1527, d. 1598, a celebrated German geographer and antiquary.
Orthropolis, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1623—1560.
Oſborne, Francis, an Engliſh miſcellaneous writer, b. about A. D. 1590, d. 1659.
Oſius, Felix, profeſſor of rhetoric at Padua, b. A. D. 1587, d. 1631, verſant in polite learning.
Oſman, or Otſman, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 644—656.
Oſorio, Jerom, an eminent Portugueſe divine, b. A. D. 1535, d. 1580, a theologian, commentator, and hiſtorian.
Oſoroth, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 973—958.
Oſorthon, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 828—820.
Oſſat, Cardinal, a French ſtateſman and politician, b. A. D. 1536, d. 1604, judicious and learned, acute and penetrating.
Oſſian, a famous Scots poet, fl. about A. D. 300.
Oſtade, Adrian Van, an eminent Dutch painter, b. A. D. 1610, d. 1685, eſteemed.
Oſtan, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 370—375.
Oſtervald, John Frederick, miniſter in Neufchatel, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1747, an eminent theologian.
Otai-khan, Mogul of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1229—1246.
Othar, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 340—361.
Othman, founder of the Turkiſh empire, beg. A. D. 1299—1326.
Othman II. Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1618—1623.
Othman III. Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1754—1757.
Othman, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 644—656.
Othniel, judge of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 1482—1442.
Otho, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 69—69.
Otho, Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 936—962.
Otho II. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 973—983.
Otho III. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 983—1002.
Otho IV. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1198—1218.
Otho, Elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1169—1198.
Otho II. Elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1208—12[illegible].
Otho III. Elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1285—1298.
Otho IV. Elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1360—1373.
Otho, Friſingenſis, a chronologer, d. A. D. 1158.
Ott, Henry, profeſſor of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory in Zurich, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1682, verſant in Oriental literature.
Otter, John, profeſſor of Arabic in Paris, b. A. D. 1707, d. 1748, an hiſtorian and geographer.
Otway, Thomas, an eminent Engliſh poet and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1651, d. 1685.
Ouai-gia, Emperor of China, b. [illegible]. B. C. 1530—1524.
Ouang-mang, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 6—23.
Ou-ebi, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 654—[illegible]
Oudin, Anthony, [illegible] in France, d. A. D. 1653.

[illegible].

Ou——z Pa

Oudin, Caſimir, a French Nobertine monk, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1717, a learned critic, commentator, and eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian.

Oudin, Francis, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1673, d. 1752, a theologian, commentator, and critic.

Oudinet, Mark Anthony, a French lawyer, antiquary, and medaliſt, b. A. D. 1644, d. 1712.

Ouei-tan-chin, a Chineſe hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 585.

Ouen-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 424—453.

Ouen-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 560—567.

Ouen-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 590—605.

Ouen-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 827—841.

Ouen-tſong Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1329—1333.

Overall, John, Biſhop of Norwich, d. A. D. 1619, a learned theologian.

Overbury, Sir Thomas, an Engliſh miſcellaneous writer, b. A. D. 1581, d. 1613.

Oughtred, William, an Engliſh divine and mathematician, b. A. D. 1573, d. 1660.

Ou-kia, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1490—1465.

Ouſel, Philip, profeſſor of theology at Frankfort, b. A. D. 1671, d. 1724, verſant in the Hebrew tongue.

Ou-tang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1720—1691.

Ou-ti, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 140—86.

Ou-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 265—290.

Ou-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 420—423.

Ou-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 483—499.

Ou-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D 503—550.

Ou-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 557—560.

Ou-ting, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1324—1265.

Ou-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 841—847.

Ou-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1308—1312.

Ovidius, Publius Naſo, a Roman knight, b. B. C. 42, d. A. D. 17, a celebrated Latin poet.

Oviedo, Gonſalez, a Spaniſh hiſtorian, d. after A. D. 1534.

Ou-y, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1198—1194.

Owen, John, a very eminent Engliſh diſſenting divine, b. about A. D. 1616, d. 1682, a profound theologian, and judicious commentator.

Owen, John, ſtyled Audeonus, of Wales, d. A. D. 1622, an epigrammatiſt.

Oxenſtiern, Axel de, an eminent Swediſh ſtateſman, fl. A. D. 1633.

Oxyntas, King of Athens, beg. B. C. 1149—1137.

Ozanam, James, an eminent French mathematician and philoſopher, b. A. D. 1640, d. 1717.

Ozell, John, of England, d. A. D. 1743, a tolerable linguiſt and tranſlator.

P

Paaw, Peter, of Amſterdam, a phyſician, b. A. D. 1564, d. 1617, ſkilled in anatomy and botany.

Pace, Richard, a learned Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1482, d. 1532.

Pachimeres, George, a judicious and agreeable Greek hiſtorian, fl. about A. D. 1280.

Pacius, Julius, profeſſor of law at Padua, b. A. D. 1550, d. 1635, verſant in Oriental learning, and in all the liberal arts.

Pacorus, King of Parthia, beg. A. D. 91—108.

Pacorus, Ambroſe, a French divine, d. A. D. 1730, a prolix writer.

Pacuvius, Marcus, a Latin tragic poet, fl. B. C. about 153.

Padouan, Lewis Leo the, a celebrated painter and engraver, d. about A. D. 1615.

Pa

Pagan, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 764—771.

Pagan, Blaiſe-Francois, Count de, an excellent French officer, b. A. D. 1604, d. 1655, an able mathematician and aſtronomer.

Pagi, Anthony, a famous French Cordelier, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1699, an excellent hiſtorian and critic.

Pagi, Francis, his nephew, a learned critic and chronologer, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1723.

Pagi, Anthony, his nephew, a good hiſtorian and critic, d. about A. D. 1730.

Pajon, Claude, a French Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1626, d. 1685, learned and judicious.

Pagninus, Sanctes, an Italian Dominican, b. A. D. 1466, d. 1536, ſkilled in the Oriental languages.

Palafox, John de, Biſhop of Oſma, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1659, a Spaniſh miſſionary to America.

Palaprat, John, Lord of Bigot, b. A. D. 1650, d. 1721, a French dramatiſt.

Palati, John, an Italian hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1680.

Palaephatus, an antient Greek philoſopher and hiſtorian.

Palearius, Aonius, profeſſor of polite literature at Sienne, d. A. D. 1566, a miſcellaneous writer.

Palfin, John, an eminent Flemiſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1730.

Palingenus, Marcellus, an Italian phyſician and poet, d. about A. D. 1539.

Palladio, Andrea, a celebrated Italian architect, d. A. D. 1580.

Paladius, Biſhop of Helenopolis, d. about A. D. 431, an hiſtorian.

Pallavicini, Sforza, Cardinal, b. A. D. 1607, d. 1667, an excellent hiſtorian.

Pallavicino, Ferrante, an Italian friar, d. A. D. 1644, a licentious ſatyriſt.

Palma, James, ſenior, an Italian painter, b. A. D. 1548, d. 1588.

Palmer, Samuel, an Engliſh printer, d. A. D. 1732, an hiſtorian.

Paludanus, John, a Flemiſh divine, d. A. D. 1630.

Paludanus, Bernard, profeſſor of philoſophy at Leyden, d. about A. D. 1634, learned and eloquent.

Pamelius, James, a Flemiſh divine, b. A. D. 1536, d. 1587, a commentator and critic.

Panagioti, a Greek nobleman, interpreter to the Grand Seignior, d. A. D. 1673.

Pancirolus, Guy, profeſſor of law at Turin, b. A. D. 1523, d. 1599, an eminent civilian, and verſant in polite literature.

Pandion, King of Athens, beg. B. C. 1437—1397.

Pandion II. King of Athens, beg. B. C. 1307—1283.

Pan-kou, a famous Chineſe hiſtorian, fl. B. C. 85.

Pannon, Janus, an Hungarian prelate and poet, d. A. D. 1490.

Panoetius, a Stoick philoſopher of Greece, fl. B. C. 127.

Panormita, Anthony, of Palermo, an excellent civilian and orator, b. A. D. 1393, d. 1471, founder of the academy of Naples.

Panvinius, Onuphrius, a learned Italian divine, b. A. D. 1529, d. 1568, an excellent biographer and antiquary.

Pan-piao, a Chineſe hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 60.

Pantin, Peter, of Thiel in Flanders, b. A. D. 1555, d. 1611, verſant in claſſical learning.

Panyas, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1339—1294.

Papebroeck, Daniel, of Antwerp, a Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1636, d. 1714, a theologian and hiſtorian, learned and laborious.

Papias, Biſhop of Hierapolis, a diſciple of John the Evangeliſt.

Papillon, Almaque, a celebrated French poet, b. A. D. 1487, d. 1559.

Papillon, Thomas, his nephew, an eminent lawyer, b. A. D. 1514, d. 1596.

Papinian, a celebrated Roman lawyer, d. A. D. 212, learned and virtuous.

Papirius,

Papirius, Curſor, Roman dictator, fl. B. C. 320, a renowned general.
Pappus, of Alexandria, an eminent philoſopher, fl. A. D. 380, a conſummate mathematician.
Papyrius-Maſſon, John, an advocate in the parliament of Paris, b. A. D. 1544, d. 1611, a lawyer, biographer, and chronologer.
Paracelſus, of Switzerland, a celebrated phyſician, b. A. D. 1493, d. 1534, ſtyled the reformer of medicine.
Paradin, William, a laborious French hiſtorian in the 16th century.
Pardies, Ignatius Gaſton, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1636, d. 1673, an eminent mathematician and natural philoſopher.
Pare, or Pareus, David, profeſſor of theology in Heidelberg, b. A. D. 1548, d. 1622, a learned divine, commentator, and grammarian.
Pare, Philip, his ſon, principal of the college of Hanau, b. A. D. 1576, d. after 1645, a divine, and an indefatigable grammarian.
Pare, Daniel, the ſon of Philip, a grammarian, d. A. D. 1645, ſkilled in polite literature.
Pare, Ambroſe, a French phyſician, d. A. D. 1592, an anatomiſt.
Parent, Anthony, a learned French mathematician, b. A. D. 1666, d. 1716, a philoſopher, geometrician, and mechanic.
Paris, Matthew, an Engliſh Benedictine, an hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1259, verſant in all ſciences.
Paris, Francis, a French divine, d. A. D. 1718, not eſteemed.
Parker, Matthew, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D. 1504, d. 1575, an eminent ſtateſman and learned theologian.
Parker, George, Earl of Macclesfield, preſident of the Royal Society, d. A. D. 1766.
Parker, Samuel, Biſhop of Oxford, b. A. D. 1640, d. 1687, a theologian and philoſopher.
Parkinſon, John, an eminent Engliſh botaniſt in the 17th century.
Parmenides, of Elis, a Greek philoſopher, fl. B. C. about 504.
Parnell, Thomas, Archdeacon of Clogher, b. A. D. 1679, d. 1717, a poet, natural, eaſy, pleaſant.
Parr, Thomas, an Engliſhman, remarkable on account of his longevity, b. A. D. 1483, d. 1635, aet. 152.
Parrhaſius, of Epheſus, a celebrated painter, fl. B. C. 420.
Parrhaſius, James, profeſſor of Greek at Milan, b. A. D. 1470, d. 1518, verſant in polite literature.
Parrocel, Joſeph, an eminent French painter, b. A. D. 1648, d. 1704.
Parrocel, Peter his nephew, an hiſtory painter, d. A. D. 1739.
Parſons, Robert, an Engliſh Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1546, d. 1610, learned and ſeditious.
Parts, James des, canon of Paris, d. A. D. 1465, a learned phyſician.
Paruta, Paul, a learned Venetian hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1437, d. about 1595, an able politician and negotiator.
Pas, Manaſſes de, Marquis de Feuquiers, d. A. D. 1640, a brave general.
Pas, Anthony, Marquis de Feuquiers, b. A. D. 1648, d. 1711, a brave general.
Paſcal, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 817—824.
Paſcal II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1099—1118.
Paſcal, Blaiſe, a celebrated French mathematician, b. A. D. 1623, d. 1662, very learned and eloquent.
Paſchali, Guilio Ceſare, an Italian poet in the 16th century.
Paſius, Julius, profeſſor of law at Heidelberg, d. A. D. 1635, eſteemed.
Paſor, Matthias, profeſſor of divinity in Groningen, b. A. D. 1599, d. 1658.
Paſquier, Stephen, a learned French lawyer, b. A. D. 1528, d. 1615.

Paſſerat, John, profeſſor of eloquence at Paris, b. A. D. 1534, d. 1602, verſant in polite literature, a good critic and poet.
Paſſionei, Dominico, Cardinal, b. A. D. 1682, d. 1761, verſant in all ſciences.
Paterculus, Caius Velleius, a Latin hiſtorian, d. A. D. 31, partial.
Patin, Guy, profeſſor of phyſic in Paris, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1672, learned.
Patin, Charles, profeſſor of phyſic in Padua, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1693, a philoſopher, antiquary, and medaliſt.
Patkul, John Reinhold, a brave and accompliſhed Swediſh nobleman, unjuſtly executed by Charles XII.
Patricius, Francis, a French prelate, d. A. D. 1464, a politician, philoſopher, and poet.
Patricius, Francis, an Italian antiquary and poet, b. A. D. 1532, d. 1597.
Patrick, the Apoſtle of Ireland, b. A. D. 377, d. 462.
Patrick, Simon, Biſhop of Ely, b. A. D. 1626, d. 1707, a learned divine and an excellent commentator.
Patritius, Francis, profeſſor of philoſophy at Padua in the end of the 16th century, learned, d. about A. D. 1597.
Patru, Olivier, a learned French lawyer, b. A. D. 1604, d. 1681, a judicious critic, and a correct and eloquent pleader.
Paul, an Apoſtle of Jeſus Chriſt, of Tarſus, d. about A. D. 66.
Paul, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 757—767.
Paul II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1464—1471.
Paul III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1534—1550.
Paul IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1555—1559.
Paul V. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1605—1621.
Paul, of Venice, Peter Sarpi, b. A. D. 1552, d. 1622, very learned, a judicious and elegant hiſtorian.
Pauli, Simon, Phyſician to the King of Denmark, b. A. D. 1603, d. 1680, a botaniſt.
Paulinus, Biſhop of Nola, b. A. D. 353, d. 431, a theologian and poet.
Paulus, Emilius, a renowned Roman general, d. B. C. 160.
Paulus, Samoſatinus, fl. A. D. 270, founder of the ſect of Pauliniſts.
Pauſanias, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 398—397.
Pauſanias, a Lacedemonian general, d. B. C. 468.
Pauſanias, a celebrated Greek hiſtorian and orator, fl. A. D. 170, a geographer and grammarian.
Pautre, Anthony, of Paris, a celebrated architect, d. A. D. 1691.
Pearce, Zachary, Biſhop of Rocheſter, d. A. D. 1774, a judicious critic.
Pearſon, John, Biſhop of Cheſter, b. A. D. 1612, d. 1686, a very learned theologian, and an excellent critic.
Pechantre, Nicholas, a French dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1703.
Pechlin, John Nicholas, a famous phyſician in Sweden, d. A. D. 1706.
Pecquet, John, a French phyſician, d. A. D. 1674, an anatomiſt.
Peirce, James, an eminent Engliſh diſſenting divine, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1726, a controverſial writer.
Peireſc, Nicholas, a learned French mathematician, philoſopher, and antiquary, b. A. D. 1580, d. 1637, ſkilled in many languages.
Pekah, King of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 759—739, a wicked prince.
Pekahiah, King of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 758—750, a wicked prince.
Pe-king-heou, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 125—126.
Pelagio, King of Aſturia in Spain, beg. A. D. 717—737.
Pelagius, an Engliſh divine in the beginning of the 5th century, founder of the ſect of Pelagians.
Pelagius, Biſhop of Oviedo in Spain, fl. A. D. 1130, a chronologer.
Pelagius, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 556—560.
Pelagius II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 578—590.

Pe

Pelaſgus, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1180—1160.
Pelham, Henry, an Engliſh ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1694, d. 1754.
Peliſſon, Paul, a French hiſtorian and critic, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1693, a correct and elegant writer.
Pell, John, an eminent Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1610, d. 1685, an eminent philoſopher and mathematician, and a great linguiſt.
Pellegrin, Simon Joſeph, a French dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1745.
Pellegrino, da Bologna, b. A. D. 1522, d. 1592, an eminent architect and painter.
Pelletier, James, a celebrated French phyſician, b. A. D. 1517, d. 1582, an excellent mathematician, grammarian, and poet.
Pelletier, John, of Rowen, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1711, a theologian, philoſopher, and critic.
Pelopidas, a renowned Theban general, d. B. C. 364, virtuous, brave.
Pemberton, Henry, an eminent Engliſh philoſopher, d. A. D. 1771.
Penn, William, an eminent Engliſh Quaker, b. A. D. 1644, d. 1718, founder of the colony of Penſylvania.
Penni, Giovanni Franciſco, a Florentine painter, b. A. D. 1488, d. 1528.
Pepin, the Little, King of France, beg. A. D. 752—768, a great prince.
Pepperel, Sir William, a brave Engliſh admiral, d. A. D. 1759.
Pepuſch, an eminent Engliſh muſician, d. A. D. 1752.
Percy, Henry, Earl of Northumberland, d. A. D. 1403, a brave general.
Perdiccas, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 729—678.
Perdiccas II. King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 454—413.
Perdiccas III. King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 366—360.
Pere, le Mathurin, a French phyſician, d. A. D. 1761.
Pereira, Gomez, a Spaniſh phyſician, in the 16th century, a paradoxical writer.
Perez, Antonio, a Spaniſh ſtateſman, d. A. D. 1611, a politician.
Perez, Joſeph, profeſſor of divinity at Salamanca, in the end of the 17th century, an hiſtorian and antiquary.
Pergoleſe, of Naples, a celebrated muſician and poet, b. A. D. 1706, d. 1733.
Periander, tyrant of Corinth, beg. B. C. 629—585, debauched, cruel.
Pericles, a celebrated Athenian ſtateſman and general, b. B. C. 499, d. 429, an accompliſhed ſtateſman and orator.
Peringſkiold, John, profeſſor of antiquities at Upſal, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1720, an hiſtorian and chronologer.
Perizonius, James, profeſſor of hiſtory, &c. at Leyden, b. A. D. 1651, d. 1717, an hiſtorian and critic; learned and laborious.
Peroſes, King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 457—488.
Perot, Nicholas, Archbiſhop of Siponto, d. A. D. 1480, a commentator and tranſlator; ſkilled in claſſical learning.
Perrault, Claude, an eminent French architect, b. A. D. 1613, d. 1688, a natural philoſopher, mathematician, and mechanic.
Perrault, Charles, the brother of Claude, b. A. D. 1626, d. 1703, a miſcellaneous writer in proſe and verſe; eſteemed.
Perrier, Francis, a French painter and engraver, b. A. D. 1590, d. 1655.
Perrin, Peter, a French poet, d. A. D. 1680, the father of the French opera.
Perron, James Davy du, Cardinal, Archbiſhop of Sens, b. A. D. 1556, d. 1618, a ſtateſman and theologian.
Perrot, Nicholas, Sieur d'Ablancourt, an excellent French tranſlator, b. A. D. 1606, d. 1664.

Pe

Perſeus, King of Mycenae, beg. B. C. 1313—1270.
Perſeus, laſt King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 179—168.
Perſius, Aulus Flaccus, a Roman ſatyriſt, b. A. D. 32, d. 62; an imitator of Horace, and the Lycophron of the Latins.
Pertinax, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 193—193, imprudent, unfortunate.
Peruſſeau, a French Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1751, a judicious divine, and an animated preacher.
Petau, or Petavius, Dionyſius, a very learned French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1583, d. 1652, a judicious chronologer.
Peter, an Apoſtle of Jeſus Chriſt, d. about A. D. 66.
Peter, French Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 216—218.
Peter, Emperor of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1682—1725, ſtyled the Great.
Peter II. Emperor of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1727—1730.
Peter III. Emperor of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1762—1762.
Peter, King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1038—1047.
Peter, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 927—971.
Peter II. King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 1186—1196.
Peter, King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1357—1367.
Peter II. King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1683—1706.
Peter, the Cruel, King of Caſtille and Leon, beg. A. D. 1350—1368.
Peter, King of Navarre and Arragon, beg. A. D. 1094—1104.
Peter II. King of Arragon, beg. A. D. 1196—1213.
Peter III. King of Arragon, beg. A. D. 1276—1285.
Peter IV. King of Arragon, beg. A. D. 1336—1387.
Peter, of Navarre, a famous Captain, d. 1528, enterpriſing, brave.
Peter, of Blois, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1200.
Peter, the hermit, a French prieſt, fl. A. D. 1090, author of the cruſades.
Peterborough, Charles, Mordaunt, Earl of, general of the marine forces in Great Britain, b. about A. D. 1658, d. 1735, learned and brave.
Petis, de la Croix, Francis, profeſſor of Arabic in Paris, d. A. D. 1713, an hiſtorian and negotiator.
Petit, Samuel, a French Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 1597, d. 1648, a judicious chronologer, hiſtorian, and critic.
Petit, Peter, a French phyſician, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1687, an eminent philoſopher, and a miſcellaneous writer.
Petit, Peter, a celebrated French mathematician, b. A. D. 1598, d. 1667.
Petit, John Lewis, an eminent French ſurgeon, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1750.
Petitot, John, of Geneva, an eminent painter and chymiſt, b. A. D. 1607, d. 1691.
Petrarch, Francis, a famous Italian poet, b. A. D. 1304, d. 1374, the father of modern poetry.
Petronius, Arbiter, proconſul of Bythinia, d. about A. D. 66, a Latin poet and ſatyriſt.
Petrus, Chryſologus, archbiſhop of Ravenna, d. about A. D. 457, a theologian.
Petubaſtes, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 868—828.
Petty, Sir William, an eminent Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1623, d. 1687, a mathematician, politician, and anatomiſt.
Peucer, Jaſper, of Luſatia, a phyſician, b. A. D. 1525, d. 1602, a philoſopher, mathematician, and aſtronomer.
Peurbachius, a celebrated mathematician, fl. about A. D. 1460.
Peutinger, Conrad, of Augſburg, b. A. D. 1465, d. 1547, a civilian and antiquary.
Peyrarede, John de, of Gaſcony, a good Latin poet and critic in the middle of the 17th century.
Peyronie, Francis de la, of Montpellier, d. A. D. 1747, an eminent phyſician and anatomiſt.

Pe——h

Pezelius, Chriſtopher, profeſſor of divinity at Bremen, b. A. D. 1539, d. 1604.

Pezron, Paul, a learned French Abbé, b. A. D. 1639, d. 1706, a great antiquary and chronologer.

Pfaff, John, profeſſor of theology at Tubingen, b. A. D. 1651, d. 1720, a critic and controverſial writer.

Pfanner, Tobias, of Augſburg, d. A. D. 1717, an hiſtorian and politician.

Pfeiffer, Auguſtus, ſuperintendant at Lubeck, b. A. D. 1640, d. 1698, a theologian and critic.

Phaedo, a Greek philoſopher, diſciple of Socrates, fl. B. C. 390, founder of the Eleatic ſect.

Phaedrus, a Latin poet and fabuliſt, fl. A. D. 16, an eaſy and elegant writer.

Phaedrus, Thomas, profeſſor of eloquence at Rome in the beginning of the 16th century, the Cicero of his time.

Phalaris, a tyrant of Agrigentum, d. about B. C. 551.

Pharamond, King of France, beg. A. D. 418—427, inſtitutor of the Salique law.

Pharnaces, King of Pontus, beg. B. C. 208—157.

Phereeles, Archon of Athens, beg. B. C. 865—846.

Phereerates, a Greek comic poet, fl. about B. C. 330.

Pherecydes, of Athens, fl. B. C. 515, an hiſtorian, antiquary, and genealogiſt.

Pherecydes, Syrius, fl. B. C. 550, preceptor of Pythagoras, an hiſtorian.

Pheſtus, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1223—1215.

Phidias, of Athens, fl. B. C. 448, an excellent ſtatuary.

Philelphus, an Italian critic, b. A. D. 1398, d. 1481, a miſcellaneous writer.

Philetas, of Cos, a critic, grammarian, and poet, in the time of Alexander the Great.

Philaeterus, King of Pergamus, beg. B. C. 283—263.

Philip, the apoſtle of Bethſaida, d. about A. D. 51.

Philip, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 640—602.

Philip II. King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 360—336, a great prince.

Philip, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1080—1100.

Philip, Bardanes, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 711—713.

Philip, the Arabian, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 244—249.

Philip, Demetrius, King of Syria, beg. B. C. 93—83.

Philip, King of Caſtille in Spain, beg. A. D. 1504—1506.

Philip II. King of Spain, beg. A. D. 1556—1598, bigoted, cruel.

Philip III. King of Spain, beg. A. D. 1598—1621.

Philip IV. King of Spain, beg. A. D. 1621—1665.

Philip V. King of Spain, beg. A. D. 1700—1746.

Philip, King of France, beg. A. D. 1060—1108, ſtyled the Conqueror.

Philip II. King of France, beg. A. D. 1180—1223, a great prince.

Philip III. King of France, beg. A. D. 1270—1285.

Philip IV. King of France, beg. A. D. 1285—1314.

Philip V. King of France, beg. A. D. 1316—1322.

Philip VI. King of France, beg. A. D. 1328—1350.

Philip, King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1580—1598.

Philip II. King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1598—1640.

Philip, Aridaeus, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 323—316.

Philip II. King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 221—179, a great warriour.

Philip of Leyden, an eminent politician and lawyer, d. A. D. 1582.

Philips, Ambroſe, an Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1748, a dramatiſt.

Philips, Catharine, an Engliſh poeteſs, b. A. D. 1631, d. 1664.

Philips, Fabian, an Engliſh lawyer, b. A. D. 1601, d. 1690.

Philips, John, an Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1676, d. 1708, eſteemed.

Ph——i

Philiſtus, of Syracuſe, a good Greek hiſtorian, d. B. C. 353.

Philo, of Alexandria, a Jew, fl. A. D. 40, a moral philoſopher.

Philo, Biblius, a Greek grammarian and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 133.

Philochorus, of Athens, an hiſtorian and poet, fl. B. C. 290.

Philolaus, of Crotona, a Pythagorean philoſopher and aſtronomer, fl. B. C. 379, or 384.

Philopaemen, a renowned Achaean general, d. about B. C. 185.

Philoponus, of Alexandria, a Greek grammarian and critic, fl. A. D. 536.

Philoſtorgius, of Cappadocia, fl. A. D. 425, an eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian.

Philoſtratus, Fabius, of Athens, a Greek critic and ſophiſt, fl. about A. D. 240, learned, but credulous.

Phlegius, Julius, biſhop of Naumburg, b. A. D. 1490, d. 1564, a controverſial writer.

Phlegon, Trallianus, fl. about A. D. 150, an hiſtorian.

Phocas, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 602—610, addicted to every vice.

Phocion, a renowned Athenian general, b. B. C. 398, d. 318, an excellent orator.

Phorbas, Archon of Athens, beg. B. C. 954—923.

Phorbas, King of Argos, beg. B. C. 1622—1587.

Photinus, Biſhop of Sirmium, fl. A. D. 350, an heretic.

Photius, Patriarch of Conſtantinople, d. after A. D. 880, a ſtateſman, very learned.

Phraates, King of Parthia, beg. B. C. 180—172.

Phraates II. King of Parthia, beg. B. C. 135—124.

Phraates III. King of Parthia, beg. B. C. 60—60.

Phraates IV. King of Parthia, beg. B. C. 36—A. D. 4.

Phraea, John, profeſſor of polite literature in Italy, d. A. D. 1465, a tranſlator.

Phraortes, King of Media, beg. B. C. 656, d. 634.

Phriapatus, King of Parthia, beg. B. C. 195—180.

Phrygion, Paul, preacher at Tubingen, d. A. D. 1543, a commentator and chronologer.

Phul, King of Aſſyria beg. B. C. 821.

Piachcimerus, a German ſtateſman and poet, d. A. D. 1532.

Pic, or Picus, prince of Mirandola, b. A. D. 1402, d. 1494, underſtood twenty-two languages, and was verſed in many ſciences.

Pic, John Francis, nephew of the former, d. A. D. 1533, a philoſopher and poet.

Picard, John, a French divine, mathematician, and aſtronomer, d. A. D. 1683.

Picard, Michael, of Nuremberg, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1720, a critic.

Picart, Stephens, of Paris, d. A. D. 1721, a famous engraver.

Picart, Bernard, of Paris, b. A. D. 1673, d. 1733, an eminent architect and engraver.

Piccolomini, Alexander, archbiſhop of Patras, b. A. D. 1508, d. 1578, a philoſopher, mathematician, and poet.

Piccolomini, Francis, profeſſor of philoſophy at Padua, d. A. D. 1604, a famous philoſopher and critic.

Pictet, Benedict, profeſſor of divinity in Geneva, b. A. D. 1655, d. 1724, an excellent theologian and preacher.

Pierino, del Vaga, an eminent Italian painter, b. about A. D. 1500, d. 1547.

Pietro, della Francifca, a Florentine painter, d. A. D. 1515, a mathematician.

Pierius, Valerianus, an eminent Italian antiquary, hiſtorian, and critic, b. A. D. 1477, d. 1558.

Piganiol, de la Force, an eminent French hiſtorian and geographer, b. A. D. 1673, d. 1753.

Pighius, Stephanus, a very learned German archbiſhop, b. A. D. 1520, d. 1604.

Pigneſius,

Pi——l

Pignorius, Laurentius, of Padua, a divine, hiſtorian, and critic, b. A. D. 1571, d. 1631.

Pilate, Pontius, governour of Judaea under Tiberius, d. A. D. 39.

Piles, Roger de, an eminent French painter, b. A. D. 1635, d. 1709.

Pilkington, Laetitia, an Engliſh poeteſs, b. A. D. 1712, d. 1750.

Pilpay, a celebrated Indian philoſopher, fl. about B. C. 230.

Pin, Lewis Ellies du, a divine, canoniſt, hiſtorian, critic, and philoſopher; ſee Du Pin.

Pina, John, a learned and laborious Spaniſh Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1582, d. 1657, a commentator.

Pindar, of Thebes, the Prince of Lyric poets, b. B. C. 521, d. 435, ſtyle harmonious, bold, ſublime.

Pineau, Severinus, an eminent French ſurgeon, d. A. D. 1619.

Pineau, Gabriel, a French lawyer, b. A. D. 1571, d. 1644.

Ping-ouang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 770—719.

Ping-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1—6.

Pinſſon, Francis, profeſſor of civil law in Bourges, b. A. D. 1580, d. 1643.

Pinturiccio, Bernardino, a celebrated Italian painter, b. A. D. 1454, d. 1513.

Piſan, Thomas, of Bologna, a famous aſtrologer, d. about A. D. 1383.

Piſani, Andrew, a Florentine architect and painter, d. A. D. 1389.

Piſcus, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 193—193.

Piſiſtratus, tyrant of Athens, d. B. C. 528.

Piſo, Lucius, Calpurnius, a Roman Conſul, fl. B. C. 137.

Piſtorius, John, a learned French theologian and critic, b. A. D. 1546, d. 1608.

Pitcairn, Archibald, an eminent Scottiſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1652, d. 1713, eſteemed.

Pithou, Peter, a learned French civilian and critic, b. A. D. 1539, d. 1596, highly eſteemed.

Pithou, Francis, a French civilian, b. A. D. 1544, d. 1641.

Pitiſcus, Samuel, a Dutch divine, b. A. D. 1637, d. 1717, an antiquary.

Pits, John, a learned Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1616, an hiſtorian.

Pitt, William, Earl of Chatham, d. A. D. 1778, a conſummate ſtateſman, politician, and orator.

Pitt, Chriſtopher, an Engliſh divine and poet, b. A. D. 1699, d. 1748.

Pittacus, of Mitylene, one of the Grecian ſages, b. B. C. 652, d. 570, a poet.

Pius, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 142—157.

Pius II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1458—1464.

Pius III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1503—1503.

Pius IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1559—1566.

Pius V. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1566—1572.

Pius VI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1775.

Pizarro, Francis, a Spaniſh general, d. A. D. 1541, diſcoverer, and conqueror of America.

Placette, John, of Switzerland, paſtor of the French church at Copenhagen, b. A. D. 1639, d. 1718, an eminent divine.

Placſius, Vincent, a German lawyer, b. A. D. 1642, d. 1699.

Plantin, Chriſtopher, a famous printer at Antwerp, b. A. D. 1513, d. 1589.

Planudes, Maximus, a Greek monk in the 14th century, a poet.

Platina, Bartholomew, librarian of the Vatican, b. A. D. 1421, d. 1481, a biographer and hiſtorian.

Plato, of Athens, a celebrated philoſopher, b. B. C. 429, d. 328, chief of the academics.

Plautus, Marcus Accius, a Roman comic poet, fl. B. C. 184.

Pliny, Caecilius, of Verona, a celebrated natural philoſopher, d. A. D. 79, brave, learned, eloquent.

Pl——o

Pliny, Junior, an eminent Roman lawyer, hiſtorian, and orator, d. about A. D. 113.

Plinneus, or Plenneus, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1670—1622.

Pliſtarchus, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 469—466.

Plot, Robert, a learned Engliſh philoſopher and antiquary, b. A. D. 1641, d. 1696, verſant in natural hiſtory.

Plotinus, a celebrated Platonic philoſopher of Licopolis, d. A. D. 270.

Plotius, Lucius, of Gaul, fl. about B. C. 180, a good critic.

Plowden, Edmund, an eminent Engliſh lawyer, d. A. D. 1584.

Pluche, Anthony, profeſſor of geography and hiſtory in Paris, b. A. D. 1689, d. 1761, a learned philoſopher and hiſtorian; a perſpicuous, but diffuſe writer.

Plumier, Charles, a learned French Minim, b. A. D. 1646, d. 1706, verſant in natural hiſtory.

Plutarch, of Cheronea, a celebrated philoſopher, hiſtorian, biographer, and orator, d. A. D. 119, learned and impartial.

Poan-kang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1401—1373.

Pocoke, Edward, profeſſor of Hebrew at Oxford, b. A. D. 1604, d. 1691, a divine, critic, and hiſtorian, verſant in Oriental learning.

Pococke, Richard, Biſhop of Meath in Ireland, d. A. D. 1765, a famous traveller.

Poggius, Bracciolanus, of Florence, b. A. D. 1380, d. 1459, an hiſtorian, reviver of literature in Europe.

Poids, Anthony le, a French phyſician, d. after A. D. 1579, an antiquary and medaliſt.

Poinet, John, Biſhop of Wincheſter, d. A. D. 1556, a good linguiſt, and an excellent preacher.

Poiret, Peter, a German divine, b. A. D 1646, d. 1719, an enthuſiaſt.

Pois, Nicholas, and Charles, of Nancy, learned phyſicians, fl. A. D. 1620.

Poiſſon, Nicholas, a French divine, d. A. D. 1710, a miſcellaneous writer.

Poiſſon, Raymond, a French comedian, d. A. D. 1690.

Poiſſon, Philip, nephew of the former, d. A. D. 1743, a comedian.

Polanus, Amandus, profeſſor of theology at Baſil, b. A. D. 1561, d. 1610, a commentator.

Pole, Reginald, Cardinal, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D. 1500, d. 1558, learned.

Poleni, Giovani, profeſſor of mathematics at Padua, b. A. D. 1638, an excellent philoſopher, antiquary, and critic.

Poli, Martin, a celebrated French phyſician and chymiſt, d. A. D. 1714.

Polignac, Melchior de, Cardinal, a French ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1662, d. 1741, a good Latin poet, and verſant in all ſciences.

Politi, Alexander, profeſſor of eloquence at Piſa, b. A. D. 1679, d. 1752, a tranſlator and critic.

Politian, Angelo, profeſſor of Latin at Florence, b. A. D. 1454, d. 1494, a learned and polite miſcellaneous writer.

Pollio, C. Aſinius, a Roman Conſul, fl. B. C. 40, an orator and poet.

Pollux, Julius, a celebrated Greek grammarian, fl. about A. D. 180.

Polonus, Martin, a Dominican friar, d. A. D. 1277, a chronographer.

Polyaenus, a Greek author on the ſtratagems of war, fl. A. D. 160.

Polybius, of Megalopolis, d. about B. C. 124, a ſtateſman, general, politician, and philoſopher; a judicious and impartial hiſtorian.

Polybus, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1305—1265.

Polycarp,

Po

Polycarp, Biſhop of Smyrna, d. A. D. 167.
Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, d. about B. C. 522, ambitious and cruel.
Polydectes, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 407—898.
Polydore, Virgil, an Italian prieſt, d. A. D. 1555, an inaccurate and ſuperficial hiſtorian.
Polydorus, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 775—724.
Polyhiſtor, Alexander Cornelius, fl. B. C. 88, an hiſtorian.
Polyphidas, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1211—1180.
Pomey, Francis, a French Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1673, verſant in claſſical learning.
Pomfret, an Engliſh divine and poet, b. A. D. 1667, d. 1703.
Pompeius, the Great, b. B. C. 107, d. 48, the rival of Julius Caeſar.
Pomponatius, Peter, an Italian philoſopher, b. A. D. 1462, d. 1525, learned.
Pomponius, Mela, an eminent Spaniſh geographer, fl. A. D. 45.
Pomponius, Laetus Julius, of Calabria, a philoſopher, antiquary, and critic, b. A. D. 1425, d. 1495.
Pona, Francis, of Verona, d. A. D. 1654, a learned phyſician.
Poncy, de Neuville, a French poet, b. A. D. 1698, d. 1737.
Pontanus, Joannes Jovianus, an Italian ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1426, d. 1503, a Latin poet.
Pontanus, Joannes Iſaacus, hiſtoriographer of Denmark, d. A. D. 1640, a mathematician and phyſician; learned and indefatigable.
Pontas, John, a French divine, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1728, a theologian and caſuiſtical writer.
Pontianus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 230—235.
Pontoppidan, Henry Lewis, of Copenhagen, d. A. D. 1764, a philoſopher and hiſtorian.
Poole, Mathew, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1669, a learned theologian, commentator, and critic.
Pope, Alexander, a celebrated Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1688, d. 1744, the prince of Engliſh poets.
Poquelin, a famous comedian; ſee Moliere.
Porée, Charles, a Jeſuit, profeſſor of rhetoric in the college of Lewis the Great, b. A. D. 1675, d. 1741, learned and ingenious.
Porphyrius, of Tyre, a Platonic philoſopher, d. about A. D. 304.
Porſenna, King of Hetruria, fl. B. C. 508.
Porta, John Baptiſt, of Naples, d. A. D. 1515, a good mathematician, natural hiſtorian, critic, and poet.
Porta, Simon, profeſſor of philoſophy at Piſa, b. A. D. 1497, d. 1554, a diſciple of Pomponatius.
Portes, Philip, of Chartres, b. A. D. 1546, d. 1606, a poet, and improver of the French language.
Portius, Gregory, of Italy, fl. about A. D. 1630, a Greek and Latin poet.
Portus, Francis, profeſſor of Greek at Geneva, d. A. D. 1581.
Porus, King of Babylon, beg. B. C. 731—726.
Poſadas, Francis, a Spaniſh Dominican, d. A. D. 1720, a laborious theologian.
Poſidonius, a Stoic philoſopher, fl. about B. C. 60, a geometrician, aſtronomer, and mechanic.
Poſtel, William, profeſſor of mathematics in Paris, b. A. D. 1510, d. 1581, a theologian, philoſopher, and philologiſt.
Poſtlethwayte, Malachy, an Engliſh commercial writer, d. A. D. 1767.
Potter, Chriſtopher, Dean of Durham, b. A. D. 1591, d. 1646, learned, pious, and charitable.
Potter, John, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1747, an eminent theologian, antiquary, and critic.
Poupart, Francis, a French phyſician, d. A. D. 1708, verſant in natural hiſtory.

Po——r

Pourchot, profeſſor of philoſophy at Paris, b. A. D. 1651, d. 1734.
Pourfour, Francis, a French phyſician, d. A. D. 1741, an excellent oculiſt.
Pouſin, Nicholas, an eminent French painter, b. A. D. 1594, d. 1665.
Prado, Jerom, profeſſor of theology at Cardova, b. A. D. 1547, d. 1595, a learned commentator.
Prateolus, Gabriel, a French eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1585.
Prat, Anthony du, Chancellor of France, in the beginning of the 16th century; he had great abilities, without integrity.
Praxagoras, of Athens, a Greek hiſtorian in the 4th century.
Praxiteles, a famous Greek ſculptor, fl. B. C. 330.
Preſtet, John, a French mathematician, d. A. D. 1692.
Preſtre; ſee Vauban.
Preti, Jerom, an Italian poet, d. A. D. 1626.
Prevot, d'Exiles, Anthony Francis, a French Abbot, b. A. D. 1697, d. 1763, a voluminous hiſtorian, and miſcellaneous writer.
Prevot, John, profeſſor of medicine in Padua, d. A. D. 1631, eſteemed.
Priamus, King of Troy, d. B. C. 1184.
Price, John, a learned theologian and commentator at Rome, d. A. D. 1676.
Prideaux, John, Biſhop of Wincheſter, b. A. D. 1578, d. 1650, a learned divine.
Prideaux, John, Biſhop of Worceſter, b. A. D. 1578, d. 1650, learned.
Prideaux, Humphrey, Dean of Norwich, b. A. D. 1648, d. 1724, a learned divine, and a judicious and impartial hiſtorian.
Priezac, Daniel de, an eminent French lawyer, b. A. D. 1590, d. 1662.
Primaticcio, Franceſco, an Italian painter, b. A. D. 1490, d. 1540.
Pringle, Sir John, phyſician to the Queen of England, d. A. D. 1782, eſteemed as a phyſician and a man of ſcience.
Priolo, Benjamin, of Venice, b. A. D. 1612, d. 1667, an impartial hiſtorian.
Prior, Matthew, an eminent Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1664, d. 1721, correct and judicious.
Priſcianus, of Caeſarea, fl. A. D. 525, an eminent grammarian and critic.
Priſcillian, a Spaniſh hereſiarch in the 4th century.
Pritannis, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 1221—1186.
Pritius, John, a French divine, b. A. D. 1662, d. 1707, learned and laborious.
Probus, Valerius, a Latin grammarian in the 2d century.
Procaccini, Camillus, of Bologna, b. A. D. 1546, d. 1602, a painter. Other eminent painters of the ſame name fl. in this period.
Procas, King of the Latines, beg. B. C. 818—795.
Procles, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 1102—1066.
Proclus, of Conſtantinople, a Platonic philoſopher, b. A. D. 412, d. 485.
Procopius, of Caeſarea, a Greek hiſtorian, fl. under Juſtinian.
Procopius, Gazaeus, a Greek ſophiſt and rhetorician, fl. A. D. 520.
Proeneus, a famous Greek ſophiſt, fl. B. C. 330.
Proercius, of Armenia, b. A. D. 471, d. 529, a philoſopher, rhetorician, and ſophiſt.
Proetus, king of Argos, beg. B. C. 1378—1341.
Prometheus, of Heraea, a Greek chronologer, fl. B. C. 770.
Propertius, Sextus Aurelius, a Latin poet, b. about A. D. 45, of ingenious, learned, and accurate
Proſper, of Aquitaine, d. about A. D.

Prot

Pr——y

Protagoras, a Greek philoſopher, fl. about B. C. 430.
Protogenes of Caunas, a famous painter, fl. B. C. 343.
Prudentius, of Spain, b. A. D. 348, d. 412, a Chriſtian poet.
Pruſias, King of Bythinia, beg. B. C. 229—186.
Pruſias II. King of Bythinia, beg. B. C. 186—149.
Prynne, William, an Engliſh lawyer, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1669, learned and indefatigable.
Pſalmanazar, George, the fictitious name of a learned hiſtorian, &c. in England, d. A. D. 1763, one of the compilers of the Univerſal Hiſtory; his real name is not known.
Pſammenitus, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 525—524.
Pſammetichus, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 670—616.
Pſammis, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 820—810.
Pſammuthis, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 600—594.
Pſellus, Michael, ſenior, a Greek philoſopher, phyſician, and rhetorician, fl. A. D. 870.
Pſellus, Michael, junior, a philoſopher, phyſician, hiſtorian, and orator, fl. A. D. 1060, verſant in all ſciences.
Pſinaches, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1033—1024.
Pſuſennes, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1098—1052.
Pſuſennes II. King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1024—994.
Ptolemy, Alorites, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 370—366.
Ptolemy, Ceraunus, King of Macedon, beg. B. C. 280—277.
Ptolemy, Soter, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 323—283.
Ptolemy, Philadelphus, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 283—245.
Ptolemy, Evergetes, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 245—220.
Ptolemy, Philopater, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 220—203.
Ptolemy, Epiphanes, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 203—179.
Ptolemy, Philometer, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 179—144.
Ptolemy, Phyſcon, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 144—115.
Ptolemy, Lathurus, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 115—106, reſtored 88—80.
Ptolemy, Alexander, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 106—88.
Ptolemy, Alexander II. King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 80—65.
Ptolemy, Dionyſius, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 65—46.
Ptolemy, Claudius, of Peluſium, fl. A. D. 150, a mathematician, aſtronomer, and geographer, eſteemed.
Puffendorf, Samuel, counſellor and hiſtoriographer to the King of Sweden, b. A. D. 1631, d. 1694, an eminent politician, civilian, and hiſtorian.
Puget, Peter, a French architect, ſculptor, and painter, b. A. D. 1623, d. 1695.
Pultney, William, Earl of Bath, a patriot, d. A. D. 1764.
Purcell, Henry, an eminent Engliſh muſician, b. A. D. 1658, d. 1695.
Purchas, Samuel, a learned Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1557, d. 1628, an hiſtorian.
Puteanus, Erycius, profeſſor of polite literature at Louvain, b. A. D. 1574, d. 1646, a learned and voluminous author.
Putſchius, Elias, of Antwerp, b. A. D. 1580, d. 1606, a grammarian and critic.
Puy, Henry, of Guelderland, b. A. D. 1574, d. 1646, an eminent lawyer, mathematician, and hiſtorian.
Puy, Peter, librarian to the French King, b. A. D. 1582, d. 1651, an hiſtorian.
Pygmalion, King of Tyre, beg. B. C. 928—924.
Pyrrho, a Greek philoſopher, b. B. C. 394, d. 304, founder of the ſect called Sceptics.
Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, one of the greateſt generals of antiquity, d. B. C. 272.
Pyrtiades, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 986—956.
Pythagoras, of Samos, a celebrated philoſopher, b. B. C. 568, d. 497, founder of a ſect of philoſophers.
Pythias, of Athens, fl. B. C. 330, a rhetorician and orator.

Qu——i Ra

Q

Quadratus, Biſhop of Athens, fl. about A. D. 125, an apologiſt for Chriſtianity.
Quarles, Francis, an Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1592, d. 1644.
Quarre, James, a French divine, d. A. D. 1656.
Quattromani, Sertorio, of Naples, d. A. D. 1606, a Latin and Italian poet.
Quellinus, Eraſmus, of Antwerp, b. A. D. 1607, d. 1678, an eminent painter.
Quenſtedt, John Andrew, of Quedlimburg, a Lutheran divine in the 17th century.
Querengi, Anthony, of Padua, an excellent poet, b. A. D. 1546, d. 1633.
Queſne, Abraham du, a brave French admiral, b. A. D. 1610, d. 1688.
Queſnay, N. the French King's counſellor and phyſician, d. A. D. 1774.
Queſnel, Paſquier, a prieſt of the oratory in France, b. A. D. 1634, d. 1719, a learned and pious theologian and annotator.
Queſnoy, Francis du, of Bruxelles, b. A. D. 1592, d. 1644, a ſculptor.
Quetif, James, a French Dominican friar, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1698, learned.
Quevedo, Villegas, Francis, of Madrid, b. A. D. 1570, d. 1645, a poet and ſatyriſt.
Quien, Michael de, of Boulogne, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1733, ſkilled in polite literature, and a good critic.
Quien, James, a French officer, lawyer, and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1647, d. 1728.
Quillet, Claudius, a French phyſician, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1661, a poet.
Quin, James, a celebrated Engliſh comedian, b. A. D. 1693, d. 1766.
Quinault, Philip, a French poet and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1635, d. 1688.
Quincy, John, an Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1723.
Quintilian, Marcus Fabius, a celebrated Roman rhetorician and orator, d. about A. D. 95.
Quintillus, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 270—270.
Quintinie, John de la, of Chabonois, fl. A. D. 1680, ſkilled in the theory and practice of agriculture.
Quintus, Curtius; ſee Curtius.
Quintus, Calabor, an ancient Greek poet in the 5th century.
Quiqueran, Peter de, Biſhop of Senez, b. A. D. 1526, d. 1550, a mathematician, and verſant in polite literature.
Quirini, Cardinal, a noble Venetian, a learned prelate, b. A. D. 1680, d. 1755, an antiquary and hiſtorian.
Quirinus, Publius Sulpicius, a Roman conſul, b. B. C. 11, d. A. D. 21.
Quiros, Auguſtin, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1566, d. 1622, a prolix commentator.

R

Rabanus, Maurus, Archbiſhop of Mentz, b. A. D. 788, d. 856, a theologian and commentator.
Rabelais, Francis, a famous French ſatyriſt, b. A. D. 1483, d. 1553.
Rabutin, Francis de Buſſi, fl. about A. D. 1555, ſkilled in the military art.
Rabutin, Roger, a French miſcellaneous writer, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1693.

Racan,

Ra

Racan, Honorat de Bevil, Marquis of, b. A. D. 1589, d. 1670, a poet; eafy, without energy.

Rachel, Joachim, a German poet and fatyrift, d. A. D. 1669.

Racine, John, a celebrated French poet, and dramatift, b. A. D. 1639, d. 1699.

Racine, Lewis, his fon, a French critic and poet, b. A. D. 1692, d. 1763.

Racine, Bonaventura, Canon of Auxerre, d. A. D. 1755, a theologian and preacher.

Raconis, Charles, Bifhop of Lavaur, b. A. D. 1580, d. 1646, a theologian and philofopher.

Raddcliffe, John, an eminent Engliih phyfician, b. A. D. 1650, d. 1714.

Raderus, Matthew, a German Jefuit, d. A. D. 1634, an antiquary and critic.

Radziwil, Nicholas, Chancellor of Lithuania, d. A. D. 1567.

Ragimbert, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 701—701.

Raguenet, Francis, a French Abbot, d. A. D. 1722, an hiftorian and antiquary.

Rainolds, John, an Engliih divine, b. A. D. 1549, d. 1607.

Raleigh, Sir Walter, a renowned Engliih admiral and patriot, b. A. D. 1552, d. 1618, an hiftorian.

Ralph, James, an Engliih hiftorian and poet, d. A. D. 1762, efteemed.

Ramazzini, Bernardin, an Italian phyfician, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1714.

Rameau, John Philip, an eminent French mufician, b. A. D. 1683, d. 1764.

Ramirus, King of Oviedo, in Spain, beg. A. D. 844—856.

Ramirus II. King of Leon, in Spain, beg. A. D. 927—950.

Ramirus III. King of Leon, in Spain, beg. A. D. 967—982.

Ramirus, King of Arragon, beg. A. D. 1035—1063.

Ramirus II. King of Arragon, beg. A. D. 1134—1137.

Ramfay, Andrew Michael, ftyled the Chevalier, b. A. D. 1686, d. 1743, a philofopher, politician, and hiftorian; efteemed.

Ramfay, Allan, a famous Scotch paftoral poet, d. A. D. 1758.

Ramus, Peter, regius profeffor in Paris, b. A. D. 1515, d. 1572, an eminent philofopher, mathematician, and orator.

Ramufio, John Baptift, of Venice, d. A. D. 1557, an hiftorian, and geographer.

Ranby, John, an Engliih furgeon, b. A. D. 1700, d. 1773.

Ranchin, Stephen, profeffor of law in Montpellier, d. A. D. 1583.

Randolph, Sir Thomas, an Engliih ftatefman, b. A. D. 1523, d. 1590.

Randolph, Thomas, an Engliih poet, b. A. D. 1605, d. 1634.

Raoux, Peter, a French painter, b. A. D. 1677, d. 1734.

Raphael, Sanzio, of Urbino, an excellent architect, b. A. D. 1483, d. 1520, the prince of modern painters.

Raphelengius, Francis, profeffor of Hebrew at Leyden, b. A. D. 1539, d. 1597, fkilled in the Oriental languages.

Rapin, Nicholas, of Poitou, d. A. D. 1608, a poet.

Rapin, Renatus, a famous French Jefuit, b. A. D. 1621, d. 1687, verfant in polite literature, and one of the fineft wits of his age.

Rapin, de Thoyras, Paul de, an excellent hiftorian, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1725.

Rafario, John Baptift, profeffor of polite literature at Venice, b. A. D. 1517, d. 1578.

Rafchid, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 1125—1136.

Rafis, or Rhafes, a famous Arabian phyfician, of the 10th century, an aftronomer and chymift.

Rataller, George, of Friefland, b. A. D. 1518, d. 1581, a Latin poet.

Ratches, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 744—749.

Rathos, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1716—1687.

Ra——e

Ravaliere, Peter, of Troyes, d. A. D. 1762, an hiftorian, critic, and poet.

Ravenna, John, profeffor of belles lettres at Florence, d. A. D. 1382.

Ravius, Chriftian, of Berlin, b. A. D. 1611, d. 1677, verfant in the Oriental languages: a grammarian.

Ravius, John, the fon of Chriftian, a phyfician.

Rawlinfon, Richard, an eminent English bibliographer, b. A. D. 1690, d. 1755.

Ray, John, an Engliih divine, b. A. D. 1628, d. 1705, a celebrated natural philofopher, hiftorian, and critic.

Raymarus, Nicolas, a learned Daniih mathematician and aftronomer, d. about A. D. 1600.

Raynaldi, Oderic, a Roman friar, d. about A. D. 1670, an hiftorian.

Raynaud, Theophilus, a learned Jefuit, b. A. D. 1584, d. 1663, a voluminous writer.

Raywald, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1130—1133.

Real, Cæfar Vichard de St. d. A. D. 1692, a polite French writer.

Real, Gafpar de, a French miicellaneous writer, b. A. D. 1682, d. 1752.

Reaumur, René, a celebrated French philofopher, b. A. D. 1683, d. 1757, a mathematician and natural philofopher.

Reboulet, Simon, a French Jefuit, b. A. D. 1687, d. 1752, an hiftorian.

Rebuffe, Peter, a French civilian, b. A. D. 1487, d. 1557, learned.

Recaredus, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 585—601.

Recaredus II. King of Spain, beg. A. D. 620—621.

Receiwind, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 653—672.

Rechenberg, Adam, profeffor of theology at Leipfic, b. A. D. 1642, d. 1721, a learned theologian and hiftorian.

Rechenberg, Charles Otho, his fon, b. A. D. 1689, d. 1751, a civilian.

Rechiarus, King of the Suevi in Spain, beg. A. D. 448—457.

Rechila, King of the Suevi in Spain, beg. A. D. 441—448.

Rechimer, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 631—633.

Reching, James, profeffor of divinity at Tubingen, b. A. D. 1579, d. 1628.

Redi, Francis, an Italian phyfician, b. A. D. 1626, d. 1697, an eminent natural philofopher, hiftorian, and poet.

Reginaldus, Anthony, a Dominican, of Albe, d. A. D. 1677, a theologian.

Reginon, a French Benedictine, d. A. D. 915, a chronologer.

Regiomontanus, John Muller, of Konifberg, b. A. D. 1436, d. 1476, a celebrated mathematician and aftronomer.

Regis, Peter Sylvanus, a French philofopher, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1707.

Regis, Peter, a French phyfician, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1720.

Regius, Urban, profeffor of rhetoric in Ingolftat, d. A. D. 1541.

Regius, Henry, profeffor of medicine at Utrecht, b. A. D. [illegible], d. 1679, a difciple of Descartes.

Reginald, king of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1553—[illegible].

Reynard, John Francis, a celebrated French [illegible] writer, b. A. D. 1647, d. 1709.

Regnaudin, Thomas, a French [illegible], b. A. D. [illegible], d. 1700.

Regnault, Noel, a jefuit, of Arras, b. A. D. [illegible], a natural philofopher.

Regner, King of Denmark, b. A. D. [illegible]—[illegible].

Regnier, Madame, a [illegible].

Regnier, Defmarets, a French [illegible], poet and tranflator.

Regnon, King of Denmark, [illegible] A. D. [illegible].

Re——i

Regulus, Attilius, a renowned Roman conſul and general, d. B. C. about 251, brave, diſintereſted, auſtere.

Rehoboam, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 979—962.

Reidanus, Everhard, of Arnheim, b. A. D. 1549, d. 1602, an hiſtorian.

Reinbeck, John Guſtavus, confeſſor of the Queen of Pruſſia, b. A. D. 1682, d. 1741, a theologian and metaphyſician.

Reineccius, Renier, a German hiſtorian and chronologer, d. A. D. 1525, learned.

Reineſius, Thomas, a German phyſician, b. A. D. 1587, d. 1667, verſant in polite literature and antiquity.

Reinhold, Eraſmus, a German mathematician, d. A. D. 1553.

Reland, Adrian, profeſſor of Oriental languages at Utrecht, b. A. D. 1676, d. 1718, a philoſopher, hiſtorian, critic, and poet.

Rembrandt, Van Ryn, an eminent Flemiſh painter, b. A. D. 1606, d. 1688.

Remeſmond, King of the Suevi, beg. A. D. 457—468.

Remi, Abraham, a good Latin poet, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1646.

Remond, de St Mard, of Paris, b. A. D. 1682, d. 1757, ſkilled in polite literature.

Renaudot, Theophraſtus, a French phyſician, b. A. D. 1623, d. 1653, the firſt author of news-papers in France.

Renaudot, Euſebius, of Paris, b. A. D. 1646, d. 1720, a theologian, philoſopher, and critic.

Reſenius, Peter, profeſſor of moral philoſophy in Copenhagen, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1688, an hiſtorian and antiquary.

Reſtaut, Peter, advocate of the parliament of Paris, d. A. D. 1764, an excellent grammarian.

Retz, Cardinal de, b. A. D. 1613, d. 1679, a learned, ambitious, and turbulent prelate.

Reuchlin, John, profeſſor of Greek at Ingolſtadt, b. A. D. 1450, d. 1502, a reſtorer of learning in Europe.

Reverend, de Bougy John, general of the French armies, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1658, diſtinguiſhed by his prudence and bravery.

Reuſner, Nicholas, of Sileſia, d. A. D. 1602, an hiſtorian and lawyer.

Reyher, Samuel, profeſſor of law at Kiel, b. A. D. 1635, d. 1714.

Reyneau, Charles, a learned French mathematician and philoſopher, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1728.

Reynold, Eraſmus, profeſſor of mathematics in Wittemberg, b. A. D. 1511, d. 1553, a celebrated aſtronomer, author of the Prutenic Tables.

Reys, Antonio, Dos, a celebrated Portugueſe poet, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1738.

Rhadi, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 934—940.

Rhameſes, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1641—1575.

Rhameſes, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1423—1363.

Rhampſes, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1504—1443.

Rhenanus, Beatus, a German critic and annotator, b. A. D. 1485, d. 1547.

Rhenferd, James, profeſſor of philoſophy at Franeker, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1712, an ingenious writer.

Rhoderick, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 711—717.

Rhodius, Ambroſe, a German phyſician, and mathematician, b. A. D. 1577, d. 1633.

Rhodius, John, a Daniſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1587, d. 1631.

Rhodobates, King of Pontus, beg. B. C. 440—401.

Rhodoman, Laurence, profeſſor of hiſtory in Wittemberg, b. A. D. 1546, d. 1606, a critic, poet, and tranſlator.

Ribadeneira, Peter, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1527, d. 1611, zealous, but credulous.

Ribera, Anaſtaſius Pantaleon de, a Spaniſh poet and ſatyriſt, fl. about A. D. 1633, the Scarron of Spain.

Ribera, Joſeph, an eminent Spaniſh painter, d. A. D. 1656.

Ri

Ribera, Francis, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1591, a commentator, eſteemed.

Riccardi, Nicholas, an Italian Dominican, fl. A. D. 1633, an hiſtorian and commentator.

Ricaut, or Rycaut, Sir Paul, an eminent Engliſh traveller, d. A. D. 1700, a politician, hiſtorian, critic, and tranſlator.

Ricci, Matthew, an Italian Jeſuit, an aſtronomer, and geographer, b. A. D. 1552, d. 1610, the firſt Jeſuit who ſettled in China.

Ricci, Michael Angelo, Cardinal, b. A. D. 1619, d. 1681, a mathematician.

Ricci, Sebaſtian, a Venetian painter, b. A. D. 1659, d. 1734.

Riccioli, Joannes Baptiſta, profeſſor of theology at Bologna, b. A. D. 1598, d. 1671, a judicious philoſopher, aſtronomer, mathematician, and chronologer.

Riccoboni, Lewis, of Modena, a celebrated actor, dramatiſt, and critic, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1753.

Richard, hiſtoriographer of France, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1727, an indifferent hiſtorian.

Richard, of Cornwall, Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1257—1257.

Richard, King of England, beg. A. D. 1189—1199, enterpriſing, brave.

Richard II. King of England, beg. A. D. 1377—1399, an imprudent prince.

Richard III. King of England, beg. A. D. 1483—1485, bold and tyrannical.

Richard, Martin, of Antwerp, a landſcape painter, b. A. D. 1590, d. 1635.

Richard, John, a French lawyer, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1719, author of many ſermons, a judicious, not animated writer.

Richardſon, Samuel, a famous Engliſh novel writer, b. A. D. 1688, d. 1761, author of Clariſſa, &c.

Richardus, Scotus, an eminent Scottiſh divine, d. A. D. 1173, a theologian.

Richemer, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 631—633.

Richelet, Caeſar Peter, of Champagne, b. A. D. 1631, d. 1698, a lexicographer.

Richer, Edmund, a judicious French theologian and critic, b. A. D. 1558, d. 1630.

Richer, Henry, a French poet and miſcellaneous writer, b. A. D. 1685, d. 1748.

Richlieu, Cardinal, prime miniſter of France, b. A. D. 1585, d. 1642, a theologian and politician, penetrating, ambitious, enterpriſing, and indefatigable.

Riciari, King of the Suevi, beg. A. D. 448—457.

Ricius, Paul, profeſſor of philoſophy in Pavia in the 16th century, learned.

Ridley, Nicholas, Biſhop of London, d. A. D. 1555, an eminent divine.

Ridley, Sir Thomas, a learned Engliſh civilian, d. A. D. 1628.

Ridolfi, Charles, a Venetian biographer, fl. about A. D. 1570.

Rigabelus, King of Babylon, beg. B. C. 693—692.

Rigaud, Hyacinth, a French painter, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1743, the Vandyke of France.

Rigault, Nicolas, counſellor of the parliament of Metz, b. A. D. 1577, d. 1654, a learned theologian and critic.

Rimini, Gregory, a French divine, d. A. D. 1358, ſubtile and acute.

Rimius, Henry, a German controverſial writer and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1756.

Rinuccini, Octavio, of Florence, a good poet, d. A. D. 1621, the inventor of operas.

Riolan, John, of Amiens, d. A. D. 1605, a phyſician.

Riolan, John, his ſon, a French phyſician, b. A. D. 1580, d. 1657, ſkilled in anatomy and botany.

Ripley,

Ri——o

Ripley, George, an Engliſh mathematician, d. about A. D. 1490.

Riquet, Peter Paul, an eminent French mathematician and engineer, d. A. D. 1680, projector of the canal of Languedoc.

Rittangelius, John Stephen, profeſſor of Oriental languages in Koninſberg, d. after A. D. 1652.

Ritterſhuys, Conrad, a learned German civilian, b. A. D. 1560, d. 1613, an excellent critic.

Rittmeier, Chriſtopher Henry, a German theologian, b. A. D. 1671, d. 1719, a compiler.

Rivetus, Andreas, profeſſor of theology in Leyden, b. A. D. 1573, d. 1651, a judicious theologian and critic.

Rivierus, Lazarus, profeſſor of medicine in Montpellier, d. A. D. 1656.

Rivinus, Andrew, of Hall, in Saxony, d. A. D. 1656, editor of the ancient poets, and a critic.

Rivius, John, a German divine, b. A. D. 1500, d. 1553, a controverſial writer.

Robbe, John, of Soiſſons, an engineer and geographer, d. A. D. 1721.

Robert, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1306—1329.

Robert II. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1370—1390.

Robert III. King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1390—1406.

Robert, King of France, beg. A. D. 922—923.

Robert, King of France, beg. A. D. 996—1031.

Robert, John, profeſſor of civil law in Orleans, d. A. D. 1590, eſteemed.

Robins, Benjamin, an ingenious Engliſh mathematician, b. A. D. 1707, d. 1751, editor of Anſon's voyage.

Robinſon, Tancred, an Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1748.

Rocaberti, John Thomas, archbiſhop of Valencia, b. A. D. 1624, d. about 1690, a compiler.

Rochefaucault, Francis, Duke of, a correct French writer, b. A. D. 1613, d. 1680.

Rocheſter, John Wilmot, Earl of, b. A. D. 1648, d. 1680, a poet.

Rodealdus, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 652—653.

Rodolph, Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1273—1292.

Rodolph II. Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1576—1612.

Rodolph, King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1572—1608.

Rodolph, Elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1106—1115.

Rodolph II. Elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1140—1142.

Rodolph, King of France, beg. A. D. 923—936.

Rodon, David, profeſſor of philoſophy at Nimes, d. A. D. 1665, an acute logician, and a ſubtile diſputant.

Roe, King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 628—595.

Roe, Sir Thomas, an eminent Engliſh ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1580, d. 1644, an able negotiator.

Roemer, Olaus, an eminent Daniſh mathematician and aſtronomer, b. A. D. 1644, d. 1710.

Rogers, John, an eminent Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1679, d. 1729.

Rogers, Captain Woods, an Engliſh navigator, d. A. D. 1732.

Rohan, Henry Duke of, a French politician, b. A. D. 1579, d. 1638, the chief of the Hugonots in France.

Rohauti, James, profeſſor of mathematics in Paris, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1675, a Carteſian philoſopher.

Rollenhaguen, George, a celebrated German poet, fl. A. D. 1595.

Rollin, Charles, profeſſor of eloquence in Paris, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1741, a judicious hiſtorian and critic.

Rollo, Duke of Normandy, d. about A. D. 927, enterpriſing, brave.

Rollo, Michael, a French mathematician, d. A. D. 1719.

Romano, Julio, an eminent Italian painter and deſigner, b. A. D. 1492, d. 1546.

Romanus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 897—897.

Ro——u

Romanus, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 919—944.

Romanus II. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 959—963.

Romanus III. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1028—1034.

Romanus IV. Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 1067—1071.

Rombours, Theodore, of Antwerp, d. A. D. 1637, a famous painter.

Romulus, King of Rome, beg. B. C. 753—709.

Rondelet, William, profeſſor of medicine in Montpellier, d. A. D. 1566.

Ronſard, Peter de, a French poet, b. A. D. 1526, d. 1585, harſh, and obſcure.

Rooke, Sir George, a gallant Engliſh admiral, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1708.

Roolw, King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 566—525.

Roque, Anthony, a French dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1744.

Roques, Peter, a French divine, b. A. D. 1685, d. 1748, a voluminous writer.

Rorie, King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 483—433.

Roſa, Salvator, an admirable Italian painter, b. A. D. 1614, d. 1673.

Roſarius, Jerom, Nuncio of Clement VII. learned and ingenious.

Roſcius, Quintus, a famous Roman comedian, fl. B. C. 80.

Roſcommon, Wentworth Dillon, Earl of, an Engliſh critic and poet, d. A. D. 1684.

Roſco, Mambrin, an Italian hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 1550, inaccurate and partial.

Roſier, Hugh Sureau de, Proteſtant paſtor in Orleans, in the 16th century.

Roſin, John, a German antiquary, b. A. D. 1550, d. 1626, ſkilled in claſſical learning.

Roſſi, John Anthony, an Italian civilian, b. A. D. 1488, d. 1544.

Roſſignol, Anthony, a famous decypherer of letters, d. A. D. 1683.

Roſtiſlaw, Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1155—1155.

Rota, Bernardin, of Naples, d. A. D. 1575, an eminent poet.

Rotan, John Baptiſt, Proteſtant paſtor of Rochelle, in the end of the 16th century; learned and ingenious.

Rotgans, Luke, a Dutch poet, b. A. D. 1645. d. 1710.

Rotharic, King of the Lombards, beg. A. D. 636—652.

Rotrou, John of Dreux, an excellent French tragic poet, b. A. D. 1606, d. 1650.

Rouſſeau, John Baptiſt, a celebrated French poet, b. A. D. 1669, d. 1741.

Rouſſeau, Jean Jacques, of Geneva, d. A. D. 1778, a celebrated philoſopher and poet.

Rowe, Nicholas, an Engliſh poet and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1673, d. 1718.

Rowe, Thomas, an Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1687, d. 1715.

Rowe, Elizabeth, an Engliſh poeteſs, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1737.

Rowley, an Engliſh mathematician, d. A. D. 1728, inventor of the orrery.

Roy, James le, baron of the Holy Empire, b. A. D. 1633, d. uncertain, ſkilled in polite literature.

Roy, William, a French divine, b. A. D. 1610, d. 1684.

Roy, Julian le, an eminent French mechanic, b. A. D. 1686, d. 1759.

Rubens, Sir Peter Paul, the moſt accompliſhed of all the Flemiſh painters, b. A. D. 1577, d. 1640, an excellent ſtateſman, hiſtorian, linguiſt, and architect.

Rubruquis, William, a famous Cordelier, fl. about A. D. 1250, author of travels through Tartary and China.

Rucellai, John, of Florence, a good poet, in the 16th century.

Rudbeck, Olaus, a learned Swediſh phyſician and profeſſor, at Upſal, b. A. D. 1630, d. 1702; a very learned antiquary and hiſtorian.

Rhudd,

Rhudd, Sayer, an Engliſh divine and phyſician, d. A. D. 1757.
Rue, Charles de la, a celebrated French Jeſuit, preacher, and poet, b. A. D. 1643, d. 1725, ſkilled in polite literature.
Ruffhead, Owen, an Engliſh lawyer, d. A. D. 1769.
Ruffi, Anthony, counſellor of ſtate in France, fl. A. D. 1650, learned.
Rufinus, favourite of the Emperor Theodoſius, d. A. D. 395, not eſteemed.
Rufus, of Epheſus, fl. B. C. 45, a phyſician.
Ruggeri, Coſmo, of Florence, an aſtrologer and magician, d. A. D. 1615.
Ruinart, Thierri, a French divine, b. A. D. 1657, d. 1709, an hiſtorian.
Ruiſdaal, Jacob, a Dutch landſcape painter, b. A. D. 1640, d. 1681.
Rungius, David, profeſſor of theology at Wittemberg, b. A. D. 1564, d. 1604, a judicious commentator.
Rupert, Prince, a brave general, b. A. D. 1619, d. 1682, the inventor of mezzotinto.
Rupert, Chriſtopher, Adam, profeſſor of hiſtory at Altorf, b. A. D. 1610, d. 1647, a commentator and critic.
Rurick, the firſt prince of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 861—879.
Ruſhworth, John, an eminent Engliſh lawyer, b. about A. D. 1607, d. 1690, author of Hiſtorical Collection.
Rundle, Thomas, Biſhop of Derry, in Ireland, d. A. D. 1743, a theologian.
Ruſſel, Edward, Earl of Oxford, a gallant Engliſh admiral, b. A. D. 1652, d. 1727.
Ruſſel, Lord William, a famous Engliſh patriot, b. A. D. 1639, d. 1683.
Ruſſel, Richard, an Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1768.
Ruſt, George, Biſhop of Dromore, d. A. D. 1670, a learned and judicious divine.
Rutgers, Janus, a Dutch critic, d. A. D. 1625.
Rutherford, Thomas, an eminent Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1771.
Rutilius, Rufus Publius, a Roman conſul, fl. B. C. 105, an hiſtorian.
Rutilius, C. Numantianus Gallus, prefect of Rome, fl. A. D. 410, a poet.
Ruyſch, Frederick, profeſſor of anatomy at Amſterdam, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1731, an excellent anatomiſt.
Ruyter, Michael Adrian, a gallant Dutch admiral, b. A. D. 1607, d. 1676.
Ryder, Sir Dudley, an eminent Engliſh lawyer, b. A. D. 1691, d. 1756.
Ryer, Peter, a French dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1605, d. 1658, ſkilled in the Greek and Latin tongues.
Rymer, Thomas, an eminent Engliſh lawyer and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1713, an excellent antiquary, and author of the Fœdera.
Ryſbrac, John Michael, an eminent ſtatuary in England, b. A. D. 1692, d. 1770.

S

Sa, de Miranda, a Portugueſe poet and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1495, d. 1558.
Saadi, a famous Perſian poet, fl. about A. D. 1258.
Saadias, Gaon, a famous Jewiſh Rabbi, b. A. D. 893, d. 943, a commentator.
Saavedra, author of Don Quixote. See Cervantes.
Sabacon, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 735—725.
Sabaſtier, Peter, of the Benedictine order, d. A. D. 1742, a theologian.
Sabellicus, Marcus, an Italian hiſtorian and poet, b. A. D. 1436, d. 1506.

Sabellius, of Ptolemais, fl. A. D. 260, an heretic.
Sabinian, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 604—605.
Sabinus, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 763—763.
Sabinus, Franciſcus, a German and Latin poet, d. A. D. 1547.
Sabinus, George, profeſſor of the belles lettres at Frankfort, b. A. D. 1508, d. 1560, a good Latin poet.
Sabliere, Anthony de Rambouillet de la, b. A. D. 1615, d. 1680, a poet.
Sacchi, Andrea, a celebrated Italian painter, b. A. D. 1594, d. 1668.
Sacchini, Francis, profeſſor of rhetoric at Rome, b. A. D. 1570, d. 1625, a miſcellaneous writer.
Sacco, Joſeph, profeſſor of medicine in Parma, d. A. D. 1718.
Sacheverel, Henry, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1724, ſeditious.
Sackville. See Dorſet.
Sacroboſco, John, called alſo Holywood, the moſt profound mathematician of his time, d. A. D. 1256.
Sacy, Lewis, advocate of the parliament of Paris, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1727, an excellent lawyer and orator.
Sadler, John, an eminent Engliſh lawyer, b. A. D. 1615, d. 1674, verſant in the Oriental languages.
Sadock, a famous Jewiſh rabbi, fl. about B. C. 220, founder of the ſect of Sadducees.
Sadolet, James, Cardinal, b. A. D. 1477, d. [illegible] a judicious theologian, philoſopher, and poet.
Sadyattes, King of Lydia, beg. B. C. 631—619.
Sage, Alain Rene le, an ingenious French dramatiſt and romance writer, b. A. D. 1667, d. 1747.
Sagittarius, Jaſper, profeſſor of hiſtory at Hall, b. A. D. 1643, d. 1694, a learned and judicious hiſtorian and antiquary.
Sagredo, John, a Venetian ſtateſman, d. about A. D. 1700, an hiſtorian.
Sainte, Aldegonde, of Bruſſels, a ſtateſman, civilian, and patriot, d. A. D. 1598, very learned.
Saitis, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 2066—2047.
Saladin, Sultan of Grand Cairo, d. A. D. 1193, a renowned general and legiſlator.
Sale, George, an Engliſh hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1736.
Salerne, Francis, phyſician at Orleans, d. A. D. 1760, ſkilled in natural hiſtory.
Salgado, Francis, a Spaniſh lawyer, d. A. D. 1664, a controverſial writer.
Salian, James, Jeſuit of Avignon, d. A. D. 1640, a theologian and annaliſt.
Salier, James, a French divine, b. A. D. 1615, d. 1707, verſant in ſcholaſtic theology.
Sallengre, Albert Henry de, an ingenious and laborious Dutch hiſtorian, antiquary, and critic, b. A. D. 1694, d. 1723.
Sallier, Claude, profeſſor of Hebrew in Paris, d. A. D. 1761, ſkilled in polite literature.
Sallo, Dionyſius, of Paris, an excellent French critic, b. A. D. 1626, d. 1669, projector of the Journal des Sçavans.
Salluſt, C. Criſpus, an excellent Latin hiſtorian, b. B. C. 86, d. 35.
Salmaſius, Claudius, a French hiſtorian and critic of uncommon abilities, and great erudition, b. A. D. 1596, d. 1653.
Salmeron, Alphonſus, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1516, d. 1585, a voluminous and prolix writer.
Salmon, William, an Engliſh miſcellaneous writer, fl. A. D. 1680.
Salvador, Andrew, an excellent Italian dramatic poet, fl. A. D. 1618.
Salvian, an ancient father of the church, fl. A. D. 440, a theologian.
Salviani, Hippolito, an Italian phyſician, b. A. D. 1513, d. 1572.

Sa

Salviati, Francis, of Florence, b. A. D. 1510, d. 1563, a famous painter.

Salvini, Antonio-Maria, profeſſor of Greek at Florence, d. A. D. 1729, a learned and laborious poet and tranſlator.

Sambuck, John, a learned Hungarian phyſician, b. A. D. 1531, d. 1584, an hiſtorian and critic.

Samſon, judge of Iſrael, d. B. C. 1117.

Samuel, judge of Iſrael, a prophet and hiſtorian, d. B. C. 1061.

Samuel, King of Bulgaria, begg. A. D. 974—1014.

Sanadon, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1676, d. 1733, a poet and tranſlator.

Sanchez, Thomas, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1551, d. 1611, learned.

Sanchez, Francis, profeſſor of phyſic at Toulouſe, b. A. D. 1562, d. 1632, a learned phyſician and philoſopher.

Sancho, King of Leon in Spain, begg. A. D. 955—967.

Sancho II. King of Caſtile in Spain, begg. A. D. 1065—1072.

Sancho III. King of Caſtile in Spain, beg. A. D. 1157—1158.

Sancho IV. King of Leon and Caſtile, beg. A. D. 1283—1295.

Sancho, King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 856—853.

Sancho I. King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 905—926.

Sancho II. King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 972—994.

Sancho III. King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 1000—1035.

Sancho IV. King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 1054—1076.

Sancho V. King of Navarre and Arragon, beg. A. D. 1076—1094.

Sancho VI. King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 1150—1194.

Sancho VII. King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 1194—1234.

Sancho, King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1185—1212.

Sancho II. King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1223—1246.

Sanchoniathon, a Phœnician hiſtorian, fl. B. C. 1200.

Sancroft, William, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1693, learned and pious.

Sandes, Pagin, a French divine, b. A. D. 1470, d. 1541, a theologian and critic.

Sanctius, Francis, of Spain, b. A. D. 1523, d. 1600, a learned grammarian.

Sanctorius, of Padua, an eminent phyſician, fl. about A. D. 1615.

Sandæus, Maximil. a Jeſuit of Amſterdam, d. A. D. 1656, a moral and controverſial writer.

Sanderſon, Robert, Biſhop of Lincoln, b. A. D. 1587, d. 1663, a theologian, and an excellent caſuiſt.

Sanderus, Anthony, canon of Ypres, fl. A. D. 1641, an hiſtorian.

Sandius, Chriſtopher, a Pruſſian divine, b. A. D. 1644, d. 1680, a Socinian.

Sandrart, Joachim, of Frankfort, b. A. D. 1606, d. 1683, an eminent painter, hiſtorian, biographer, and antiquary.

Sandys, Edwin, Archbiſhop of York, b. A. D. 1519, d. 1588, eſteemed as a theologian.

Sandys, Sir Edwin, Knight, an eminent politician and patriot, b. A. D. 1561, d. 1629, an excellent orator.

Sandys, George, brother of the foregoing, a celebrated traveller and poet, b. A. D. 1578, d. 1643, eſteemed.

Sannazar, Jacopo, an excellent Italian poet, b. A. D. 1458, d. 1530.

Sanſon, Nicholas, an eminent French mathematician and geographer, b. A. D. 1599, d. 1667, author or of an excellent Atlas.

Sanſovino, Francis, an Italian poet, b. A. D. 1521, d. 1586, a careleſs writer.

Santeuil, John Baptiſt, an eminent French poet, b. A. D. 1635, d. 1697.

Sanuti, Martin, of Venice, a biographer, d. about A. D. 1337.

Saoduchinus, King of Babylon, beg. B. C. 607—647.

Sapor, King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 241—272.

Sa——

Sapor II. King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 310—380.

Sapor III. King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 383—388.

Sappho, of Lesbos a Lyrick poet, flourished B. C. [illegible].

Sarafin, John Francis, a French poet, b. A. D. [illegible], d. 1654, an excellent miſcellaneous writer in proſe and verſe.

Sardanapales, the 14th King of Aſſyria, [illegible] B. C. 821—821.

Sarisbury, or Salisbury, John of, an Engliſh philoſopher, hiſtorian, and critic, b. A. D. 1115, d. 1180.

Sarnanus, Conſtantius, an Italian monk, d. A. D. 1595, a ſubtile philoſopher and writer.

Sarpi, Paul, of Venice, a profound Theologian, philoſopher, mathematician, and hiſtorian. See Paul.

Sarpiondo, Alexander, of Delft, a Carthuſian, b. A. D. 1516, d. 1553, a theologian and excommunicator.

Savage, Richard, an Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1698, d. 1743, hardly and unfairly, elevated and depreſſed.

Savage, John, a French lawyer, d. A. D. 1672, eſteemed in poetical compoſitions.

Savary, James, a celebrated French merchant, b. A. D. 1622, d. [illegible].

Savile, Sir Henry, Knight, [illegible] Eton and Oxford, b. A. D. 1549, d. 1622, very learned himſelf and a great encourager of learning.

Saul, King of Iſrael, [illegible] B. C. [illegible]—1056.

Saunderſon, Nicholas, profeſſor of mathematics in Cambridge, b. A. D. 1682, d. 1739.

Savonarola, Jerom, a famous Dominican friar, b. A. D. 1452, d. 1498, a learned theologian.

Saurin, James, paſtor at the Hague, b. A. D. 1677, d. 1730, a celebrated preacher.

Saurin, Joſeph, a French mathematician, b. A. D. 1659, d. 1737.

Saxtel, Peter, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1613, d. 1672, a Latin poet.

Sauvages, Francis, an eminent French phyſician, b. A. D. 1706, d. 1767.

Sauveur, Joſeph, profeſſor of mathematics in Paris, b. A. D. 1653, d. 1716.

Saxe, Maurice, Count [illegible] Marſhal General, b. A. D. 1696, d. 1750, author of Mes Reveries.

Saxo, the Grammarian, of Denmark, d. about A. D. 1203, a judicious and candid hiſtorian.

Scævola, Mucius, a Roman [illegible], fl. B. C. 528.

Scala, Bartholomew, [illegible], b. A. D. 1424, d. 1497, a politician.

Scaliger, Julius Cæſar, [illegible] a learned phyſician, philoſopher, critic, and poet, b. A. D. 1484, d. 1558.

Scaliger, Joſeph Juſtus, [illegible], of Caſtelma, b. A. D. 1540, d. 1609, an eminent critic, hiſtorian, and chronologer.

Scanderbeg, George Caſtriot, King of Albania, b. A. D. 1404, d. 1467, a brave and ſucceſsful warriour.

Scarborough, [illegible] Charles, [illegible] Phyſicians, d. A. D. 1694, an ingenious and learned man.

Scarron, Paul, a French [illegible], b. A. D. 1611, d. 1660.

Schaaf, Charles, profeſſor of [illegible], b. A. D. 1649, d. 1724, eſteemed [illegible].

Schaffer, Simon, of Saxony, [illegible], b. A. D. 1535, d. 1573.

Schedius, Paul, of Hungary, d. A. D. [illegible], an excellent poet.

Schefferus, John, [illegible], b. A. D. 1621, d. 1679, a [illegible].

Schelhammer, [illegible], b. A. D. 1652, a [illegible].

Scheibler, Christian, [illegible] Edmund, b. A. D. 1589, d. 1653, a [illegible].

Schickard, Wilhelm, [illegible], b. A. D. 1773, d. 1635,

a mathematician and aftronomer, the firft who difcovered fpots on the fun's difk.

Schelhammer, Gouth. Chriſt. profeſſor of medicine at Kiel, b. A. D. 1649, d. 1716, a learned and ingenious phyſician.

Schelſtratus, Emmanuel, keeper of the Vatican, b. A. D. 1644, d. 1690, verſant in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.

Scheuchzer, John James, profeſſor of mathematics at Zurich, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1738, a phyſician and natural hiſtorian.

Schidone, Barthol. an Italian painter, b. A. D. 1560, d. 1616.

Schilter, John, of Miſnia, a learned lawyer, and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1705.

Schlichting, Jonas, a Socinian writer in Poland, b. A. D. 1587, d. 1661, a learned commentator.

Schmeizel, Martin, an eminent German philoſopher, civilian, and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1679, d. 1747.

Schmid, Erafmus, profeſſor of mathematics at Wittemberg, b. A. D. 1560, d. 1637, a learned critic and commentator.

Schmid, Sebaſtian, profeſſor of Oriental languages at Straſburg, d. A. D. 1677.

Schmidt, John Andrew, profeſſor of theology at Helmſtadt, b. A. D. 1652, d. 1720, a learned theologian, philoſopher, and hiſtorian.

Schneider, John, profeſſor of philoſophy at Hall, in the concluſion of the 17th century.

Schodoler, Wernher, a Swiſs chronologer, fl. about A. D. 1520.

Schoepflin, John Daniel, profeſſor of hiſtory at Straſburg, d. A. D. 1771.

Scholarius, George, a learned Greek theologian, d. about A. D. 1460.

Schomberg, Henry de, Marſhal of France, b. A. D. 1583, d. 1632, a renowned general, and an able ſtateſman.

Schomberg, Frederick, commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in Ireland, b. A. D. 1608, d. 1690, very brave.

Schomberg, Iſaac, an eminent Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1761.

Schoner, John, profeſſor of mathematics at Nuremberg, b. A. D. 1477, d. 1547, a good mathematician and aſtronomer.

Schoneus, Cornelius, a Dutch dramatic poet, b. A. D. 1540, d. 1611.

Schoock, Martin, Profeſſor of Philoſophy at Frankfort, d. A. D. 1665, an ingenius theologian, philoſopher, hiſtorian, and critic.

Schorel, John, a Flemiſh painter, muſician, &c. b. A. D. 1495, d. 1562.

Schottus, Andreas, of Antwerp, a Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1552, d. 1629, a critic, and ſkilled in claſſical learning.

Schottelius, Juſtus, a German lawyer, d. A. D. 1679, a grammarian.

Schrevelius, Cornelius, a learned Dutch critic, d. A. D. 1667, ſkilled in claſſical learning.

Schulemburg, Matthias John, Count, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1726, a brave German general.

Schultens, Albert, profeſſor of Hebrew at Leyden, b. A. D. 1686, d. 1750, an excellent critic, ſkilled in the Oriental languages.

Schuppius, John, paſtor at Hamburg, b. A. D. 1610, d. after 1661, a theologian and philoſopher.

Schurman, Anna Maria, a very learned German lady, b. A. D. 1607, d. 1678, verſant in polite literature.

Schurtzfleiſch, profeſſor of eloquence at Wittemberg, b. A. D. 1641, d. 1708, a judicious compiler and a ſevere critic.

Schwartz, Chriſtopher, of Ingolſtadt, an eminent painter, b. A. D. 1550, d. 1593, ſtyled the German Raphael.

Schwartz, Berthold, a German Cordelier, fl. about A. D. 1330, the inventor of gun-powder.

Schwenter, Daniel, profeſſor at Altorf, b. A. D. 1585, d. 1636, a mathematician.

Schwerin, Count, a brave Pruſſian general, d. A. D. 1757.

Scioppius, Gaſper, a learned German critic, b. A. D. 1576, d. 1649, ſkilled in claſſical learning.

Scipio, Publius Cornelius Africanus, a very brave Roman general, d. about B. C. 184.

Scipio, Æmilianus Publius, ſtyled Africanus Minor, d. about B. C. 129, deſtroyer of Carthage.

Scipio, L. Cornelius, ſirnamed Aſiaticus, fl. B. C. 190.

Scipio, Naſica, a brave and eloquent Roman general, d. about B. C. 100.

Scipio, Claramontius, profeſſor of philoſophy in Piſa, d. after A. D. 1686, an excellent mathematician.

Scopas, a famous Greek architect and ſculptor, fl. B. C. 430.

Scot, John. See Duns.

Scot, Reginald, an ingenious Engliſh author againſt witchcraft and magic, d. A. D. 1599.

Scot, Michael, a learned mathematician and aſtrologer in the 13th century.

Scott, John, a very judicious Engliſh divine, b. about A. D. 1638, d. 1695, an excellent writer.

Scribonius, William Adolphus, a German phyſician and philoſopher in the end of the 16th century.

Scrimer, Henry, profeſſor of law at Geneva, b. A. D. 1496, d. 1561, an hiſtorian.

Scudery, George, a French poet and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1603, d. 1667.

Scudery, Magdalene, his ſiſter, b. A. D. 1607, d. 1701, a French noveliſt and poeteſs.

Scultet, Abraham, profeſſor of divinity at Heidelberg, b. A. D. 1556, d. 1662, a learned theologian.

Scymnus, of Chios, fl. B. C. 90, a geographer.

Sebaſtian, King of Portugal, beg. A. D. 1557—1578, brave but unfortunate.

Sebaſtiano, an eminent Venetian painter, b. A. D. 1485, d. d. 1547.

Sebonde, Raymond, profeſſor of divinity at Barcelona, d. about A. D. 1432, a theologian, philoſopher, and phyſician.

Seckendorf, Guy Lewis de, counſellor of ſtate to the Elector of Brandenburg, b. A. D. 1626, d. 1692, a good linguiſt, and verſant in law, hiſtory, and divinity.

Secker, Thomas, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D. 1693, d. 1768, a learned prelate, and an excellent preacher.

Secouſſe, Dion. Francis, a French lawyer, b. A. D. 1691, d. 1755.

Secundus, a Dutch Latin poet, b. A. D. 1511, d. 1536.

Sedley, Sir Charles, an Engliſh poet and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1639, d. 1701.

Sedulius, a prieſt and Latin poet, fl. A. D. 440.

Seed, Jeremiah, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1747, an excellent preacher.

Segar, Sir William, an Engliſh herald, d. A. D. 1633.

Segaud, William, of Paris, Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1743, a celebrated preacher, nervous and elegant.

Seghers, Gerard, a Flemiſh painter, b. A. D. 1592, d. 1651. Daniel, d. A. D. 1660.

Segneri, Paul, an Italian Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1624, d. about 1694, a theologian.

Segrais, John, a French poet and noveliſt, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1701.

Sejanus, Ælius, favourite and miniſter of ſtate to Tiberius, d. A. D. 31.

Selchim, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1948—1896.

Selden, John, a celebrated Engliſh antiquary, b. A. D. 1584, d. 1654, ſkilled in politics, hiſtory, and antiquity.

Seleucus, Nicanor, King of Syria, beg. B. C. 312—280.

Seleucus, Callinicus, King of Syria, beg. B. C. 246—226.

Seleucus, Ceraunus, King of Syria, beg. B. C. 226—223.
Seleucus, Philopater, King of Syria, beg. B. C. 193—175.
Seleucus, Epiphanes, King of Syria, beg. B. C. 175—161.
Selim, Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1512—1520.
Selim II. Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1560—1574.
Sellius, Godfrey, a learned German hiſtorian and geographer, d. A. D. 1767.
Sema-kouang, a Chineſe hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 1063.
Sema-tſien, a Chineſe hiſtorian, fl. B. C. 104.
Semellier, John Laurence, of Paris, d. A. D. 1729, a theologian and moraliſt.
Semiramis, Queen of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 2075—2033.
Sempronius, the name of many renowned Romans.
Senac, John, an eminent French phyſician, d. A. D. 1770.
Senacherib, King of Aſſyria, fl. B. C. 713.
Seneca, Lucius Anneus, a Stoic philoſopher and tragic poet, d. A. D. 65.
Seneçai, Ant. Bauderon de, a French poet, b. A. D. 1643, d. 1737.
Senguerd, Arnold, a Dutch philoſopher, b. A. D. 1611, d. 1667. Wolfud, his ſon, a philoſopher.
Sennertus, Daniel, an eminent phyſician and profeſſor in Wittemberg, b. A. D. 1572, d. 1637, a chymiſt, ſingular in his opinions.
Sennertus, Andrew, profeſſor of Oriental languages in Wittemberg, b. A. D. 1534, d. 1619, eſteemed.
Septal, Lewis, of Milan, a philoſopher and phyſician, d. A. D. 1633.
Sepulfeda, John Genez, of Spain, fl. A. D. 1561, a theologian and controverſial writer.
Serarius, Nicholas, profeſſor of theology at Mentz, b. A. D. 1557, d. 1609, a very learned theologian, philoſopher, and critic.
Serenus, a Roman phyſician and poet, contemporary to Caracalla.
Sergius, Patriarch of Conſtantinople, d. A. D. 639, founder of the ſect of Monothelites.
Sergius, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 687—701.
Sergius II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 844—847.
Sergius III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 904—911.
Sergius IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1009—1012.
Serlio, Sebaſtian, an Italian architect, fl. about A. D. 1544.
Sermon, William, an Engliſh phyſician, fl. A. D. 1673.
Serranus, a French Calviniſt divine, d. A. D. 1598, a theologian, controvertiſt, and tranſlator.
Sertorius, Q. a brave Roman captain, d. about B. C. 73.
Servandoni, John Nicholas, a celebrated Florentine architect, b. A. D. 1695, d. 1766.
Servetus, Michael, of Arragon, a very learned and ingenious phyſician, b. A. D. 1520, d. 1553, a theologian and controverſial writer.
Servius, Tullius, King of Rome, beg. B. C. 578—544.
Servius, Honoratus, a Latin grammarian and commentator, fl. about A. D. 410.
Seſac, King of Egypt, contemporary to Rehoboam, perhaps the ſame with Sheſhonchus.
Seſonchis, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 994—973.
Seth, the ſon of Adam, b. B. C. 3878, d. 2906.
Sethos, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1555—1504.
Settle, Elkanah, an Engliſh dramatic poet, b. A. D. 1648, d. 1724.
Sevechus, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 725—711.
Severus, Septimius, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 193—211, active, brave.
Severus II. Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 305—307.
Severus III. Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 461—465.

Severinus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 640—640.
Sevigne, Marie de Rabutin, &c. a learned and ingenious French Lady, b. A. D. 1626, d. 1696.
Sewell, George, an eminent Engliſh phyſician, and dramatiſt, d. A. D. 1726.
Sextus, Empiricus, an ancient Greek phyſician, fl. about A. D. 160.
Seyſſel, Claude, Archbiſhop of Turin, d. A. D. 1520, a learned theologian and hiſtorian.
Sforza, James, a renowned warrior, d. A. D. 1424.
Sforza, Francis, an able ſtateſman, and a renowned general, d. A. D. 1466.
Shadwell, Thomas, an Engliſh poet and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1642, d. 1692.
Shaftesbury, Anthony Aſhley Cooper, Earl of, an able ſtateſman and lawyer, b. A. D. 1621, d. 1683.
Shaftesbury, Anthony Aſhley Cooper, Earl of, an ingenious moral philoſopher, b. A. D. 1671, d. 1713, an elegant writer.
Shakeſpeare, William, an inimitable Engliſh dramatic poet, b. A. D. 1564, d. 1616.
Sharp, James, Archbiſhop of St Andrews, d. A. D. 1679, a bigoted and zealous.
Sharp, John, Archbiſhop of York, b. A. D. 1644, d. 1713, a learned divine, and an excellent preacher.
Sharp, Gregory, an eminent Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1771.
Shaw, Thomas, profeſſor of Greek at Oxford, b. about A. D. 1692, d. 1751, a famous traveller.
Shaw, Peter, an Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1763.
Sheffield. See Buckingham.
Sheldon, Gilbert, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D. 1598, d. 1677, learned, pious, and charitable.
Shem, the ſon of Noah, b. B. C. 2457, d. 1857.
Shenſtone, William, an Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1714, d. 1763, ſimple and eaſy, without variety.
Sherburn, Sir Edward, an Engliſh dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1702, a miſcellaneous writer.
Sherlock, William, a very judicious Engliſh divine, dean of St Paul's, b. A. D. 1641, d. 1707, a perſpicuous and accurate writer.
Sherlock, Thomas, Biſhop of London, b. A. D. 1678, d. 1761, a conciſe, ingenious, and elegant writer.
Shirley, James, an eminent Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1604, d. 1666.
Short, Thomas, an Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1685.
Short, James, an eminent Engliſh mathematical inſtrument maker, d. A. D. 1768, an excellent optician.
Shovel, Sir Cloudeſley, a gallant Engliſh admiral, b. A. D. 1650, d. 1707.
Shuckford, Samuel, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1754, noted in ancient learning.
Siang-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. [illegible]
Siang-yn-kong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. [illegible]
Siao-kia, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. [illegible]
Siao-fin, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. [illegible]
Siao-y, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. [illegible]
Sibet, Urb. Godfrey, profeſſor of [illegible], A. D. 1722, learned.
Sicard, Cauſſes, a French miſſionary to China, d. A. D. 1715.
Sicil[illegible], Publius Cornelius, Lucius Roſcius, and Titus Roſcius, in 449.
Sichard, John, [illegible] A. D. 1552.
Sicyon, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1[illegible]
Sidney, Sir Philip, an [illegible], A. D. 1554, d. 1586, learned and [illegible]

Si

Sidney, Algernon, a famous Engliſh patriot, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1683, author of excellent discourses upon government.

Sidonius, Apollinaris, Bishop of Auvergne, fl. A. D. 470, versant in sacred and profane history.

Sigar, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 177—190.

Sigebert, King of Metz, in France, beg. A. D. 561—575, a great prince.

Sigebert II. King of Auſtrasia, beg. A. D. 651—656, weak and superſtitious.

Sigebert, a French friar, d. A. D. 1112, a chronologer and biographer.

Sigefroi, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 760—800.

Sigefroi, Elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 927—937.

Sigeric, King of Visigoths, beg. A. D. 415—415.

Sigismund, Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1410—1438.

Sigismund, King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1372—1438.

Sigismund, Duke of Poland, beg. A. D. 1506—1548.

Sigismund II. King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1548—1572.

Sigismund III. King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1587—1632.

Sigismund, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1592—1604.

Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1373—1415.

Signorelli, Luca, a Florentine painter, b. A. D. 1439, d. 1521.

Sigonius, Carolus, professor of Greek at Bologna, b. A. D. 1525, d. 1584, versant in ancient history, and a good critic.

Silius, Italicus, Caius, a Roman consul, d. about A. D. 100, a poet.

Silo, King of Oviedo, in Spain, beg. A. D. 774—783.

Silva, John Baptist, a French physician, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1744.

Silverius, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 536—547.

Silvester. See Sylvester.

Silvester, Francis, general of the Dominicans, b. A. D. 1474, d. 1528, a theologian.

Simeon, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 888—917.

Simeon, Stilites, of Cilicia, a famous monk and hermit, d. A. D. 461.

Simeon, Metaphrastes, of Conſtantinople, fl. about A. D. 950, a biographer.

Simeon, of Durham, an old Engliſh hiſtorian, fl. about A. D. 1175.

Simler, Josias, a German theologian and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1531, d. 1576.

Simon, the Jewish High Priest of the Jews, beg. B. C. 322—283.

Simon II. Jewish High Priest, beg. B. C. 211—191.

Simon, Maccabeus, Jewish Prince, and High-priest, beg. B. C. 144—135.

Simon, Richard, a French divine, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1712, an excellent critic, well versed in Oriental learning.

Simon, Thomas, a famous English engraver of medals, fl. A. D. 1653.

Simon, John Conrade, engraver of the royal medals at Paris, d. A. D. 1710.

Simon, Edmund, professor of Ecclesiastical Polity at Rheims, b. A. D. 1702, d. 1760, author of Ecclesiastical Theology.

Simonides, of Ceos, a Greek poet, b. B. C. 462.

Simonides, a Grecian philosopher, b. B. C. 492.

Simonneau, Charles, a famous engraver, d. A. D. 1728.

Simplicius, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 468—483.

Simplicius, a Platonic philosopher, fl. A. D. 450, a commentator.

Simpſon, Thomas, professor of mathematics at Woolwich, b. A. D. 1710, d. 1761.

Simpſon, Edward, an Engliſh divine, in the 17th century, a chronologer.

Simpſon, Thomas, professor of medicine in St Andrews, b. A. D. 1695, d. 1729.

Sinatrockes, King of Parthia, beg. B. C. 73—66.

Si——o

Sionita, Gabriel, professor of Oriental languages in Paris, fl. A. D. 1618.

Siri, Vittorio, a French Abbé and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1608, d. 1685.

Sirlet, Flavius, an eminent Roman engraver, b. A. D. 1514, d. 1637.

Sirmond, James, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1559, d. 1651, a learned theologian and eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian.

Sirmond, John, hiſtoriographer of France, d. A. D. 1649.

Sirois, King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 628—629.

Sifebud, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 612—621.

Sifenna, King of Viſigoths, beg. A. D. 631—636.

Siuen-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 847—860.

Siwald, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 155—177.

Siwald II. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 190—201.

Siwald III. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 371—378.

Siward, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 341—340.

Siward II. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 812—812.

Siward III. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 850—856.

Siward King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 40— d. uncertain.

Siward, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 450—472.

Sixtus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 119—127.

Sixtus II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 257—259.

Sixtus III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 432—440.

Sixtus IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1471—1484.

Sixtus V. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1585—1590.

Skelton, John, an Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1529.

Skinner, Stephen, an Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1622, d. 1667, an antiquary and critic.

Skield, King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 966—887.

Sleidan, John, a learned German hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1506, d. 1555.

Sloan, Sir Hans, an eminent Engliſh phyſician and naturaliſt, b. A. D. 1660, d. 1752.

Smalridge, George, Biſhop of Briſtol, b. A. D. 1666, d. 1719, a theologian and poet.

Smart, Chriſtopher, an Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1771, a miſcellaneous writer.

Smellie, William, an Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1763, an anatomiſt, and ſkilled in midwifery.

Smendis, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1129—1098.

Smith, Thomas, an Engliſh ſtateſman and politician, b. A. D. 1512, d. 1577, an hiſtorian and critic.

Smith, John, a learned Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1652.

Smith, Thomas, an Engliſh divine, hiſtorian, and critic, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1710.

Smith, Edmund, a celebrated Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1668, d. 1710, elegant and harmonious; an excellent critic.

Smollet, Tobias, an Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1720, d. 1771, an indifferent hiſtorian, but an excellent noveliſt.

Snape, Andrew, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1742.

Snell, Willebrod, a Dutch mathematician, b. A. D. 1591, d. 1626, profeſſor at Leyden.

Snion, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 378—401.

Snorro, a Swediſh ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1179, d. 1262, an hiſtorian.

Snyders, Francis, an eminent Flemiſh painter, b. A. D. 1581, d. 1657.

Soanen, John, Biſhop of Senez, b. 1647, d. 1740, a learned and pious prelate.

Socinus, Mariano, profeſſor of canon law at Padua, b. A. D. 1401, d. 1467, an eminent civilian.

Socinus, Faustus, the founder of the ſect of Socinians, b. A. D. 1539, d. 1604.

Socolove, Staniſlaus, a Poliſh divine, d. A. D. 1619, a theologian and controverſial writer.

Socrates,

So——p

Socrates, a famous Greek philoſopher, b. about B. C. 470, d. 400.

Socrates, a Greek eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian, about the beginning of the 5th century.

Soimonove, Theodore, of Ruſſia, d. A. D. 1766, an aſtronomer and geographer.

Soliman, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 715—717.

Soliman, Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1402—1410.

Soliman II. Ottoman Emperor, beg. A. D. 1520—1566.

Soliman, Schah of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1666—1694.

Solimena, Francis, a celebrated Neapolitan painter, b. A. D. 1657, d. 1747.

Solinus, Julius, a Roman grammarian and hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 190.

Solis, Anthony, a Spaniſh hiſtorian and poet, b. A. D. 1610, d. 1686.

Solomon, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 1019—979.

Solomon, Ben-virga, a Spaniſh rabbi, fl. about, A. D. 1620, a phyſician and hiſtorian.

Solon, the famous Athenian legiſlator, b. B. C. 638, d. 558.

Solvatius, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 767—787.

Solvius, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 375—380.

Somers, John, Lord, an eminent Engliſh ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1652, d. 1716, a lawyer, politician, and patriot.

Somerſet, Edward Seymour, Duke of, an upright, but unfortunate Engliſh ſtateſman, d. A. D. 1552.

Somerville, William, an Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1743, a mediocriſt in poetry.

Somner, William, a learned Engliſh civilian and antiquary, b. A. D. 1606, d. 1669.

Sophi, Schah of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1501—1523.

Sophi II. Schah of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1628—1642.

Sophocles, a celebrated Greek tragic poet, b. B. C. 497, d. 406.

Sorbiere, Samuel, a French phyſician, b. A. D. 1615, d. 1670.

Sorbonne, Robert de, an eminent French divine, b. A. D. 1201, d. 1274, founder of a college in Paris.

Sorel, Charles, hiſtoriographer of France, fl. A. D. 1640, not eſteemed.

Soſares, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1389—1369.

Soſarmes, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1294—1252.

Soſigenes, a famous Egyptian mathematician and aſtronomer, fl. B. C. 46.

Soter, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 168—177.

Soto, Domin. a learned Spaniſh divine, b. A. D. 1494, d. 1560.

Soubiſe, John de Parthenai, Lord of, a French Proteſtant hero, d. A. D. 1566.

Souciet, Stephen, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1671, d. 1745, a learned chronologer.

Souen-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 827—781.

South, Robert, a learned Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1716, an excellent preacher.

Southern, Thomas, an eminent dramatiſt in England, b. A. D. 1660, d. 1746.

Southwell, Sir Robert, ſecretary of ſtate for Ireland, d. A. D. 1703.

Sou-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 756—763.

Souza, Emanuel, a Portugueſe hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1640.

Sozomen, Hermes, a Greek eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian in the 5th century.

Spanheim, Frederick, a learned Dutch divine, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1649.

Spanheim, Ezekiel, his ſon, an eminent Pruſſian ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1629, d. 1710, a learned antiquary and hiſtorian.

Spanheim, Frederick, brother of Ezekiel, profeſſor of divinity at Leyden, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1701.

Sp——t

Sparre, Baron, a Swediſh ſenator and patriot, in the 16th century.

Spartacus, a bold and ſeditious Roman ſlave, d. B. C. 71.

Sparthacus, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1617—1575.

Spartianus, Ælius, a Latin hiſtorian and biographer, fl. A. D. 290.

Speed, John, an Engliſh hiſtorian, antiquary, and chronologer, b. A. D. 1555, d. 1629.

Spelman, Sir Henry, an eminent Engliſh antiquary, b. A. D. 1561, d. 1641.

Spence, Joſeph, an Engliſh poet and critic, d. A. D. 1768.

Spencer, John, a learned and ingenious Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1630, d. 1695.

Spencer, Edmund, a celebrated Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1598, author of the Fairy Queen.

Speratus, Paul, a German Lutheran divine, b. A. D. 1484, d. 1554.

Sperling, John, profeſſor of natural philoſophy at Wittemberg, b. A. D. 1603, d. 1658.

Speroni, an elegant Italian writer, b. A. D. 1500, d. 1588.

Speuſippus, of Athens, a Platonic philoſopher, fl. B. C. 340.

Sphereus, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1675—1647.

Spinckes, Nathaniel, prebendary of Saliſbury, b. A. D. 1653, d. 1727, a pious divine.

Spinello, an eminent Tuſcan painter, fl. about A. D. 1380.

Spinoſa, Benedict de, a Dutch philoſopher and atheiſt, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1677, a ſubtle metaphyſician.

Spon, Charles, a French phyſician, b. A. D. 1609, d. 1684.

Spon, James, the ſon of Charles, a phyſician, b. A. D. 1647, d. 1686, an hiſtorian and antiquary.

Spondanus, Henricus, Biſhop of Pamiers, b. A. D. 1568, d. 1643, continuator of the annals of Baronius.

Spotiſwood, John, Archbiſhop of St Andrews, b. A. D. 1565, d. 1639, an eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian.

Sprangher, Bartholomew, a German painter, b. A. D. 1546, d. 1623.

Sprat, Thomas, Biſhop of Rocheſter, b. A. D. 1636, d. 1713, a very elegant writer.

Squire, Samuel, Biſhop of St David's, b. A. D. 1714, d. 1766, a judicious theologian, and verſant in ancient hiſtory.

Sſee-ouang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 440—442.

Stackhouſe, Thomas, a learned and judicious Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1752, verſant in ſacred hiſtory.

Stahl, George Erneſt, an eminent German phyſician, b. A. D. 1660, d. 1734, a chymiſt.

Stancarus, Francis, a Poliſh reformer, b. A. D. 1501, d. 1574.

Stanhope, George, an Engliſh divine and commentator, b. A. D. 1660, d. 1720.

Staniſlaus, King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1704—1733, a philoſopher and politician.

Staniſlaus II. King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1764.

Stanley, Thomas, a learned Engliſh gentleman, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1678, verſant in ancient and polite learning.

Stapylton, Sir Robert, an Engliſh dramatic poet, d. A. D. 1660.

Statius, P. Papinius, a Latin poet, fl. in the reign of Domitian.

Statius, Achilles, a learned Italian miſcellaneous writer, b. A. D. 1524, d. 1581.

Stauracies, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 811—811.

Stebbing, Henry, a judicious Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1700.

Steele, Sir Richard, a celebrated Engliſh miſcellaneous writer, b. A. D. 1676, d. 1720, principal author of the Spectator, Tatler, &c.

Steenſure, adminiſtrator of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1471—1497.

Steenſure II. adminiſtrator of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1512—1520.

Steenwick, Henry, a Dutch painter, b. A. D. 1533, d. 1603.

S. B.

Stella, James, an eminent painter in France, b. A. D. 1596, d. 1647.
Steuchil, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1054—1060.
Stengelius, Charles, a German Benedictine, fl. A. D. 1625, a theologian.
Stengelius, George, a Jeſuit, of Augſburg, d. A. D. 1651, a moral and controverſial writer.
Stennet, Joſeph, an eminent Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1758.
Stephanus, of Byzantium, an excellent grammarian in the 5th or 6th century.
Stephen, King of England, beg. A. D. 1135—1154, imprudent, ambitious.
Stephen, Eaſtern Emperor, beg. A. D. 928—945.
Stephen, King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 997—1038.
Stephen II. King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1114—1131.
Stephen III. King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1161—1174.
Stephen IV. King of Hungary, beg. A. D. 1270—1272.
Stephen, King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1575—1586.
Stephen, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 253—257.
Stephen II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 752—757.
Stephen III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 768—772.
Stephen IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 816—817.
Stephen V. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 885—891.
Stephen VI. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 896—897.
Stephen VII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 929—931.
Stephen VIII. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 939—942.
Stephen IX. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1057—1058.
Stephens, Robert, a famous printer at Geneva, b. A. D. 1503, d. 1559, verſant in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, a good critic.
Stephens, Charles, his brother, a Greek and Latin miſcellaneous writer, d. A. D. 1564.
Stephens, Henry, the ſon of Robert, a correct printer, and moſt excellent critic, b. A. D. 1528, d. 1598, the beſt Greek ſcholar of his time.
Stephinates, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 691—684.
Stepney, George, an Engliſh ſtateſman, politician, and poet, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1707.
Sterne, Laurence, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1713, d. 1768, an author of original genius, and great ſenſibility of heart.
Steſichorus, an ancient Greek poet, fl. B. C. 560, grave and majeſtic.
Stevin, Simon, a Flemiſh mathematician, d. A. D. 1633.
Stewart, Peter, profeſſor at Ingolſtadt, b. A. D. 1550, d. 1621, a theologian and commentator.
Sthenelus, King of Mycenae, beg. B. C. 1270—1262.
Sthenelus, King of Argos, beg. B. C. 1520—1509.
Stigelius, John, of Saxe-Gotha, a good Latin poet, b. A. D. 1515, d. 1562.
Stillingfleet, Edward, Biſhop of Worceſter, b. A. D. 1635, d. 1699, a learned theologian and controverſial writer.
Stock, Chriſtian, profeſſor at Jene, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1733, verſant in the Oriental languages.
Stoefler, John, a famous mathematician and aſtrologer, b. A. D. 1452, d. 1531, profeſſor at Tubingen.
Stone, George, Archbiſhop of Armagh, d. 1764, a theologian and critic.
Stoupe, John Nicholas, profeſſor of phyſic at Baſil, b. A. D. 1512, d. 1621.
Stow, John, an eminent Engliſh antiquary and chronologer, b. A. D. 1525, d. 1605.
Strabo, an excellent Greek philoſopher, hiſtorian, and geographer, d. A. D. 25, learned and judicious.
Strada, Famianus, of Rome, a Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1649, an hiſtorian.
Strafford, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of, b. A. D. 1593, d. 1641, an able, but unfortunate ſtateſman.

Streater, Robert, a famous Engliſh painter, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1680.
Strigelius, Victorinus, profeſſor of Ethics in Heidelberg, b. A. D. 1524, d. 1569, a theologian.
Strozzi, Cyriacus, profeſſor of philoſophy at Piſa, b. A. D. 1504, d. 1565.
Strozzi, Thomas, an Italian Jeſuit, fl. A. D. 1670, a miſcellaneous writer.
Strozzi, Nicholas, a famous Italian poet, b. A. D. 1590, d. 1654.
Struvius, Burchard, an eminent German civilian, d. A. D. 1538, verſant in juriſprudence, hiſtory, and antiquities.
Struvius, George, his ſon, a civilian, d. A. D. 1691.
Strykius, Samuel, a German civilian, d. A. D. 1710.
Strype, John, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1737, a biographer.
Stubbe, Henry, an Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1631, d. 1676, a miſcellaneous writer.
Stuckius, J. William, of Zurich, d. A. D. 1607, verſant in ancient hiſtory.
Stukely, William, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1687, d. 1767, an antiquary.
Sturmius, John, a learned German author, b. A. D. 1507, d. 1589, an excellent linguiſt and grammarian.
Suante, Nelſon Sture, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1503—1513.
Suarez, Francis, profeſſor of theology in Conimbra, b. A. D. 1548, d. 1617, a voluminous writer.
Suckling, Sir John, an Engliſh poet and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1613, d. 1641.
Sueno, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 980—1015.
Sueno II. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1048—1074.
Sueno III. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1147—1157.
Suen-ti, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 73—48.
Suen-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 569—583.
Suercher, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 172—173.
Suercher II. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1144—1150.
Suercher III. King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1192—1210.
Suercherſon, King of Sweden, beg A. D. 1162—1168.
Suetonius, Paulinus, governour of Numidea, fl. A. D. 62, a brave general.
Suetonius, a celebrated Roman hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 117.
Suibdager, King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 856—830.
Suicer, John Gaſpard, profeſſor of Hebrew at Zurich, d. A. D. 1688.
Suidas, a learned Greek lexiographer, fl. about A. D. 1090, an hiſtorian, biographer, and antiquary, not accurate.
Sully, Duke of, prime miniſter to Henry the Great, b. A. D. 1559, d. 1641, an excellent politician and hiſtorian.
Sulpitius, Gallus, a Roman aſtronomer, fl. B. C. 168.
Sulpitius, Severus, of Aquitain, d. about A. D. 420, an eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian.
Supperville, Daniel, a Dutch divine, b. A. D. 1657, d. 1728.
Surena, a renowned Parthian general, d. B. C. 52.
Surita, Jerom, a learned Spaniſh hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1580.
Surius, Laurence, a German divine, b. A. D. 1522, d. 1578, an hiſtorian, not eſteemed.
Suze, Counteſs of, a famous French poeteſs, d. A. D. 1673.
Swammerdam, John, profeſſor of phyſic at Amſterdam, b. A. D. 1637, d. 1680, an eminent naturaliſt.
Swieten, Van, an eminent German phyſician, d. A. D. 1770, eſteemed.
Swift, Jonathan, dean of St Patrick's, b. A. D. 1667, d. 1745, an eminent divine, politician, and wit; ſtyle ſimple and pure.
Swintilla, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 621—631.
Swintilla II. King of Spain, beg. A. D. 636—640.
Sydenham, Thomas, an excellent Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1689, highly eſteemed.

Sy Ta

Sylburgius, Frederick, a learned German grammarian, commentator, and critic, b. A. D. 1546, d. 1596.
Sylla, conful and dictator of Rome, b. B. C. 138, d. 78, tyrannical.
Sylveſter, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 314—335.
Sylveſter II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 999—1003.
Sylvius, Poſthumius, King of Latins, beg. B. C. 1140—1114.
Sylvius, Francis, profeſſor of theology in Douay, b. A. D. 1581, d. 1649, a commentator.
Sylvius, James, an eminent French phyſician, b. A. D. 1478, d. 1555.
Symmachus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 498—514.
Symmachus, a Roman conſul and philoſopher, fl. A. D. 391.
Syncellus, George, of Conſtantinople, fl. about A. D. 792, a chronologer.
Syneſius, Biſhop of Ptolemais, fl. A. D. 410, learned and eloquent.
Synge, Edward, Archbiſhop of Tuam in Ireland, b. A. D. 1659, d. 1741, a theologian.
Syphax, King of Numidia, d. B. C. 195, a renowned general.
Syrianus, of Alexandria, d. about A. D. 450, a Platonic philoſopher.
Syrus, Publius, a Latin comic poet, in the reign of Auguſtus.

T

Tabor, John Otho, a learned German civilian, b. A. D. 1604, d. 1674.
Tachus, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 359—357.
Tachelotis, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 923—910.
Tacitus, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 275—276, a prudent prince.
Tacitus, a celebrated Roman hiſtorian, d. A. D. 99.
Tacquet, Andrew, of Antwerp, a Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1660, a mathematician.
Taſi, Andrew, a Florentine painter, b. A. D. 1213, d. 1294.
Tai-keng, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1691—1666.
Tai-khang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 2188—2159.
Tai-kia, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1753—1722.
Taille, John and James, French dramatiſts, d. A. D. 1638 and 1562.
Tai-tching, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1637—1562.
Tai-ting, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1194—1191.
Tai-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 626—652.
Tai-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 763—782.
Tai-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 907—913.
Tai-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 977—988.
Tai-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1324—1329.
Tai-tſou, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 907—913.
Tai-tſou, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 951—954.
Tai-tſou, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 960—977.
Taiſand, Peter, a French civilian, d. A. D. 1715.
Talbot, John, Earl of Shrewſbury, a renowned ſtateſman and general, d. A. D. 1453.
Talbot, William, Biſhop of Durham, b. A. D. 1659, d. 1730.
Talbot, Charles, Chancellor of Great Britain, b. A. D. 1680, d. 1737, a conſummate ſtateſman.
Taliacotius, Gaſpar, ſurgeon to the Great Duke of Tuſcany, b. A. D. 1553, d. 1599.
Talitcheve, Baſil, of Aſtracan, fl. A. D. 1750, an excellent hiſtorian.
Tallard, Marſhal, a brave French general, b. A. D. 1652, d. 1728.
Tallemint, Francis, almoner of the King of France, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1693.

Ta——e

Tamerlane, or Timur-beg, Emperor of the Tartars, beg. A. D. 1360—1405, the conqueror of Perſia, and of the Ottoman Empire.
Tandemus, a German heretick, fl. about A. D. 1124.
Tanner, Thomas, Biſhop of St Aſaph, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1735. a learned antiquary.
Tanner, Adam, a German theologian, b. A. D. 1572, d. 163[illegible].
Tappen, Silveſter, a German Proteſtant divine, b. A. D. 167[illegible], d. 1747, a theologian, hiſtorian, and geographer.
Tapperus, profeſſor of divinity at Louvain, b. A. D. 148[illegible], d. 1559.
Taracus, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 711—691.
Tarquin, Priſcus, King of Rome, beg. B. C. 616—578.
Tarquin, Superbus, King of Rome, beg. B. C. 544—509.
Tartaglia, Nicolas, an Italian mathematician, d. A. D. 1557.
Tartini, a famous Italian muſician, b. A. D. 1692, d. 1770.
Taſſo, Torquato, the prince of Italian poets, b. A. D. 1544, d. 1595.
Taſſoni, Alexander, an Italian ſatyriſt and critic, b. A. D. 1565, d. 1635.
Talle, Lewis, a Benedictine, and Biſhop of Bethleim, b. A. D. 1685, d. 1754.
Tate, Nahum, poet laureat of England, d. A. D. 1716, eſteemed.
Tatian, one of the Fathers of the Chriſtian church, fl. A. D. 172.
Tatius, Achilles, an ancient Chriſtian prelate and mathematician.
Taubman, Frederick, profeſſor of poetry at Wittemberg, b. A. D. 1565, d. 1613, a Latin poet, and verſant in claſſical learning.
Tavernier, John Baptiſt, a famous French traveller, b. A. D. 1605, d. 1689.
Taulerus, John, a German myſtic divine, d. A. D. 1361.
Taurellus, Nicholas, profeſſor of phyſic at Altdorf, b. A. D. 1547, d. 1606.
Tauvri, Daniel, an eminent French phyſician, b. A. D. 1669, d. 1721.
Taylor, Jeremiah, Biſhop of Down and Connor in Ireland, d. A. D. 1667.
Taylor, John, an Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1584, d. 1654.
Taylor, John, a learned Engliſh diſſenting divine, b. A. D. 1693, d. 1761, author of an Hebrew and Engliſh concordance.
Tchang-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 76—[illegible].
Tchao-lie-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 221—223.
Tchao-ſiuen, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 915—917.
Tchao-ti, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 89—74.
Tchao-ſiang-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 255—250.
Tchao-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 889—905.
Tchao-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1152—1[illegible].
Tche-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 150—147.
Tchcou-ku, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 252—238.
Tche-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1[illegible]—11[illegible].
Tching-tang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1766—1753.
Tching-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 32[illegible]—[illegible].
Tchin-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. [illegible]—1[illegible].
Tching-ti, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. [illegible]—[illegible].
Tching-ting, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1068—[illegible].
Tching-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1[illegible]—1[illegible].
Tchi-vang, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. [illegible]—[illegible].
Tching-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1115—[illegible].
Tchoang-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. [illegible]—[illegible].
Tchoang-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. [illegible]—[illegible].
Tchong-ſiang-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 255—2[illegible].
Tchong-khang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 2[illegible]—[illegible].
Tchong-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. [illegible]—[illegible].
Tchong-ting, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1[illegible]—[illegible].
Tchong-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 7[illegible]—[illegible].
Tchouen-hio, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. [illegible]—[illegible].

[illegible]

Tc——h

Tchun-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 805—806.
Tchin-tcheou, a Chineſe hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 250.
Tchu-hu, a famous Chineſe hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 1160.
Teiſſier, Anthony, a French refugee, at Berlin, d. A. D. 1716, an hiſtorian and biographer.
Telerick, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 771—776.
Teleſis, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 763—763.
Teleutias, a Lacedemonian general, d. B. C. 361, generous, brave.
Teleſphorus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 127—139.
Tell, William, a Swiſs patriot, and one of the authors of the revolution of the Swiſs Cantons, d. A. D. 1307.
Tellier, Marquis de Louvois, a renowned French ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1640, d. 1691.
Temple, Sir John, an eminent Iriſh lawyer and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1677.
Temple Sir William, his ſon, a celebrated Engliſh ſtateſman and politician, b. A. D. 1629, d. 1700, learned and judicious.
Templeman, Peter, an Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1769.
Tencin, Cardinal, a French ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1679, d. 1758.
Teniers, David, an eminent Flemiſh painter, b. A. D. 1582, d. 1649.
Teniers, David, his ſon, a painter and engraver, b. A. D. 1610, d. 1694.
Teniſon, Thomas, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D. 1636, d. 1715, an excellent primate.
Tentzellius, William Erneſt, a German hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1659, d. 1707.
Terhilis, King of Bulgaria, in the beginning of the 17th century.
Terburg, Sir Gerard, a Dutch painter, b. A. D. 1608, d. 1681.
Terentius, Publius, an excellent Latin comic poet, b. B. C. 194, d. 159.
Terentius, an aſtronomer, d. A. D. 1630, reformer of the Chineſe kalendar.
Terpander, a Greek poet and muſician, fl. about B. C. 650.
Terraſſon, John, Abbé, a French critic and tranſlator, b. A. D. 1669, d. 1752, an excellent practical philoſopher.
Tertre, Francis, a French Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1759, an hiſtorian.
Tertullian, one of the Fathers of the Chriſtian church, d. A. D. 216, the chief of the Latin Fathers.
Teſauro, Emanuel, a Piedmonteſe philoſopher and hiſtorian in the 16th century.
Teſti, Fulvio, the prince of Italian Lyric poets, d. A. D. 1646.
Tethmoſis, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1806—1796.
Te-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 780—805.
Teutaeus, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1183—1139.
Teutanes, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1215—1183.
Texeira, Joſeph, a Portugueſe Dominican, b. A. D. 1543, d. 1620, a theologian, politician, and hiſtorian.
Thaddeus, of Florence, an eminent phyſician, fl. A. D. 1280.
Thales, a Grecian philoſopher, mathematician, and aſtronomer, b. B. C. 640, d. after 548, founder of the Ionic ſect.
Thamas, Schah of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1523—1575.
Thamas II. Schah, of Perſia, beg. A. D. 1730—1732.
Thaulerus, a German Dominican, d. A. D. 1361, a theologian.
Themiſtius, an ancient Greek orator and philoſopher, d. about A. D. 387.
Themiſtocles, a renowned Atheniun general, b. B. C. 514, d. 449, a great ſtateſman and commander.
Theobald, Lewis, an Engliſh miſcellaneous writer.
Theocritus, a Greek paſtoral poet, fl. B. C. 282.
Theodebald, King of Metz, in France, beg. A. D. 547—553.
Theodebert, King of Metz, in France, beg. A. D. 534—547, a great prince.

Th

Theodebert II. King of Auſtratia, in France, beg. A. D. 596—612.
Theodogeſilus, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 548—550.
Theodomir, King of the Suevi, beg. A. D. 559—570.
Theodora, Eaſtern Roman Empreſs, beg. A. D. 1054—1057.
Theodore. See Neuhoff.
Theodoret, Biſhop of Cyrus, b. A. D. 387, d. 457, an eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian.
Theodorus, Laſcaris, Greek Emperor, beg. A. D. 1204—1222.
Theodorus II. Greek Emperor, beg. A. D. 1255—1260.
Theodorus Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 642—649.
Theodorus II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 898—898.
Theodorus, Grand Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1584—1598.
Theodorus, Emperor of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1676—1682.
Theodorus, Studites, b. A. D. 759, d. 826, a theologian and controverſial writer.
Theodorick, King of Goths, in Italy, beg. A. D. 493—526.
Theodorick, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 419—451.
Theodorick II. King of Spain, beg. A. D. 452—466.
Theodorick, King of Metz, in France, beg. A. D. 511—534, ambitious and cruel.
Theodorick, or Therri II. King of Orleans, in France, beg. A. D. 596—613.
Theodorick III. King of Neuſtria, in France, beg. A. D. 670—691.
Theodorick IV. King of Neuſtria, in France, beg. A. D. 720—737.
Theodoſius, Eaſtern Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 379—395.
Theodoſius, junior, Eaſtern Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 408—450.
Theodoſius III. Eaſtern Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 716—717.
Theodoſius, a Greek mathematician and aſtronomer, fl. B. C. 75, inventor of an univerſal ſun-dial.
Theognis of Megara, a Greek poet, fl. about B. C. 540.
Theon, a Greek ſophiſt and rhetorician, fl. B. C. 117.
Theon, of Alexandria, a celebrated mathematician and aſtronomer, fl. A. D. 385.
Theophanes, Archbiſhop of Novogorod, d. A. D. 1736, a good theologian and orator.
Theophilus, Biſhop of Antioch, d. A. D. 182, a theologian.
Theophilus, a famous patriarch of Alexandria, d. about A. D. 412.
Theophraſtus, of Ereſus, a Greek Peripatetic philoſopher, b. B. C. 376, d. 288.
Theophylact, a Bulgarian prelate, d. after A. D. 1077, a theologian and commentator.
Theopompus, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 770—723.
Therſippus, Archon of Athens, beg. B. C. 995—954.
Theſeus, King of Athens, beg. B. C. 1235—1205.
Theſpies, Archon of Athens, beg. B. C. 826—799.
Theſpis, a Greek tragic poet, fl. about B. C. 510, the firſt who repreſented tragedy at Athens.
Theudis, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 531—548.
Thevenot, librarian to the French King, b. A. D. 1621, d. 1692, a celebrated traveller.
Thibaut, King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 1234—1253.
Thibaut II. King of Navarre, beg. A. D. 1253—1270.
Thierri, King of France. See Theodorick.
Thiers, John Baptiſt, a French divine, b. A. D. 1636, d. 1703, a theologian.
Thineus, King of Aſſyria, beg. B. C. 1139—1109.
Thomas, Nicolas, profeſſor in Padua, b. A. D. 1460, d. 1533, a philologer.
Thomaſius, James, a German philoſopher, and critic, d. A. D. 1684.
Thomaſius, Chriſtian, his ſon, profeſſor of law at Hall, b. A. D. 1672, d. 1628.

Thomaſſin,

Th——i

Thomaſſin, Lewis, of Aix in Provence, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1695, a learned theologian, philoſopher, and humaniſt.

Thomſon, James, an excellent Scottiſh poet, b. A. D. 17[illegible], d. 1748.

Thorentier, James, a French divine, d. A. D. 1713.

Thoreſby, Ralph, an eminent Engliſh antiquary and biographer, b. A. D. 1658, d. 1725.

Thoriſmond, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 451—452.

Thorius, Raphael, an Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1629.

Thorndyke, Herbert, prebendary of Weſtminſter, d. A. D. 1672, learned.

Thornhill, Sir James, an eminent Engliſh painter, b. A. D. 1676, d. 1732.

Thou, or Thuanus, a celebrated French hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1553, d. 1617, profound, judicious, impartial.

Thraſybulus, King of Syracuſe, baniſhed B. C. 460, tyrannical, cruel.

Thraſybulus, a brave Athenian general and patriot, d. B. C. 390.

Thſin-chi-hoang-ti, Emperor of China, begs. B. C. 246—209.

Thucydides, a celebrated Greek hiſtorian, b. B. C. 471, d. 391, correct, conciſe, and elevated.

Thurimas, King of Macedon, begs. B. C. 774—729.

Thurimachus, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1862—1817.

Thurloe, John, an Engliſh ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1668, a lawyer and hiſtorian.

Thuoris, King of Egypt, beg. B. C. 1358—1352.

Thyard, Pontus, a French prelate, d. A. D. 1605, a philoſopher and poet.

Thymaetes, King of Athens, beg. B. C. 1130—1128.

Thyſius, Anthony, a learned German critic and commentator on ancient hiſtorians, in the 17th century.

Tibaldei, Antonio, of Italy, b. A. D. 1457, d. 1537, a Latin poet.

Tibergi, Lewis, Jeſuit, a French theologian, d. A. D. 173[illegible].

Tiberinus, King of the Latins, beg. B. C. 925—915.

Tiberius, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 14—37.

Tiberius II. Eaſtern Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 57[illegible]—582.

Tiberius, Abſimarus, Eaſtern Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 698—705.

Tiberius, Gracchus, a brave Roman tribune, d. about B. C. 132.

Tibullus, Albius, a Latin elegiac poet, contemporary to Ovid.

Ti-ci, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 2360—2351.

Ti-chon, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 2257—2[illegible].

Tickell, Thomas, an Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1676, d. 174[illegible], an excellent verſifier.

Ti-ki, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1857—1818.

Tigranes, King of Syria, beg. B. C. 83—69.

Ti-hian, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1275—1279.

Ti-hoei, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 2[illegible]—2[illegible].

Ti-kiae, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1898—1837.

Ti-ki, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 2167—2158.

Ti-kiong, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1921—1879.

Ti-ko, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 2436—2366.

Tillemont, Lewis Sebaſtian le Nain de, one of the moſt judicious and accurate French hiſtorians and critics, b. A. D. 1637, d. 1698.

Tillet, John, Biſhop of Meaux, d. A. D. 1570, verſant in Roman law and eccleſiaſtical antiquity, and a good Engliſh.

Tilly, John, Count de, a brave and experienced general, d. A. D. 1637.

Tillotſon, John, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D. 16[illegible], d. 1694, a good judicious divine, and an excellent preacher.

Ti-man, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. [illegible]14—1060.

Timaeus, Siculus, a Greek hiſtorian, fl. B. C. 278, parſed.

Timocharis, a Greek mathematician, fl. B. C. 27[illegible].

Ti——r

Timoleon, a famous Corinthian general, d. B. C. 317, prudent, brave.

Timon, of Athens, a miſanthrope, fl. about B. C. 42[illegible].

Timotheus, a renowned Athenian general, d. B. C. 376.

Timur-beg. See Tamerlane.

Tindal, Matthew, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1657, d. 1733, a freethinker.

Ting-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 620—585.

Tintoret, Giacomo Robuſti, a famous Venetian painter, b. A. D. 1512, d. 1594, a diſciple of Titian.

Ti-paou-koueu, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 4[illegible]—5[illegible].

Ti-ping, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1278—1279.

Ti-pu-kiang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1989—1951.

Tiraqueau, Andrew, an eminent French lawyer, d. A. D. 1558, a voluminous writer.

Tiridates, King of Parthia, beg. B. C. 252—215.

Tiſamenes, the 1ſt King of Mycenae, beg. B. C. 1117—1104.

Tiſſaphernes, a renowned Perſian general, d. B. C. [illegible]95.

Ti-ſiang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 2150—2115.

Ti-ſie, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1907—1878.

Ti-tchao-nie, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. [illegible]13—[illegible]33.

Titian, the moſt illuſtrious painter of the Lombard ſchool, b. A. D. 1477, d. 1576, an admirable colorift.

Titus, Veſpaſianus, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 70—81.

Ti-y, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1191—1154.

Toang-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1270—1278.

Toland, John, an Engliſh antiquary, hiſtorian, critic, &c. b. A. D. 1670, d. 1722, a learned infidel writer.

Tollet, Francis, Cardinal, d. A. D. 1501, a theologian and canoniſt.

Tollius, James, an eminent Dutch phyſician and critic, d. A. D. 1696.

Tonſtal, Cuthbert, Biſhop of Durham, b. A. D. 1470, d. 1559.

Tooke, Andrew, an Engliſh grammarian and tranſlator, b. A. D. 1673, d. 1731.

Torquato, Ambroſio, of Genoa, a celebrated aſtrologer in the 15th century.

Torquatus, Manlius, [illegible]

Torrentius, Laurence, Biſhop of Antwerp, b. A. D. 1525, d. 1595, a poet and critic.

Torricelli, Evangeliſta, [illegible]

Torſan, Alphonſus, Biſhop [illegible], b. A. D. 1204, d. 1[illegible], a writer upon the Goſpels.

Tortona, [illegible] A. D. 541—553, [illegible]

Tortue, Claude de la, [illegible] b. A. D. 1[illegible], d. 1[illegible].

Tournefort, Joſeph Pitton de, [illegible] A. D. 1656, d. 17[illegible].

Tournemine, René Joſeph, a learned French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1661, d. 17[illegible].

Tournefort, Adrian, [illegible]

Tournon, Antony, a [illegible] A. D. 1775.

Tournon, James [illegible]

Tournon, Philip [illegible]

Tout-le-Labour, [illegible]

Trajan, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. [illegible]—117.

Trebius, Marcus, [illegible]

Trapezuntius, George, of Crete, [illegible]

[illegible]

Tr——y

Trapp, Joſeph, profeſſor of poetry at Oxford, b. A. D 1679, d. 1747, a good critic.
Trebonianus, Gallus, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 251—253.
Trediakovſki, Baſil, profeſſor of eloquence at Peterſburg, d. A. D. 1769, eſteemed.
Tremellius, Emmanuel, profeſſor of Hebrew, at Sedan, b. A. D. 1510, d. 1580, tranſlator of the Bible into Latin.
Tremouille, Lewis, a renowned French general, b. A. D. 1460, d. 1525.
Trenchard, John, a famous Engliſh politician and patriot, b. A. D. 1669, d. 1723.
Trevor, Richard, Biſhop of Durham, d. A. D. 1771, learned and pious.
Tribonian, an eminent Roman civilian.
Trigland, James, profeſſor of the Oriental languages at Leyden, b. A. D. 1652, d. 1705.
Trimnell, Charles, Biſhop of Wincheſter, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1723, an excellent prelate.
Triopas, King of Argos, beg. B. C. 1587—1541.
Triſtan, Francis, a French dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1601, d. 1655.
Triſſino, John George, a celebrated Italian poet, b. A. D. 1478, d. 1550.
Trithemius, John, a German Benedictine divine, d. A. D. 1518, a learned theologian, philoſopher, mathematician, hiſtorian, and poet.
Trogus, Pompeius, a Latin hiſtorian, fl. about B. C. 45.
Trolle, Archbiſhop of Upſal, d. A. D. 1532, learned, haughty, capricious.
Trommius, Abraham, a German theologian, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1719.
Tromp, Martin Van, a renowned Dutch admiral.
Tronchai, Michael, publiſher of ſeveral volumes of Tillemont's memoirs, d. A. D. 1733.
Tronchin, Theodore, profeſſor of divinity in Geneva, b. A. D. 1582, d. 1657.
Troy, Francis, a French painter, d. A. D. 1730, eſteemed.
Tſao-le-kou, a Chineſe hiſtorian, fl. A. D. 90.
Tſchirnaus, of Luſatia, b. A. D. 1651, d. 1708, a mathematician and phyſician.
Tſou-keng, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1265—1258.
Tſou-kia, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1258—1225.
Tſou-ſin, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1520—1490.
Tſou-ting, Emperor, of China, beg. B. C. 1465—1433.
Tſou-y, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1525—1506.
Tudeſchi, Nicholas, of Palermo, d. A. D. 1445, verſant in canon law.
Tulca, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 640—642.
Tull, Jethro, an Engliſh gentleman, d. A. D. 1741, ſkilled in agriculture.
Tullus, Hoſtilius, King of Rome, beg. B. C. 672—640.
Turenne, Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, a renowned French general, b. A. D. 1611, d. 1675.
Turnebus, Adrian, of Normandy, profeſſor of Greek at Paris, b. A. D. 1512, d. 1565, an excellent Latin critic and commentator.
Turrel, Peter, a French philoſopher and aſtrologer in the 16th century.
Turretine, Francis, profeſſor of divinity at Geneva, b. A. D. 1623, d. 1687, a learned and laborious theologian.
Turretine, John Alphonſo, profeſſor of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory at Geneva, b. A. D. 1671, d. 1737, a learned theologian, and an elegant writer.
Tycho. See Brahe.
Tyndale, William, a zealous Engliſh reformer, d. A. D. 1536, the firſt tranſlator of the Bible into Engliſh.

Ty——z V

Typot, James, a learned Flemiſh civilian and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1602.
Tyrrel, James, an Engliſh hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1718.
Tyſon, Edward, an Engliſh phyſician, d. A. D. 1708.
Tyſſens, Peter, of Antwerp, an eminent painter, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1692.
Tzetzes, Iſaac, a Greek critic and commentator, in the middle of the 12th century.

U AND V

Vaillant, John Foy, a famous French antiquary, medalliſt, and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1706, eſteemed.
Vaillant, Sebaſtian, a celebrated French botaniſt, b. A. D. 1669, d. 1722.
Vair, William du, Biſhop of Liſieux, d. A. D. 1621, a moral and political writer.
Vaiſſete, Joſeph, a French Benedictine, d. A. D. 1756, an hiſtorian and geographer.
Valender, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 173—176.
Valens, Flavius, Eaſtern Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 364—379.
Valentine, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 827—827.
Valentine, an Egyptian Gnoſtic, in the 2d century, founder of a ſect.
Valentinian, Weſtern Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 364—375.
Valentinian II. Weſtern Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 383—395.
Valentinian III. Weſtern Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 424—455.
Valerian, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 253—260.
Valerius, Poplicola, a Roman conſul, fl. B. C. 509, one of the founders of the Roman republic.
Valerius, Maximus, a Roman hiſtorian, fl. about A. D. 23.
Valerus Luc. profeſſor of geometry at Rome, fl. A. D. 1606, the modern Archimedes.
Valeſcus, of Portugal, an eminent phyſician, fl. A. D. 1418.
Valeſio, Francis, an eminent Spaniſh phyſician, fl. A. D. 1568.
Valid, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 705—715.
Valid II. Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 743—744.
Valla, Laurence, profeſſor of belles lettres at Naples, b. A. D. 1415, d. 1465, a good critic, and verſant in polite learning.
Vallemont, l'Abbé de, a French natural and civil hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1721.
Valiſnieri, Anthony, profeſſor of medicine in Padua, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1730, learned.
Vallia, King of Viſigoths, beg. A. D. 415—419.
Valois, or Valeſius, Henry de, hiſtoriographer to the King of France, b. A. D. 1603, d. 1676, a judicious critic.
Valois, Adrian de, his brother, a French hiſtorian and critic, b. A. D. 1607, d. 1692.
Valſalva, Antonio-Maria, profeſſor of anatomy at Bologne, b. A. D. 1666, d. 1723.
Vanburgh, Sir John, an Engliſh dramatiſt, d. A. D. 1726, an architect.
Vandale, Anthony, a Dutch phyſician, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1708, learned; a good critic.
Vander-Linden, John, profeſſor of phyſic at Leyden, b. A. D. 1609, d. 1664, eſteemed.
Vander-meulen, Anthony, a Flemiſh painter, b. A. D. 1634, d. 1690.
Vandermonde, Charles, an eminent phyſician at Paris, d. A. D. 1762.
Vandervelde, William, an eminent Dutch painter, b. A. D. 1610, d. 1693.

Va

Vandervelde, William, a very famous Dutch painter of ſea-pieces, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1707.

Vanderwerf, Peter, a Dutch hiſtory and portrait painter, b. A. D. 1665, d. 1718.

Vanderwerf, Adrian, the Chevalier, an eminent Dutch painter, brother of Peter, b. A. D. 1659, d. 1727.

Vandyck, Sir Anthony, an eminent hiſtory and portrait painter, in England, b. 1599, d. 1641.

Vane, Sir Henry, an Eng. ſtateſman, d. A. D. 1662, a politician.

Vanhooft, Peter, of Amſterdam, d. A. D. 1647, an hiſtorian and poet.

Van-huyum, John, a famous Dutch painter of flower-pieces, b. A. D. 1682, d. 1749.

Vaniere, James, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1664, d. 1739, a good Latin poet.

Vanini, Lucilio, an Italian atheiſtical writer, b. A. D. 1585, d. 1619.

Vanloo, Charles Andreas, of Aix, b. A. D. 1704, d. 1765, an eminent painter.

Vanloo, John Baptiſt, his brother, b. A. D. 1684, d. 1745, an hiſtory painter.

Vanni, Francis, Chevalier, b. A. D. 1563, d. 1613, an Italian hiſtory painter.

Van-ooſt, James a Flemiſh hiſtory and landſcape painter, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1671.

Van-ooſt, James, a Flemiſh hiſtory and landſcape painter, b. A. D. 1637, d. 1713.

Van-orlay, Bernard, an eminent Flemiſh hiſtory painter, b. A. D. 1490, d. 1560.

Van-orlay, Richard, an hiſtory and portrait painter, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1732.

Van-ooſtade, Adrian, an eminent German painter, b. A. D. 1610, d. 1685.

Van-uden, of Antwerp, b. A. D. 1595, d. 1660, an eminent landſcape painter.

Varannes, King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 271—276.

Varannes II. King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 276—293.

Varannes III. King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 293—294.

Varannes IV. King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 388—309.

Varannes V. King of Perſia, beg. A. D. 422—441.

Varchi, Benedict, of Florence, b. A. D. 1503, d. 1566, a philoſopher, hiſtorian, and poet.

Vardanes, King of Parthia, beg. A. D. 43—45.

Varenius, Auguſtus, a German divine, d. A. D. 1634, a commentator and critic.

Varenius, Bernard, an eminent Dutch phyſician and geographer, d. A. D. 1650.

Vargas, Ludovico de, a Spaniſh hiſtory painter, b. A. D. 1528, d. 1590.

Varignon, Peter, of Caen, d. A. D. 1722, a mathematician.

Varillas, Anthony, hiſtoriographer to the Duke of Orleans, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1696, an hiſtorian, not accurate.

Varole, M. of Bologna, an eminent phyſician, b. A. D. 1511, d. 1543.

Varro, M. Terentius, a very learned Roman general, b. B. C. 116, d. 28, a philoſopher, hiſtorian, and grammarian.

Varro, Terentius, a Latin poet in the reign of Julius Cæſar.

Varus, Quintilius, a brave Roman general, b. about A. D. 1—

Vaſari, George, a Florentine painter and biographer, b. A. D. 1514, d. 1574.

Vatek, Billah, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 842—847.

Vater, Abraham, an eminent German phyſician, b. A. D. 1684, d. 1751, an anatomiſt.

Vavaſſeur, Francis, a French Jeſuit, b. A. D. 1605, d. 1681, a theologian and poet.

Vauban, Sebaſtian le Preſtre, Marſhal of France, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1707, a fameus engineer.

Va——e

Vaugelas, Claude Favre de, a judicious French critic, b. A. D. 1585, d. 1650, an accurate and elegant writer.

Vaux, Lewis de, a French artiſt, b. A. D. 1[illegible].

Vayer, Francis de la Mothe de, counſellor of Paris, b. A. D. 1672, a ſceptical philoſopher, learned and [illegible].

Udo, Elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1[illegible]—1[illegible].

Udo II. Elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1[illegible]—1[illegible].

Udo III. Elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1128—1132.

Vedelius, Nicholas, profeſſor of divinity in France, d. A. D. 1642, learned.

Vega, Andrew, a Spaniſh Cordelier, fl. A. D. 1543, a theologian and commentator.

Vega, Diego de la, a Spaniſh Cordelier, fl. A. D. 1602, a theologian and moraliſt.

Vega, Emanuel, a Portugueſe Jeſuit, d. A. D. 16[illegible], a theologian and controverſiſt.

Vegius, Maffeo, an Italian poet, d. A. D. 1459.

Velaſquez, Don Diego de Sylva, an eminent Spaniſh painter, b. A. D. 1599, d. 1660.

Velez, Ludovico, a Spaniſh comic poet and novelliſt, d. A. D. 1646.

Velly, Paul Francis, a French hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1711, d. 1759.

Velſerus, Mark, conſul of Augſburg, b. A. D. 1558, d. 1614, a learned civilian.

Venantius, Fortunatus, d. about A. D. 609, an Italian prelate and poet.

Veneroni, John, of Florence, a celebrated grammarian in the beginning of the 17th century.

Venetiano, Dominico, an eminent Venetian hiſtory painter, b. A. D. 1422, d. 1476.

Venius, Otho, an eminent Dutch hiſtory painter, b. A. D. 1556, d. 1634, an hiſtorian.

Venn, Richard, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1759.

Venones, King of Parthia, beg. A. D. 4—15.

Verbruggen, Henry, a Dutch hiſtory painter, b. A. D. 1593, d. 1[illegible].

Verdier, Mons. hiſtoriographer of France in the end of the 17th century.

Vere, Sir Francis, a renowned Engliſh general, b. A. D. 1554, d. 1608, learned and brave.

Veremond, King of Oviedo in Spain, beg. A. D. 7[illegible]—7[illegible]

Veremond II. King of Leon in Spain, beg. A. D. 932—[illegible].

Veremond III. King of Leon in Spain, beg. A. D. 1[illegible]—1[illegible].

Vergier, James, a French poet, d. A. D. 1720, the Anacreon of France.

Vergil, Polydore, of Urbino, Archdeacon of Wells, d. A. D. 1555, an hiſtorian and antiquary.

Verheyen, Philip, profeſſor of medicine at Louvain, b. A. D. 1648, d. 1710, an excellent anatomiſt.

Verlant, Philip Lewis, a French divine, d. A. D. 1759.

Vernin, Ugolin, of Florence, b. A. D. 1[illegible], d. 1[illegible], a Latin poet.

Verin, Michael, his ſon, d. A. D. 1[illegible], a poet.

Vermeeren, John Cornelius, a Dutch painter, b. A. D. 1[illegible], d. 1[illegible].

Vernoy, Guichard Joſeph, [illegible] and anatomiſt, b. A. D. 1[illegible], d. [illegible].

Vernon, Edward, a renowned Engliſh admiral, b. A. D. [illegible], d. 1757.

Veron, [illegible], a French [illegible] A. D. [illegible].

Verrio, Antonio, of Naples, [illegible] about A. D. 1[illegible].

Verrochio, Andrea, a Florentine painter, b. A. D. 1[illegible], d. 1[illegible].

Verſchuring, Henry, of Groningen, b. A. D. [illegible], a Dutch painter.

Ve——i

Verforis, Pater de, advocate in the parliament of Paris, b. A. D. 1528, d. 1588, a learned lawyer.

Vertot, Rene Aubert de, a judicious French hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1655, d. 1735.

Vertue, George, an Engliſh engraver, b. A. D. 1684, d. 1756.

Veſalius, Andrew, an eminent Flemiſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1514, d. 1564, an excellent anatomiſt.

Vilon, King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 292—262.

Ughelli, Frederick, of Florence, fl. A. D. 1646, a theologian and hiſtorian.

Vialart, Charles, Biſhop of Avranches, d. A. D. 1644, a geographer.

Vieczeſlaw, Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1055—1057.

Vieczeſlaw II. Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1138—1139.

Vias, Balthazar, of Marſeilles, d. A. D. 1667, a Latin poet, ſkilled in juriſprudence.

Victor, Sextus Aurelius, a Roman hiſtorian, contemporary to Julian.

Victor, Amadeus, King of Sardinia, beg. A. D. 1713—1730.

Victor, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 193—202.

Victor II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1055—1057.

Victor III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1086—1088.

Victorius, of Aquitain, fl. A. D. 457, author of a paſchal cycle.

Victorius, Peter, profeſſor of morality in Florence, b. A. D. 1499, d. 1585, an excellent critic and commentator.

Victorius, Benedictus, an Italian phyſician, fl. about A. D. 1540.

Vida, Marcus, Hieron. of Cremona, b. A. D. 1470, d. 1566, an excellent Latin poet.

Vieta, Francis, an eminent French mathematician, b. A. D. 1540, d. 1603.

Vigand, John, a German divine, b. A. D. 1523, d. 1587.

Vigenere, Blaiſe de, a French philoſopher and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1596.

Vigilius, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 537—555.

Vigilius, an African prelate, fl. about A. D. 485, a theologian.

Vignes, Peter des, a German ſtateſman and politician, d. A. D. 1249.

Vignier, Nicholas, a French phyſician and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1596.

Vignier, Jerom, a French divine, b. A. D. 1606, d. 1661, a learned genealogiſt.

Vignole, Barozzio, an eminent Italian architect, b. A. D. 1507, d. 1573.

Vignole, Alphonſo, director of the academy at Berlin, b. A. D. 1709, d. 1744, a learned chronologiſt, hiſtorian, and critic.

Villalpand, John Baptiſt, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, d. A. D. 1608, an excellent commentator on Ezekiel.

Villaret, Claude, of Paris, d. A. D. 1766, an hiſtorian.

Villars, Lewis Hector, Duke of, Marſhal of France, b. A. D. 1653, d. 1712, a renowned general.

Villathierri, John Gerard de, a French divine, d. A. D. 1709.

Villefore, Joſeph Bonaventure de, b. A. D. 1652, d. 1737, a theologian, hiſtorian, and critic.

Villers. See Bucklingham.

Vincentius, de Lyra, a famous monk in the 5th century.

Vincent du Beauvais, a French Dominican, d. A. D. 1256, a divine, philologer, and hiſtorian.

Vinci, Leonardo da, an eminent Italian painter, b. A. D. 1445, d. 1520, verſant in many other ſciences.

Vines, Charles de la Haye, a lawyer, d. A. D. 1757.

Vinet, Elias, profeſſor of philoſophy at Bourdeaux, d. A. D. 1587, a philologer and mathematician.

Vitus, Modeſtus, profeſſor of rhetoric at Marſeilles, b. A. D. 1678, d. 1731, a Latin poet.

Vio, Thomas de, Governor of Naples, Cardinal, b. A. D. 1467, d. 1533, a learned and laborious compiler.

Vi——o

Viola, Giov. Baptiſta, of Bologna, b. A. D. 1572, d. 1622, a painter.

Viret, Peter, paſtor of the reformed church at Geneva, b. A. D. 1511, d. 1571, learned and eloquent.

Virgilius, Publius Maro, an excellent Latin poet, b. B. C. 70, d. 19.

Vilbur, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 176—178.

Viſdelou, Claude, a French Jeſuit, and miſſionary to China, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1737, an hiſtorian.

Vitalian, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 657—672.

Vitellius, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 69—69.

Vitiges, King of the Goths in Italy, beg. A. D. 536—540.

Viteza, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 701—711.

Vitringa, profeſſor of theology in Franeker, d. A. D. 1722, an excellent commentator on Iſaiah.

Vitruvius, M. Pollio, a famous architect at Rome, fl. B. C. 20.

Vitteric, King of the Viſigoths, beg. A. D. 603—610,

Vittiza, King of the Viſigoths, beg. A. D. 701—710.

Vives, John Lewis, a learned Spaniſh theologian and critic, b. A. D. 1492, d. about 1540, an excellent orator.

Viviani, Vincentio, an eminent Italian mathematician, b. A. D. 1621, d. 1703.

Uladiſlaus, Duke of Poland, beg. A. D. 1081—1102.

Uladiſlaus II. Duke of Poland, beg. A. D. 1139—1146.

Uladiſlaus III. Duke of Poland, beg. A. D. 1202—1206.

Uladiſlaus IV. Duke of Poland, beg. A. D. 1296—1300.

Uladiſlaus V. King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1386—1434.

Uladiſlaus VI. King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1434—1445.

Uladiſlaus VII. King of Poland, beg. A. D. 1632—1648.

Ulfeld, a Daniſh politician and negotiator, b. A. D. 1604, d. 1664.

Ulphilas, a Gothic prelate in the 4th century, inventor of the Gothic letters.

Ulpian, a celebrated Roman lawyer, d. about A. D. 226.

Ulric Eleonora, Queen of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1719—1720.

Ulugbeg, a Perſian prince, d. A. D. 1449, a mathematician and aſtronomer.

Unguin, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 146—155.

Unguin, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 146—155.

Voetius, profeſſor of theology at Utrecht, b. A. D. 1589, d. 1676.

Voiture, Vincent, an elegant French writer, in proſe and verſe, b. A. D. 1598, d. 1648.

Volkelius, John, a Socinian paſtor, in the end of the 16th century.

Vologeſes, King of Parthia, beg. A. D. 50—91.

Vologeſes II. King of Parthia, beg. A. D. 134—166.

Vologeſes III. King of Parthia, beg. A. D. 160—216.

Voltaire, Francis de, a French hiſtorian and poet, b. A. D. 1694, d. 1778, verſant in all ſciences.

Vondel, Juſtus, a Dutch epic and dramatic poet, b. A. D. 1588, d. 1679.

Vonones, King of Parthia, beg. A. D. 15—18.

Vonones II. King of Parthia, beg. A. D. 50—50.

Vopiſcus Flavius, a Latin hiſtorian and biographer, fl. A. D. 300.

Vorſtius, Conrad, profeſſor of divinity at Steinfurt, b. A. D. 1569, d. 1622, the ſucceſſor of Arminius in Leyden.

Vorſtius, Ælius, a Flemiſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1565, d. 1624, verſant in natural hiſtory.

Vortigern, a Britiſh King, fl. A. D. 450.

Vorceſilaus, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 1207—1215.

Voſſius, John Gerard, profeſſor of hiſtory in Amſterdam, b. A. D. 1577, d. 1649, a learned chronologer, hiſtorian, and critic.

Voſſius, Iſaac, his ſon, a learned critic, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1689.

Voſterman,

Vo Wa

Voſterman, John, an eminent Dutch painter, b. A. D. 1643, d. 1603.

Vouet, Simon, a French hiſtorian and portrait painter, b. A. D. 1590, d. 1649.

Vou-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1122—1115.

Voyſin, Joſeph, counſellor in Paris, d. A. D. 1685, a miſcellaneous writer.

Urban, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 223—230.

Urban II. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1088—1099.

Urban III. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1185—1187.

Urban IV. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1261—1265.

Urban V. Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 1362—1370.

Urſatus, Sertorius, profeſſor of phyſic in Padua, d. A. D. 1678, a learned antiquary.

Urſinus, Zachary, profeſſor of divinity at Neuſtadt, b. A. D. 1534, d. 1583, learned and laborious.

Urſus, Nicholas Raimarus, a Daniſh mathematician and aſtronomer, d. A. D. 1589.

Uſher, James, Archbiſhop of Armagh, b. A. D. 1580, d. 1656, a very learned and judicious theolog. chronol. and antiquary.

Vulcanius, profeſſor of Greek in Leyden, b. A. D. 1538, d. 1614.

Uzziah, or Aſariah, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 807—755.

W

Wade, George, an Engliſh general, d. A. D. 1748.

Wagenſeil, John Chriſtopher, profeſſor of Oriental languages at Altorf, b. A. D. 1633, d. 1705, verſant in ancient hiſtory.

Wager, Sir Charles, a renowned Engliſh admiral, d. A. D. 1743.

Wagſtaffe, Thomas, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1645, d. 1712, a phyſician.

Wake, William, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D. 1657, d. 1737, learned.

Waldemar, King of Sweden, beg. A. D. 1250—1270.

Waldemar, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1157—1182.

Waldemar II. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1203—1241.

Waldemar III. King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 1340—1376.

Walenburg, Adrian, Biſhop of Adrianople, d. A. D. 1609, a controverſial writer.

Waleus, Anthony, a Flemiſh Proteſtant divine, d. A. D. 1639.

Walid, Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 705—715.

Walid II. Caliph of the Saracens, beg. A. D. 743—744.

Walker, Robert, an eminent Engliſh portrait painter, d. about A. D. 1690.

Wallace, Sir William, a very brave Scottiſh champion, d. A. D. 1304.

Waller, Edmund, a celebrated Engliſh poet, b. A. D. 1605, d. 1687.

Wallia, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 415—419.

Wallis, John, profeſſor of mathematics in Oxford, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1703, a theologian, philoſopher, mathematician, and grammarian.

Walpole, Sir Robert, Earl of Orford, an eminent ſtateſman and politician, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1745.

Walſh, William, an Engliſh critic and poet, b. A. D. 1660, d. 1708, elegant without vigour.

Walſingham, Sir Francis, a conſummate ſtateſman and negotiator under Queen Elizabeth, b. A. D. 1536, d. 1590.

Walſtein, Albert, Duke of Fridland, a renowned general in the Imperial army, b. A. D. 1583, d. 1634.

Walther, Michael, a German theologian, b. A. D. 1593, d. 1662, a commentator.

Walther, a celebrated German aſtronomer, d. about A. D. 1504.

Wa——h

Walton, Brian, Biſhop of Cheſter, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1661, editor of the Polyglot Bible.

Walton, Iſaac, an Engliſh biographer, b. A. D. 1593, d. 1683.

Wamba, King of Spain, beg. A. D. 672—680, prudent, brave.

Wanſleb, John Michael, a learned German traveller, b. A. D. 1635, d. 1679, an hiſtorian and geographer.

Ward, Seth, Biſhop of Salisbury, b. A. D. 1618, d. 1689, a mathematician and aſtronomer.

Ward, John, profeſſor of rhetoric in Greſham college, b. A. D. 1679, d. 1758, a judicious biographer, antiquary, and critic.

Ware, Sir James, an eminent Iriſh hiſtorian and antiquary, b. A. D. 1594, d. 1666.

Warham, William, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, d. A. D. 1532, an eminent ſtateſman and civilian.

Warren, Sir Peter, a brave Engliſh admiral, b. A. D. 1724, d. 1752.

Warwick, Richard Nevil, Earl of, a famous ſtateſman and general, d. A. D. 1471.

Waterland, Daniel, canon of Windſor, &c. b. A. D. 1683, d. 1740, a learned divine, and a judicious controverſial writer.

Watſon, Robert, principal in the univerſity of St Andrews, b. A. D. 1730, d. 1781, an hiſtorian.

Watteau, Anthony, an eminent French painter, b. A. D. 1684, d. 1721.

Watts, Iſaac, an eminent Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1748, a theologian, philoſopher, mathematician, critic, and poet; eſteemed.

Wechel, Chriſtian, a very correct French printer, before the middle of the 16th century.

Wedel, George Wolfgang, a famous German phyſician, b. A. D. 1645, d. 1721, chymiſt.

Weiler, Jerom, a German theologian, b. A. D. 1493, d. 1572, a commentator.

Wells, Edward, profeſſor of Greek at Oxford, d. A. D. 1730, a critic.

Wenceſlas, Emperor of Germany, beg. A. D. 1378—1.

Wendelin, Godfrey, [illegible] Pontiff's civilian, d. A. D. 1000.

Wepfer, John James, a German phyſician, d. A. D. 1695.

Werenfels, Samuel, profeſſor of divinity in Baſil, b. A. D. 1657, d. 174[illegible], a learned and judicious theologian, philoſopher, and critic.

Wermund, King of Denmark, beg. B. C. 353—[illegible].

Werner, Elector of Brandenburg, beg. A. D. 1[illegible]—1519.

Werner, profeſſor of law at Bologna, d. A. D. 119[illegible], a learned civilian.

Werner, John, of Nuremberg, b. A. D. 1468, d. 1528, a famous mathematician.

Weſſelius, Peter, a learned and judicious critic, d. A. D. 17[illegible].

Weſſelus, John, a learned German divine, b. A. D. 1[illegible], d. 1489, a commentator and critic.

West, Gilbert, a good Engliſh poet and [illegible], d. A. D. 17[illegible].

Weſtphalia, Joachim, of Hamburg, a [illegible] 151[illegible], d. 157[illegible], a [illegible]

Westcott, John James, [illegible] b. A. D. 1[illegible], d. 17[illegible], [illegible]

Wharton, [illegible] d. 1695.

Wheare, [illegible] d. 1647.

Wheeler, Sir [illegible] 1[illegible], d. 1[illegible]

Whichcot, Benjamin, an [illegible] 1683, a [illegible]

Wh——i

Whiſton, William, profeſſor of mathematics at Cambridge, b. A. D. 1667, d. 1752, a theologian, aſtronomer, hiſtorian, and critic.

Whitby, Daniel, prebendary of Taunton Regis, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1726, a judicious commentator, and critic.

Whitefield, George, a celebrated Engliſh preacher, b. A. D. 1714, d. 1770.

Whitehead, Paul, an Engliſh poet, d. A. D. 1774, a ſatyriſt.

Whitelocke, Bulſtrode, an Engliſh ſtateſman and lawyer, b. A. D. 1605, d. 1676, eſteemed.

Whitgift, John, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, b. A. D. 1530, d. 1604, a theologian.

Whytt, an eminent phyſician and profeſſor of medicine in the univerſity of Edinburgh, d. April 15. 1766.

Wickliff, John, profeſſor of divinity in Oxford, b. A. D. 1324, d. about 1382, an Engliſh reformer.

Wicquefort, Abraham de, a Dutch ſtateſman, negotiator, and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1598, d. 1682.

Wigleth, King of Denmark, beg. A. D. 433—453.

Wilkie, William, profeſſor of philoſophy in St Andrews, b. A. D. 1721. d. 1772, a poet.

Wilkins, John, Biſhop of Cheſter, b. A. D. 1582, d. 1672, a very learned and ingenious theologian, philoſopher, mathematician, and grammarian.

Willeman, Francis, of Friburg, d. A. D. 1575, an antiquary and hiſtorian.

Willes, Sir John, an eminent Engliſh lawyer, d. A. D. 1761.

William, the Conqueror, K. of England, beg. A. D. 1066—1087.

William II. King of England, beg. A. D. 1087—1100, perfidious, tyrannical.

William III. King of England, beg. A. D. 1688—1702, reſerved and brave.

William, Auguſtus, Duke of Cumberland, b. A. D. 1721, d. 1765.

William, Earl of Holland, a renowned general, d. A. D. 1256.

William, King of Scotland, beg. A. D. 1165—1214.

William, Elector of Brandenburgh, beg. A. D. 1046—1056.

William, Monk, of Malmſbury, fl. about A. D. 1140, a judicious hiſtorian.

William, of Newbury, a monk, fl. A. D. 1197, an impartial hiſtorian.

William, of Poictiers, fl. A. D. 1070, an hiſtorian of ſome eſtimation.

William, Archbiſhop of Tyre, d. A. D. 1184, a good hiſtorian.

William, of Wykeham, Biſhop of Wincheſter, b. A. D. 1324, d. 1404, an able ſtateſman, and an excellent prelate.

Williams, John, Archbiſhop of York, b. A. D. 1582, d. 1650, a ſtateſman and theologian.

Williams, Daniel, an eminent Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1643, d. 1716, an excellent preacher.

Willis, Thomas, a celebrated Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1621, d. 1675.

Willis, Browne, an eminent Engliſh antiquary, b. A. D. 1682, d. 1760.

Willoughby, Francis, an Engliſh philoſopher, b. A. D. 1635, d. 1672, ſkilled in ornithology.

Wilſon, Arthur, an Engliſh poet and dramatiſt, b. A. D. 1596, d. 1652.

Wilſon, John, an eminent Engliſh muſician, b. A. D. 1595, d. 1673.

Wilſon, Thomas, Biſhop of Sodor and Man, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1755, a theologian.

Wimpina, Conrad, profeſſor of theology at Frankfort, d. A. D. 1531, eſteemed.

Winchelſea, Anne, Counteſs of, d. A. D. 1720, a poeteſs.

Winckelman, Abbe, antiquary to the Pope, d. A. D. 1768.

Winſlow, James Benignus, an eminent profeſſor of anatomy at Paris, d. A. D. 1760.

Wi——y

Winwood, Sir Ralph, an Engliſh ſtateſman and politician, b. about A. D. 1565, d. 1617.

Wiſling, William, an eminent Dutch painter, b. A. D. 1656, d. 1687.

Wit, John de, Burgomaſter of Dort, a profound ſtateſman and politician, d. about 1772.

Witikind, a brave Saxon Prince, d. A. D. 785.

Witſius, Herman, profeſſor of Divinity at Leyden, b. A. D. 1626, d. 1708, a judicious theologian, verſant in Oriental learning.

Wittichius, Chriſtopher, profeſſor of divinity at Leyden, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1687, a divine, philoſopher, and mathematician.

Wladimir, Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 972—1015.

Wladimir II. Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1114—1125.

Wladimir, King of Bulgaria, beg. A. D. 826—844.

Wolder, Burchel, profeſſor of philoſophy at Leyden, d. A. D. 1709, introducer of the philoſophy of Des Cartes.

Wolfe, James, a brave Engliſh general, b. A. D. 1711, d. September 13. 1759.

Wolfe, Chriſtian de, profeſſor of law at Halle, b. A. D. 1679, d. 1754, a very learned philoſopher, mathematician, civilian, critic, &c. diffuſe, prolix.

Woolaſton, William, a learned Engliſh divine and philoſopher, b. A. D. 1659, d. 1724, eſteemed.

Wolſey, Thomas, Cardinal, prime miniſter, and favourite of Henry VIII. b. A. D. 1471, d. 1530, artful, ambitious, proud.

Wood, Anthony, an Engliſh antiquary and biographer, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1695.

Wood, Robert, a learned Engliſh antiquary and hiſtorian, b. A. D. 1716, d. 1771, an elegant writer.

Woodward, John, profeſſor of phyſic in Greſham college, b. A. D. 1665, d. 1728, an ingenious philoſopher and natural hiſtorian.

Woolſton, Thomas, an Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1669, d. 1733, a deiſt.

Wormius, Olaus, profeſſor of phyſic in Copenhagen, b. A. D. 1588, d. 1654, a philoſopher, and antiquary.

Wormius, Chriſtian, an eminent Daniſh theologian, d. A. D. 1737, learned.

Wotton, Edward, an Engliſh phyſician, b. A. D. 1492, d. 1550, a philoſopher.

Wotton, Nicholas, dean of Canterbury, b. A. D. 1496, d. 1566, a ſtateſman and civilian.

Wotton, Sir Henry, an eminent Engliſh ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1568, d. 1639, a miſcellaneous writer.

Wotton, William, a learned Engliſh divine, b. A. D. 1666, d. 1726, a philoſopher, hiſtorian, and critic.

Wouters, Francis, a Flemiſh landſcape painter, d. A. D. 1659.

Wower, John, of Hamburgh, d. A. D. 1612, a good linguiſt.

Wouverman, Philip, an excellent Dutch painter, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1668.

Wren, Matthew, Biſhop of Ely, d. A. D. 1672, a theologian.

Wren, Sir Chriſtopher, a celebrated Engliſh architect, b. A. D. 1632, d. 1723, an excellent mathematician, and great artiſt.

Wſevolod, Duke of Ruſſia, beg. A. D. 1078—1093.

Wſevolod II. Duke of Ruſſia, beg. 1130—1146.

Wſevolod III. Duke of Ruſſia, beg. 1177—1213.

Wycherley, William, an eminent Engliſh comic poet, b. A. D. 1640, d. 1715.

Wycke, Thomas, a Dutch landſcape painter, b. A. D. 1616, d. 1686.

Wycke, John, a Dutch painter of battles, &c. d. A. D. 1702.

Wyndham, Sir William, an Engliſh ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1687, d. 1740.

X Y Z

X

Xenocrates, a famous Greek philoſopher, b. B. C. 396, d. 314.
Xenophanes, a Greek philoſopher, b. B. C. 550, d. 450.
Xenophon, a renowned Athenian general, philoſopher, and hiſtorian, b. about B. C. 449, d. 359, brave, learned, and eloquent.
Xerxes, King of Perſia, beg. B. C. 485—464.
Xerxes II. King of Perſia, beg. B. C. 423—422.
Ximenes. See Garcia.
Ximenes, Roderigo, Archbiſhop of Toledo, fl. about A. D. 1250, an hiſtorian.
Ximenes, Francis, Cardinal, Archbiſhop of Toledo, a profound ſtateſman, b. A. D. 1437, d. 1517, learned and brave.
Ximenes, Sebaſtian, an eminent Spaniſh lawyer, d. A. D. 1600.
Xiphilin, John, Patriarch of Conſtantinople, fl. about A. D. 1080.
Xylander, William, profeſſor of Greek at Heidelberg, b. A. D. 1532, d. 1596, a judicious critic and tranſlator.

Y

Yang-kia, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1458—1441.
Yang-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 605—618.
Yao, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 2357—2255.
Yates, Sir Joſeph, an eminent Engliſh lawyer and judge, d. A. D. 1770.
Ye-ouang, Emperor, of China, beg. B. C. 894—878.
Yeou-vang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 781—771.
Yezid, Caliph. See Jezid.
Y-hang, a famous Chineſe aſtronomer, d. A. D. 727.
Yn-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 949—939.
Yn-tſ'ang, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1604—1568.
Yng-tſong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 1321—1324.
Yong-ki, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 1079—1037.
York, Richard, Duke of, a renowned ſtateſman and general, d. A. D. 1460.
York, Charles, an eminent Engliſh lawyer, d. A. D. 1770.
Y-ouang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 934—909.
Young, Edward, an Engliſh divine, d. A. D. 1765, an excellent poet.
Y-olong, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 867—874.
Yu, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 2205—2197.
Yuen-ouang, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 475—468.
Yuen-ti, Emperor of China, beg. B. C. 48—32.
Yuen-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 317—323.
Yuen-ti, Emperor of China, beg. A. D. 552—553.
Yvo, Peter, a French Proteſtant divine, d. A. D. 1115.

Z

Zabarella, James, profeſſor of philoſophy in Padua, b. A. D. 1533, d. 1589, a learned philoſopher, aſtrologer, and logician.
Zabarella, Francis, Cardinal, Archbiſhop of Florence, b. A. D. 1330, d. 1417, verſant in Roman and canon law.
Zacagni, Laurence, a learned Italian divine, d. A. D. 1712.
Zacchias, Paul, of Rome, a learned phyſician, d. A. D. 1650.
Zachary, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 741—752.
Zacuti, Abraham, of Seville, flo. A. D. 1474, an astronomer and hiſtorian.

Za——.

Zacutus, an eminent Portuguese phyſician, b. at [illegible] in 157[illegible] d. 1642.
Zadus, King of Byblis [illegible] B. C. [illegible].
Zaleucus, King, and le[illegible]
Zaluſki, a Polish [illegible] A. D. 171[illegible] an hiſtorian.
Zamaſphes, King of Persia, beg. A. D. [illegible]
Zamoiski, John, a celebrated [illegible], d. about A. D. 1605, learned, general, [illegible]
Zanchius, Jerom, profeſſor of divinity in Heidelberg, b. A. D. 1516, d. 1590.
Zannichelli, John, of Modena, a phyſician, A. D. [illegible] Lotaniſt.
Zannoni, of Bologna, a phyſician and botaniſt, fl. A. D. 1[illegible]
Zarate, Augustin, a Spaniſh hiſtorian, d. after A. D. [illegible].
Zarlin, Joſeph, a celebrated Venetian muſician, d. A. D. 15[illegible]
Zechariah, a jewiſh prophet, flo. about B. C. 520.
Zechariah, King of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 760—758, aſſaſſinated.
Zedekiah, King of Judah, beg. B. C. 599—588, a vaſſal [illegible].
Zeet, King of Egypt, [illegible] B. C. 11[illegible]—770.
Zeid, ſecretary to Mahomet, d. A. D. [illegible] the moſt learned men of his age.
Zemiſces, John, Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 969—975.
Zeno, Eaſtern Roman Emperor, beg. A. D. 474—491.
Zeno, founder of the ſect of the ſtoicks, b. about B. C. 362, d. 264.
Zeno, of Elea, a famous philoſopher, b. B. C. [illegible] the inventor of logick.
Zeno, Apoſtolo, a Venetian dramatick and hiſtorian, d. A. D. 1750.
Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, fl. A. D. 265, beautiful and learned.
Zephaniah, a Jewiſh prophet, fl. about B. C. 630.
Zephirinus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 202—210.
Zeuſippus, King of Sicyon, beg. B. C. 1103—1083.
Zeuxidamus, King of Lacedemon, beg. B. C. 520—[illegible]
Zeuxis of Heraclea, an eminent painter, fl. B. C. [illegible] excellent colourist.
Ziegler, James, [illegible] and mathematician, d. A. D. 1549.
Zimri, king of Iſrael, beg. B. C. 929—[illegible]
Zinzendorf, Nicholas Lewis, Count, the founder of the ſect called Moravians, or Herrnhuters, b. A. D. 1700, d. 1760.
Zipaetes, King of Bythinia, beg. B. C. 327—[illegible].
Zifca, John, a famous Bohemian patriot, d. A. D. 1424.
Zoilus, of Thrace, fl. B. C. 270, a rhetorician and critick.
Zonares, John, a Greek hiſtorian in the beginning of the 12th century.
Zonca, Victor, an eminent Italian mathematician and [illegible] in the 17th century.
Zoroaſter, or Zerduſht, a celebrated Perſian [illegible] about B. C. 6[illegible].
Zoroaſter II. a Perſian philoſopher, [illegible] about B. C. [illegible].
Zoſimus, Roman Pontiff, beg. A. D. 417—[illegible].
Zucchero, [illegible] an Italian painter, b. A. D. [illegible] b. [illegible] A. D. [illegible].
Zuinglius, [illegible] A. D. 1484, [illegible] A. D. 1531.
Zuleika, [illegible]
Zuſi, [illegible] A. D. [illegible] learned [illegible]
[illegible] A. D.
[illegible]